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HISTORY

OF

ONEIDA COUNTY

NEW YORK

From 1700 to the Present Time

By HENRY J. COOKINHAM

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

CHICAGO
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Henry J. Cookingham

HENRY J. COOKINHAM

Henry J. Cookinham, son of John D. and Diantha L. Cookinham, was born at Prospect, Oneida county, New York, October 1, 1843; was educated in the Prospect Academy and Whitestown Seminary; was a student in the law department of Hamilton College, also in the law office of United States Senator Roscoe Conkling, at Utica, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He immediately formed a partnership with Arthur M. Beardsley for the practice of his profession in Utica. In 1874 Francis M. Burdick, now dean of the law school of Columbia College, was admitted to the partnership. This partnership was dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Cookinham in 1880, when he formed a partnership with James S. Sherman and John G. Gibson. Later Mr. Gibson retired from the firm and Richard R. Martin was admitted as a partner. Later the firm became Cookinham, Sherman & Cookinham, the junior partner being Mr. Cookinham's eldest son. In 1908 Mr. Sherman was nominated and elected vice-president of the United States, and gave up his law practice. The firm then became Cookinham & Cookinham, consisting of the father and two sons, Henry J., Jr., and Frederick H., which firm has continued to the present time.

In 1873 Mr. Cookinham was elected special surrogate of Oneida county, and in 1880 was a member of the Assembly of the State of New York, and served on important committees. In 1884 he was the candidate of the Republican party for representative in Congress, but was defeated, owing to a division in that party caused by the quarrel between James G. Blaine, then Republican candidate for the presidency, and Roscoe Conkling, of Utica, United States senator from New York who opposed Mr. Blaine's nomination and election. In 1894 Mr. Cookinham was a delegate to the New York State Constitutional Convention, and was a member of the committees of judiciary, suffrage, and privileges and elections. At the adjournment of the convention he was appointed chairman of a special committee to prepare an address to the people of the state, explanatory of the new constitution. He was a member of the board of commissioners for the erection of a new court house in the city of Utica for Oneida county, and for several years served as its chairman. He is a member of the State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the Bar Association of Oneida County, the Utica Law Library Association, and for several years was its president, the Oneida

Historical Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society, and was for many years a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is a member of several other clubs and organizations. He was for many years a director and counsel for the United Glass Company, and is at present a director of the Utica Industrial Company, Troy Public Works Company and New Hartford Canning Company, Limited. He has been engaged in many important suits in the United States courts, and was retained to argue, in the Supreme Court of the United States, the case of the United States against Rothchilds, a test case involving duties upon leaf tobacco, and was counsel for the importers in the cases in the United States courts involving the question of countervailing duty on wood pulp imported from the Dominion of Canada. He is author of a memorial volume of President James A. Garfield, "Recollections of the Oneida County Bar" and "History of the Judiciary of Oneida County."

In September, 1872, he married Mary Louise, daughter of General Richard U. Sherman, and sister of James S. Sherman, vice-president of the United States. They have six children, one daughter and five sons.

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PREFACE

The historian, who does not endeavor to impress his own opinions upon his readers, but records events as they actually occurred and leaves others to draw their own conclusions, writes the truest history. As history is, after all, little more than the record of men's deeds, the writer who admires his subject or who is a partisan in any cause, is liable to give unmerited praise to those whom he esteems, and he who holds adverse opinions censures too frequently when praise is merited. Would it not be wiser for all who undertake to write history to endeavor to record only what men have said and done as the best means of transmitting to posterity a correct knowledge of past events? It has not been the intention of the writer of this work to embellish with figures of speech or flowery language, but to present, as far as possible a correct statement of the natural wealth and advantages of the county, and to record what the inhabitants of the county have done in all fields of thought and action.

Few localities in the entire country have furnished more exciting history than Oneida county. Situated in the very heart of the great Empire State, having for its early settlers a people intelligent, industrious and of high moral character, it is not surprising that it furnished men who, by their capacity and energy, did their full share to make New York the Empire State of the Union. It is not extravagant to say that the sons of Oneida were foremost among the statesmen, lawyers, doctors, educators and merchants who worked out the problems that have given to the state its more than nine million inhabitants and more than one-sixth of the wealth of the nation.

It is not expected that this work will escape severe criticism, but, when all the critics have passed judgment upon it, the writer wishes to assure them that he can point out many other imperfections which have been apparently unobserved. It is true that much more could have been written on the subjects embraced in the work, and many more subjects might have been written upon, but the line was drawn according to the writer's best judgment, and, so far as this book is concerned, from that judgment there is no appeal.

In explanation of the plan adopted the writer wishes to say that the endeavor has been to treat quite fully the subjects which other writers have

passed lightly over, and to treat sparingly those which they have written upon elaborately. Most sincerely does the author acknowledge his obligations to many friends who have rendered him valuable aid in the enterprise. Among these are Hon. Andrew S. Draper, commissioner of education of the state of New York; Hon. Rudolf Ruedemann, state geologist; Dr. Tarlton H. Bean, state fish culturist; Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, Rev. Dana W. Bigelow, D. D., Lieutenant William G. Mayer, Rev. William Harden Squires, Ph.D., of Hamilton College, Hon. Garry A. Willard, Mr. Rudolphus C. Briggs, A. M., Mr. Egbert Bagg, Dr. T. Wood Clarke, Warren C. Rowley, Miss Caroline M. Underhill, librarian of the Utica library, Miss M. Elizabeth Beach, Miss Alice B. Jones and Miss Eugenie Stevens.

History of Oneida County

CHAPTER I

THE INDIANS—IROQUOIS—ONEIDAS

The Empire State! New York! The most extraordinary civil division of the earth's surface! Can there be any doubt about the truthfulness of this statement? If so, why is it that we have grown so great?

Consisting of little more than 47,000 squares miles of territory, New York has one-tenth of the population and more than one-sixth of the wealth of the entire nation, and the United States is the richest nation in the world.

It does not seem that there is any accounting for this extraordinary development in New York except upon the theory that the natural advantages of the state are superior to those of any other country, and that it is inhabited by an unusually able and energetic people.

At the mouth of the Hudson river is one of the finest harbors in the world. On its shores has grown up the second, and soon to be not only the first city in the world, but the greatest city that has ever existed upon the face of the earth. Northward and along the picturesque Hudson thrive many cities and villages, and the scenery is unsurpassed by any of its kind. Near the western shore are the Catskill mountains, and, although they are not so magnificent as many others, yet they are as picturesque as any mountains in the entire country. Farther northward are Saratoga Springs, which send forth their healing waters for many ills of the human family, and close by lies the peerless Lake George, by many called the most beautiful sheet of water on earth. Little farther northward lies Lake Champlain, into which could be poured the waters of all the Scottish and English lakes without raising its surface an inch. Westward lie the Adirondack mountains with their many lakes and mountain peaks, and consisting of territory nearly equal to all of Switzerland. While northward on its way to the sea the magnificent St. Lawrence flows through its more than sixteen hundred islands. Stretching along the central part of the state are the valleys of the Mohawk and Genesee, teeming with the products of their

fertile soil. The interior is adorned by such lakes as Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Skaneateles, Seneca, Chautauqua and others, any of which would be world famed if they were in any European country. On the northwest and westerly confines lie two of the Great Lakes, and between them is the natural wonder of earth, "Niagara."

In the very heart of this most remarkable commonwealth lies Oneida county, one of the choicest gems of the state. It is to this subject that this volume is devoted.

Whether or not there existed at some time in the past a prehistoric race in the territory now called the state of New York it is not the purpose here to discuss, nor is it intended to give a complete history of the savage tribes which occupied this part of the country before the white man made his appearance upon the scene of action in central New York. It is proposed, however, to give a general history of the Confederation and of the tribes of aborigines more particularly identified with the territory from which Oneida county was carved and for one of which tribes it was named.

Prior to the time that the white man made his way to this region it was the land of the Iroquois,—"People of the Long House" or "People of Many Fires," by them called Ho-di-no-sau-nee. This was a remarkable race of savages, far superior in many respects to any other of the American Indian.

The term "Iroquois" was first used to designate the confederated five and afterwards six nations known as the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas, and Tuscaroras. The Indian names of these nations were:

Mohawks—Gä-ne-ă′-ga-o-no.
Oneidas—O-na′-yote-kä-o-no.
Onondagas—O-nun′-da-ga-o-no.
Cayugas—Gwe-u-gweh-o-no.
Senecas—Nun-dä′-wä-o-no.
Tuscaroras—Dus-ga′-o-weh-o-no.

By the French they were called "Iroiquois," by the English "The Confederation," by the Dutch "Maquas," and by themselves "Mungoes," all meaning the "United People."

Each nation was divided into tribes named as follows: Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Turtle, Deer, Snipe, Heron, Hawk.

Bloomfield, in his work entitled "The Oneidas," states that this nation had only three tribes, the Wolf, Bear and Turtle.

Reference is sometimes made to the nations composing the league as "tribes." This is not correct. The term "tribe" has reference to the subdivision of the nation, somewhat as the term "county" designates a subdivision of a state.

The date of the formation of the Iroquois confederacy is unknown. Some place it as early as 1459; others fix a much later period. Lossing gives 1539 as the year when it was formed. There is no doubt that it had existed many years before white men came among them. Statistics attainable do not sustain the general impression as to the numbers included within the League. It is stated by Morgan that the confederation consisted of the greatest numbers

about the year 1650. Bloomfield says that it reached its culminating point about 1700; but other writers with Morgan place it earlier, by, at least, half a century.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary war it was estimated that, all told, they numbered between 9,000 and 12,000; that 1,580 warriors took sides with the British, and 230, mostly Oneidas, joined the colonists. Governor Tryon in 1774 estimated their numbers to be 10,000, with 2,000 warriors. Dillon, a captain in the United States army, in 1786 estimated that 150 Oneidas joined the British. He also says that of all the Indian tribes in the country, 12,690 warriors were the allies of the king.

The country occupied by the different nations of the league was as follows: On the east were the Mohawks, next the Oneidas, then, in order, the Onondagas, Senecas and Cayugas. After the admission of the Tuscaroras into the confederation, that nation was given territory to the southward of the Oneidas and Onondagas. The Council House of the confederation was at Onondaga, and the general assembly occurred annually.

In his book entitled "The League of the Iroquois," Morgan says that "by the year 1700 the Iroquois had subdued and held in nominal subjection all the principal Indian nations occupying the territory which is now embraced in the states of New York, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the northern and western part of Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, northern Tennessee, part of Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, a portion of the New England states, and part of Upper Canada."

Halsey says that it was at about this time that the Confederation was at the height of its power. From that time until the English-French war began no great changes occurred among the people of the Long House.

The Iroquois were loyal to the English, and they were an important factor in the struggle between England and France for supremacy in the New World. England still owes to them a debt of gratitude that it can never pay. Not until the war of the Revolution was the friendship between the English and the Six Nations broken, and, even then, all, save the Oneidas and a part of the Tuscaroras, remained the allies of the British crown. The Confederates had lost none of their glory until the introduction among them of fire arms and intoxicating liquors.

When the colonies declared their independence, the question of joining the Americans or remaining loyal to the Crown came before the General Council. The Oneidas, supported in part by the Tuscaroras, favored neutrality, and as a unanimous vote was required to decide such questions, no action was taken that committed the entire confederation one way or the other, but it was determined to allow each nation to act its own pleasure. The result was that all but the Oneidas and part of the Tuscaroras cast their lot with England.

Many conferences were held in regard to the political situation between the representatives of the Six Nations and commissioners authorized by Congress to act on behalf of the colonies. A conference was held at German Flats, August 15, and another at Albany, August 23, 1775, but nothing definite was accomplished. In 1776, Governor Tryon wrote that all the Indians of the Six Nations were favorable to the king, but in this he was sadly in error. It is true, however, that, in 1780, a number of Oneidas and Tuscaroras went over

to the British. The decision made by the Oneidas at the beginning of the controversy between the colonies and the mother country cost that nation dearly, for in 1779 or 1780, their village and castle were entirely destroyed by the British troops and unfriendly Indians. At this time the Oneidas were driven down the Mohawk valley and remained near Schenectady, and were assisted by the United States government until the end of the war of the Revolution.

Perhaps centuries before the government of the United States was formed by white men, these savages had formed a national government which challenges our admiration, and has received high tribute by such writers as Lewis, Morgan, Halsey, Bloomfield, Beauchamp, and many others, and has attracted the attention of the foremost statesmen.

The Honorable Elihu Root, in his address at the Tercentennial Celebration of the discovery of Lake Champlain, July 7, 1909, referring to this extraordinary confederation, said:

"A century or more before the white settlement, five Indian nations of the same stock and language under the leadership of extraordinary political genius had formed a Confederacy for the preservation of internal peace and for common defense against external attack. Their territories extended in 1609 from the St. Lawrence to the Susquehanna, from Lake Champlain and the Hudson to the Genesee, and, a few years later, to the Niagara. There dwelt side by side the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Onondagas, Cayugas, and the Senecas in the firm union of Ho-de-no-sau-nee, the Long House of the Iroquois.

"The Algonquin tribes that surrounded them were still in the lowest stage of industrial life, and for their food added to the spoils of the chase wild fruit and roots.

"The Iroquois had passed into the agricultural stage. They had settled habitations and cultivated fields. They had extensive orchards of the apple, made sugar from the maple, and raised corn and beans and squash and pumpkin. The surrounding tribes had only the rudimentary political institution of chief and followers. The Iroquois had a carefully devised constitution, well adapted to secure confederate authority in matters of common interest, and local authority in matters of local interest. * * *

"The government was vested in a Council of fifty sachems, a fixed number coming from each nation. The sachems from each nation came in fixed proportions from specific tribes in that nation; the office was hereditary in the tribe, and the member of the tribe to fill it was elected by the tribe. The sachems of each nation governed their own nation in all local affairs. Below the sachems were elected chiefs on the military side and Keepers of the Faith on the religious side. Crime was exceedingly rare; insubordination was unknown; courage, fortitude, and devotion to the common good were universal.

"The territory of the 'Long House' covered the watershed between the St. Lawrence basin and the Atlantic. From it the waters ran into the St. Lawrence, the Hudson, the Delaware, the Susquehanna and the Ohio. Down these lines of communication the war parties of the confederacy passed, beating back or overwhelming their enemies until they had become overlords of a vast region extending far into New England, the Carolinas, the valley of the Mississippi, and to the coast of Lake Huron. * * *

ABORIGINES OF NEW YORK
MAP OF THE
ALGONQUINS
IROCOISIA
ALGONQUINS
MINSIS
SEQUINS
NAWAAS
GACHOOS
CAPITANASSES
ALGONQUINS

"Of all the inhabitants of the New World, they were the most terrible foes and the most capable of organized and sustained warfare, and of all the inhabitants north of Mexico; they were the most civilized and intelligent."

Whoever became acquainted with the Iroquois in early days realized that they were an extraordinary people. Sir William Johnson, who knew them as well as any Englishman and had, perhaps, more dealing with them than any other officer of the crown, said of them: "They are the most formidable of any uncivilized body of people in the world."

The nation for which the county is named consisted of about 3,000 in 1776. They are said to have been lovers of peace, were more refined in manners than the other nations, and were the diplomatists of the confederation. Long before the beginning of the 18th century, they had a fixed dwelling place on the western border of what is now Oneida county.

In 1904 the regents of the university of the state of New York caused a history of the New York Iroquois to be prepared by W. M. Beauchamp, S. T. D. The book is known as Bulletin 78, and it contains a map of the territory occupied by the different nations belonging to the league. From this, it appears that the territory of the Oneidas was bounded on the east by a line extending from the St. Lawrence river to a point about 25 miles below Ogdensburg; southerly to Trenton Falls; thence bending slightly easterly to Herkimer and to Oneonta; thence along the northwesterly line of Delaware county to Broome county; thence along the northerly line of Broome county to the Chenango river; thence northwesterly about 15 miles; thence northerly to a point about 3 miles from Oneida lake; thence westerly about 3 or 4 miles; thence northerly across the westerly part of the lake and bearing westerly slightly about 25 miles; thence north bearing slightly eastward to Carthage; thence northwesterly to the St. Lawrence river between Alexandria Bay and Clayton; thence along the river to the place of beginning, the territory being somewhat between 7,000 and 8,000 square miles.

A study of the life and manners of this most interesting people reveals the fact that their comforts were greater and they lived upon a higher plane than is generally supposed. Their food was more abundant and of greater variety than many other of the aborigines. In the spring they made, from the maple trees, their supply of sugar for the year. In the summer there were berries of many varieties and fish of the finest species. In autumn there were nuts, apples, plums, cherries, corn, potatoes, pumpkin, squash and other vegetables, and an abundance of such game as makes the sportsmen of our age most envious of their day. There were bear, moose, deer, wild turkeys, geese, ducks, grouse, wild pigeons, rabbits, squirrels and other game of which they could lay by a supply without serious effort, for their time of need. For clothing, against the rigors of winter, they had the fur of the beaver, otter, fisher, sable, mink and other fur bearing animals, for which the wealthy of the present day pay such prices as would have purchased almost a kingdom in that early period. In fact, no part of the colonies presented better facilities for the comforts of life to the savage than the Mohawk valley.

Not until the ravages of war had swept their valley was want necessarily known among the Indians in this region. Their wigwams or houses were gen-

erally built of bark, and were comfortable even in the severest winter weather. A fire was continually kept burning in them in cold weather, and these people, robed in their furs in the daytime, and lying upon the skins of the moose, bear and deer at night, rested more quietly than the prince in his palace. Their musical instruments were the flute, kettle-drum, and various kinds of rattles. They used nets and bone harpoons, and sometimes lines and bone hooks for fishing. Their boats were dugouts and bark canoes. They made baskets, mats, wooden dishes, including spoons, and many vessels of clay, some of which were ornamented. Some of their clay pipes were ornamented with a figure on the bowl facing the smoker. They used a wooden mortar and pestle for making their corn meal. They buried their grain in the ground, when it would keep for several years. Wampum was used for money, ornaments and other purposes; it was made of shells and of different colors, white, black or dark purple.

Their domestic relations were peculiar. Property was transmitted through the female line. A man was not permitted to marry a woman of his own tribe, and the marriage relations were sacred. Marriage was not founded upon affection, but was recognized as a necessity, and was arranged usually by the mothers of the parties. Polygamy was unknown among them. Although divorce was easily obtained, it was not frequent. Relationship was recognized as far as uncle, aunt and cousin. Sachems were the Head Chiefs, and had great influence among their people.

They had religious leaders who were called "Keepers of the Faith," and they had charge of the festivals and religious services. They believed in a Great Spirit, the Creator of all things; also in the immortality of the soul and an exclusive heaven for the Indians; but, in their admiration of Washington, they accorded him a place in their future celestial abode. They also believed in a place of future punishment for the wicked and in an Evil Spirit who had created reptiles, noxious weeds and monsters. There has been much speculation as to the origin of their religious belief, whether from the Lost Tribes of Israel or otherwise, and it will, in all probability, remain a mystery. It is, however, a singular circumstance that these dwellers in the American wilderness should more nearly attain to the conception of the Christian God than any other nation untaught by revelation. It is stated by Rev. Thomas Donahue, D. D., in his book entitled "The Iroquois and the Jesuits," that "the first foundation of their religious belief is the same as that which formed the principal feature of the religion of the Barbarians who first occupied Greece, and spread through Asia, and which forms the groundwork of all Pagan Mythology." However this may be, it is not our purpose now to inquire, for the Iroquois are taken, for the purpose of this work, as they were in 1700. At this period the belief of these Indians was neither pantheistic, nor idolatrous. They held religious and other assemblies, and had many different modes of recreation. Many of these were called dances. There were about 33 of these dances, some of which were religious, some had reference to war, and some would seem to be solely recreative. Morgan gives a description of them in his work on the Iroquois.

Their game which was held in highest esteem was la crosse. It was played

by chosen representatives from different nations or tribes with as much enthusiasm, and was enjoyed by the large audiences which assembled, as much as are the college football contests of the present day. Another game was called the peachstone game, and was somewhat similar to the game of dice. These peach stones were of different colors, white, black or dark purple. Betting on games was common, and the Indian at times found himself in as sad a plight as the college boy, who bet his last cent on his team and lost, without reserving a sufficient amount of funds to pay his fare back to his alma mater.

Crimes were seldom committed among these Indians. Witchcraft and murder were punished by death, unless the witch confessed and was forgiven, and unless the murderer made atonement to the tribe to which the victim belonged. Adultery was punished by the whipping of the woman. The transgression, however, was very rare. Theft was substantially unknown, but after the white man introduced rum among them, drunkenness was not infrequent. The best men among the Iroquois strenuously opposed the traffic in rum, and pleaded with the white men to desist from selling it to their people. Addressing several of the governors of the colonies, one of the Mohawk chiefs said: "We request of all governors here present that it may be prohibited to carry it (rum) among any of the Five Nations." They had no prisons, and in case of a first offense, if the culprit promised good behavior, he was allowed to go on parole. They had no locks to their houses, no secret places, and larceny was unknown among them.

The Sacred Stone of the Oneidas demands special attention. The Oneida nation was called "People of the Stone," or the "Upright Stone," or the "Granite People," and there is one reference to them in the Indian legends as the "People who lean their backs against the Everlasting Stone." This has reference to their Sacred Stone or altar. The legend in regard to the Stone is as follows: A settlement was made by the Indians on the north shore of Oneida river at the outlet of the lake. One morning there appeared at their camp a granite boulder, which was unlike any other stone in that locality. The Indians were informed that it should be their altar and that it would follow them forever. They moved their habitation to the mouth of the Oneida creek. The Stone, unaided, followed them, and appeared in their midst. From here they removed to near what is now Oneida castle, in Oneida county, and again the Stone appeared among them, unaided. Here it remained as the altar of the nation for hundreds of years. It was around this Stone their great councils were held and their warriors, sages and orators resolved the great questions presented to them, and they here worshipped the Great Spirit.

When the Oneidas left their home and took up their abode in Wisconsin, the Stone did not follow, but remained, a deserted altar.

With the consent of the remnant of the nation which tarried at the "castle," it was removed in 1849 to Forest Hill cemetery in Utica, where it now rests upon a substantial foundation as an everlasting memorial to the Oneida nation. Its weight has been estimated as somewhat less than a ton, and it bears an appropriate tablet.

Beauchamp, in his history of the New York Iroquois, page 160, says that one of their early villages was on Cazenovia lake, but that the earliest village iden-

tified with their name was a mile southeast of Perryville, N. Y., at a remarkable stone, now destroyed, but long venerated by them. He also says that it was from this stone they took the name of the "People of the Stone." However this may be, it is certain that the Oneida Stone, now in the cemetery at Utica, is really all that is claimed for it—the altar of the Oneidas.

Long before the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Catholics had established missions among the Iroquois, but they had not been successful. These early missionaries labored under unusual difficulties. The Iroquois were friendly to the Dutch and English, and the early Catholic missionaries were Frenchmen. This fact was a barrier which was difficult to pass.

There was later, also, another reason, which, to the present generation, may seem most extraordinary. The colonial legislature, on August 7, 1700, passed an act excluding Catholic priests, clergymen and teachers of all kinds from the colonies, and requiring them to leave the country before the first day of November of that year on pain of being "adjudged to Suffer perpetuall Imprisonm't and if any person being So Sentenced and actually Imprisoned shall break prison and make his Escape and be afterwards retaken he shall suffer such pains of Death penalties and forfeitures as in Cases of felony." Any one who harbored a priest or other Catholic teacher was subject to a fine of two hundred and fifty pounds and to sit in pillory for three days and also to be bound to good behavior at the discretion of the court.

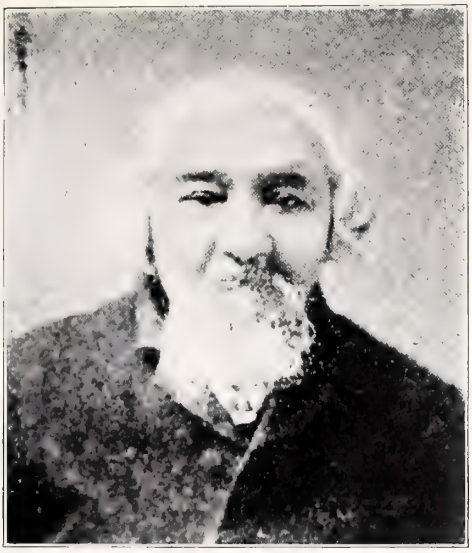
At the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Catholics had practically withdrawn their missionaries, as the circumstances seemed to be such that their efforts could not be successful. The fierce opposition did not, however, deter them from re-entering the field some years after.

The first successful mission of the Catholic church during the 18th century was established by Abbe Francis Piquet at Fort Presentation, now Ogdensburg. He was so effective that within two years he had won, from the Onondagas and Cayugas, about three thousand of the Indians to his cause. The effect of the English and French war was so disastrous to this work as to destroy what had been accomplished by the Frenchmen in evangelizing the Iroquois, and about 1760 this mission was abandoned.

In his introduction to the "History of the Diocese of Syracuse," Monsignor J. S. M. Lynch says, "Bishop Du Breuil de Pontbriand, of Quebec, visited the mission in May, 1752. He baptized one hundred and twenty and confirmed a large number. This was, undoubtedly, the first confirmation administered within the limits of the state of New York."

Morgan, in his work entitled "Iroquois Confederation," pays the highest tribute to these early Catholic missionaries. He says: "They traveled the forests of America alone and unprotected; they dwelt in the depths of the wilderness, without shelter and almost without raiment; they passed the perils of Indian captivity and the fires of the torture; they suffered from hunger and violence, but, in the midst of all of them, never forgot the mission with which they were entrusted."

The first Congregational missionary among the Iroquois was Elihu Spencer, who began his work among them in 1748. One of his converts was Peter Agwrondougwas, or "Good Peter," who was an eloquent Oneida.



THE GREAT CHIEF OF THE ONEIDAS,
SKENANDOAH



THE HISTORIC STONE OF THE ONEIDA NATION OR THEIR ALTAR

In 1761 Reverend Samson Occum came from the school of Dr. Wheelock at Lebanon to the Oneidas, and Samuel Kirkland, then a young man, accompanied him. In 1766 there were 127 Oneida and Mohawk boys in the Wheelock school. Reverends C. J. Smith, Theophilus Chamberlain, Eleazer Moseley, Peter and Henry Avery served as missionaries between 1764 and 1774.

Foremost among Protestant missionaries was Samuel Kirkland. He was educated at the school of Dr. Wheelock at Lebanon and at Princeton college. While at these institutions he had Indians as well as white men for his fellow students. Among them, at Dr. Wheelock's school, was the renowned Joseph Brant. He became greatly interested in the welfare of the Iroquois, and, in 1764, Mr. Kirkland commenced his work first among the Senecas. In consequence of a famine among them, he returned East for a time, and during his visit was ordained a minister of the Congregational church. He then returned and took up his work among the Oneidas, and in 1769 he organized a church among them. The famous chief, Skenandoah, was among the converts to Christianity.

It was owing to the influence of Samuel Kirkland, more than to any other cause, that induced the Oneidas to take sides with the colonies against the mother country in the Revolutionary war.

At a meeting of the Sons of the Revolution held February 22, 1911, Reverend Dana W. Bigelow, D. D., in a speech referred to Mr. Kirkland as follows:

"In 1763 one of the college boys at Princeton, a sophomore from Connecticut, son of a Congregational minister, was Samuel Kirkland. He had attended a preparatory school where Indians and white studied together. There he formed with Joseph Brant a friendship which lasted through life. At Princeton he was in a class with Indian boys and he learned something of the Mohawk language. Before his college course was finished, his fixed zealous purpose carried him out for his life work. In January, 1764, he called on Johnson, who gave him counsel and belt of wampum. He went on snowshoes to the most distant and warlike tribe, the Senecas. He did not meet with a warm reception, but was adopted as a member of the tribe. Famine came, and he was obliged to return to the eastern settlements for a brief time. Then he went back to his post for another year. Having been ordained a minister in New England, he settled among the Oneidas for his life work, and here he lived and labored until his death in 1808.

"For five years he received no financial aid; he built his own cabin and tilled his own field. The great enemy he had to fight was the white man's rum. Among the converts were some chiefs, the most noteworthy of all, Skenandoah, great in stature, eloquent in councils, faithful unto death.

"When the Revolutionary war came on, the English tried to get the aid of the Iroquois. Sir John Johnson, Guy Johnson and Joseph Brant represented the British ministry in a mighty endeavor to win the Indian nations to their side. One rock sheltered the people of the frontier. It was the person and influence of Samuel Kirkland. He, too, attended council after council, far and near. He argued and pleaded. It was out of his own heart and his efforts were also in response to urgent requests from the colony that he should exert his utmost influence for the cause of independence. His Oneidas and Tuscaroras fol-

lowed his leadership, and, as far as possible, remained neutral. The stand they took broke the unity of action which was a fundamental law of the confederacy. How great aid he gave to the cause of the American patriots at this crisis of the war in this valley of the Mohawk where the battle of Oriskany was fought that the victory at Saratoga might follow, cannot be set down in figures or told in few words. Over against great forces of evil, appealing to every motive, good and bad, in savage hearts, his influence was on the right side, was exerted to the utmost, and was not in vain.

"After the battle and massacre at Wyoming, in 1779, he was a minister of comfort to 150 widows and their children. Under General Sullivan, in his famous expedition, Kirkland was brigade chaplain to his forces.

"At the close of the war New York state united with his faithful Indians in appreciation of what had been wrought by him, and presented him with a most valuable tract of land or nearly 5,000 acres—the Kirkland Patent, as then known.

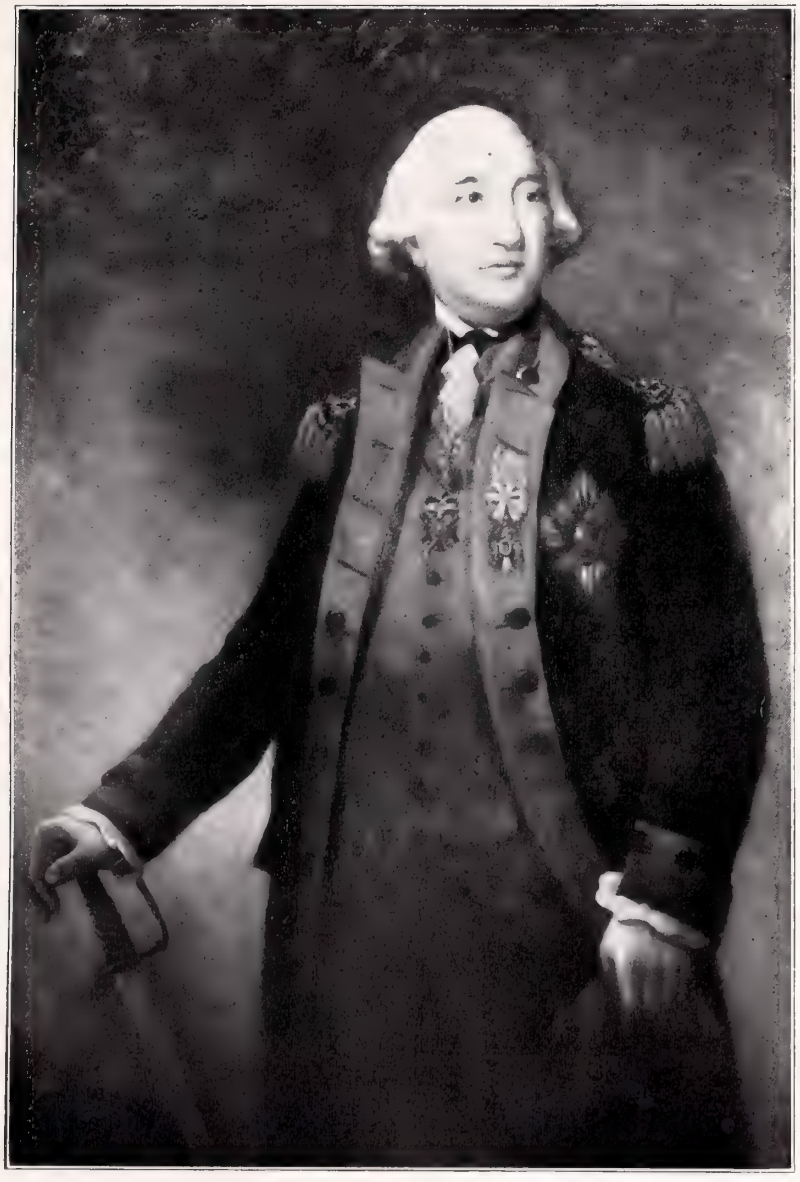
"His strenuous life was not yet done. He lived after this for 20 years and near Clinton, still ministering to his scattered people. His heart was not without hope that they might be gathered together and made part of the fabric of civilized society. With this in view, seeking counsel and co-operation with chief men of the state and of the national government, he gave freely of his lands, that on them might be founded an institution that would educate and uplift Indian and white youth.

"On a beautiful September afternoon in the year 1793, a procession left his home and marched to the hill where the corner stone was laid of the Hamilton-Oneida academy, a service rendered by Major-General Baron von Steuben.

"His hopes for the Indians were not realized, for the fragments of the tribes not long after migrated to the distant West. But he had builded wisely, for in 1812 the academy became Hamilton college, whose record in church and state is known to us, and whose future is bright in promise of greater results in promoting the interests of mankind of every land or every race.

"In the college cemetery are the monuments to Kirkland and Skenandoah, who was the noblest trophy of victory over darkness, and we repeat the words once well spoken there: 'Brothers, here sleep the good and the brave.'"

Foremost among the chiefs of the Oneidas was Skenandoah. This is Beauchamp's way of spelling the name, although it has been spelled several different ways by other writers. He is said to have been savage and intemperate in his youth, but he reformed in after life, and was called the noblest counselor among the North American Indians. He was of powerful frame, but mild in manner, yet terrible in conflict. He became a Christian under the ministry of Samuel Kirkland, lived a noble life, and had great influence among his people. It was he, with Kirkland, who influenced the Oneidas first to be neutral, and then to take sides with the colonies against the mother country in the war for independence. He died at Clinton, March 11, 1816, at the age of 110 years, and was buried upon the land of Mr. Kirkland. He was dignified in his bearing, courteous, and a shrewd and able diplomatist. In conversation he avoided saying anything to give offense. As a public speaker he was one of the most eloquent in the nation, and his words were potent in influencing his own peo-



BARON STEUBEN

ple. His speech to a friend shortly before his death is one of the choice pieces of literature. He said, "I am an aged hemlock; the winds of a hundred winters have whistled through my branches; I am dead at the top; the generation to which I belong have run away and left me; why I live, the Great Spirit only knows; pray to my Jesus that I may have patience to wait for my appointed time to die."

In 1700, the Earl of Bellomont, then governor of the colonies, sent a communication to Queen Anne advising the establishing of the Church of England in the colonies to counteract the influence of the Catholics among the Iroquois. King William sent over plate and furniture for a chapel.

Merrill, in speaking on the subject of missions among the Iroquois, says: "The tribe (Oneidas) can boast of being the oldest of our church's Indian missions, dating from the year 1702."

The Reverend Mr. Smith and Reverend Mr. More were sent from England about this time. Mr. More remained for about three years, and was followed by Reverend Thomas Barclay, who remained from 1708 to 1712, and was succeeded by Reverend William Andrews, who remained about six years. He found the work so discouraging that he gave it up in 1718. On returning from the field he said, "Heathen they are, and heathen they will be."

About 1731 Reverend John Milner visited the Mohawks. In 1733 it was reported that there were "but few unbaptized among that nation." Reverend John Ogilvie also ministered to the Mohawks in 1750. Reverend John J. Oel also served the Mohawks, Oneidas and Tuscaroras. He was followed by Reverend John Stewart, who remained as a missionary among them until the breaking out of the war of the Revolution. Mr. Stewart, assisted by Joseph Brant, translated the Gospel of Mark, part of the Acts, and wrote a short history of the Bible in the Mohawk language.

After the Revolutionary war, missionaries were sent among the Oneidas. Bishop Hobert sent Eleazer Williams, who did very effective work among this nation. It was he who has been thought by many to be the renowned Dauphin of France. He was called the son of an Indian woman, but his personal appearance was such as to contradict the statement. As to his lineage there is a mystery. By some he was said to be the son of Reverend Mr. Williams of Deerfield, Massachusetts, and that he had been taken captive by the Indians while a child; by others he was said to be the son of a squaw. Much has been written upon this subject on both sides, but Bloomfield, in his book on "The Oneidas," devotes many pages to the subject. He undoubtedly believed that Mr. Williams was the French prince. The pictures of the two persons that are here given certainly bear much resemblance, and it can safely be said that from their appearance there is better reason for believing that Mr. Williams was the Dauphin of France than that he was the son of a squaw.

In 1750 the Moravians undertook to establish missions among the Six Nations, and sent John C. Pyrlaeus and his wife to work among the Onondagas. They, with Anton Seyffert, undertook to reach the Onondagas, but the Oneidas refused to allow them to pass through their territory. By other routes, some of the missionaries of the Moravian church reached the Onondagas and Senecas, but they made no progress in their work among the Oneidas.

The Methodist church sent a missionary among the Oneidas in 1829, in the person of Reverend Dan Barnes. No great impression was made by Mr. Barnes among the Indians, and he was followed by Reverend Rosman Ingalls who, in turn, was followed by Reverend Daniel Fancher. A church was built in 1841, but it was sold with the lands of the Indians, and another building was afterward constructed. The departure of the Oneidas for the west, however, ended the work of the Methodists among that nation in this state.

At the approach of the war for independence, it was an exceedingly important question what would be the position of the Iroquois. The subject was much considered by the Indians, and council after council was held, for, upon its determination, hinged the very existence of the confederation. In a note to Morgan's "League of the Iroquois," the subject is clearly presented. The note is as follows:

"At Onondaga in January, 1777, the annual council fire of the Six Nations was extinguished, seemingly not without bloodshed. The Senecas and Cayugas openly and unitedly espoused the cause of the king; the Mohawks and Onondagas were divided, some for the king, some neutral; the Oneidas and Tuscaroras endeavored to remain neutral, but many of them were soon actively engaged on the American side. These allies gave much aid to the patriots in the border wars of the Revolution, and suffered greatly in consequence. Their faithful friendship and assistance were formally and gratefully recognized by the United States by treaty proclaimed January 21, 1795. If the league had been unanimous under its ancient laws in making war upon Americans it is quite likely that Burgoyne's campaign would have been a British triumph, and that the war would have ended in the success of the royal arms. On the other hand, if the league had espoused the American cause or had remained neutral, it would have been both difficult and unjust to have taken from them an inch of their territory at the end of the war and the settlement of the West, the opening of the Erie canal and all the developments of the Empire state and its chief city would have been long postponed, even if commerce and empire had not been diverted into other channels. Any attempt at the settlement of the country while still under Indian rule would have produced an unendurable state of affairs, much worse than any Transvaal problem. Being abandoned by the British government, the Iroquois had, at the end of the Revolution, no defense except the generosity of the American people."

Too often, in the public mind, the Indian is set down as a cruel monster. It is true that words cannot portray the cruelty of many of their acts, but can it be said that white men are able to throw the first stone? Go to the receptacles for relics of the dark ages in Europe. You will find there instruments of torture, than which nothing can be invented more terrible. To come nearer home, we may find that there were no acts of the Iroquois more brutal than those of the whites who sided with the British in the struggle for independence.

Over against the tortures which the Indians inflicted upon their captives, place the following examples of the white man's mode of warfare: Sir Guy Carlton, governor general of Canada, was commissioned to wage war on land and sea against "all enemies, pirates or rebels either in or out of the province, to take them and put them to death, or preserve them alive, at his discretion."



REV. ELEAZER WILLIAMS AT 17 YEARS OF AGE
(Supposed to be the Dauphin of France)



THE DAUPHIN OF FRANCE
(LOUIS XVII)
From a painting

In connection with this it is to be remembered that the British government paid five dollars apiece for scalps of men, women or children. On one occasion a British captain shipped to Albany 154 dried scalps, and demanded the reward.

Take also a specific act. In 1778, while the Indians were prowling around Schoharie, they killed and scalped a mother and several children. At this junction a party of loyalists came up to the place, and discovered an infant in its cradle. An Indian warrior, noted for his barbarity, approached the cradle with his uplifted tomahawk. The babe looked into his face and smiled; the tomahawk fell with his arm, and he was about stooping down to take the child in his arms, when one of the tories, cursing him for his humanity, thrust his bayonet through the smiling child and held him up struggling in death, exclaiming, "This, too is a rebel."

Very much has been written in regard to the bad side of the Indian, but very little in his behalf. It would not be just to place the Iroquois, and particularly the Oneida nation, in the class with ordinary Indians. Many leaders among the Iroquois were great and good men. Foremost was Joseph Brant—Thayendanegea. His prominence, ability and character demand that he should receive a more extended notice than any other man among the Indians. He was the son of a Mohawk chief. It has been claimed frequently, in consequence of the eminence of Brant, that he was at least partly white, but this is error. In one of his letters he expressly states that he was a Mohawk. His father's name was Tehowaghwengaraghkwin, and he was born on the Ohio river in 1742, but the home of his father was the castle at Canajoharie. He was educated at the school of Reverend Doctor Eleazer Wheelock at Lebanon, Connecticut. He acted as an interpreter for Reverend Charles J. Smith, missionary to the Mohawks, and was afterward private secretary to Sir John Johnson. He took part in the early wars in which the Mohawks engaged, and it is claimed by some that he was elected head war chief of the Six Nations. It has been claimed by others that he never was properly elected to that office, but that by his great ability he was accepted as the head war chief, and was the head commander of the war parties of the Iroquois. It was very largely through his influence that the great portion of the league took sides with England in the war of the revolution.

Unlike many other chiefs he was humane in his treatment of prisoners, on many occasions saving the lives of captives in opposition to his own people, and frequently hazarding his own life to accomplish this end. He has been charged with being cruel and taking part in the massacre at Wyoming, but history establishes beyond any question that he was not present at that time. It is true that with his own hand he killed Colonel Wisner, but from his standpoint he did it as a merciful act, as Wisner had been mortally wounded, and, rather than to leave him upon the field to suffer, Brant struck him with his tomahawk and instantly ended his misery and life. It has been charged against him as an act of cruelty that he killed his own son. It is true that his own son died from a slight wound inflicted by his father, but the facts are as follows: The son was a degenerate, a drunkard and a murderer. He had frequently threatened his father's life, and in one of his debauches he attacked his father with a knife. In resisting the attack, the father drew his own knife, struck the

son, and cut him slightly on top of the head. Several days afterwards blood poisoning set in, and from the effect of this the man died. Brant gave himself up, was tried, acquitted, and he received the condolence and sympathy of the court that tried him. This was a great source of sorrow through all the remaining years of his life. It is said that he had been frequently known to weep over it.

Brant was present at the Cherry Valley massacre, but did all he could to prevent cruelty. It is reported that on entering one of the houses Walter Butler ordered a woman and child, who were in bed, to be killed. Brant interfered and said, "What! kill a woman and child! no! that child is not an enemy to the king nor a friend to congress. Long before he will be big enough to do any mischief the dispute will be settled."

After the war Brant settled in Canada, devoted his life to good works, and received marked attention from eminent men in England and America. He translated a portion of the Scriptures into the Mohawk language; was a member of the Episcopal church; built a church for his people; manifested a deep interest in charitable work, and contributed liberally of his means to all good causes.

One would scarcely think of taking counsel on high moral subjects of an Indian, even in our day, but Brant, on one occasion, was asked to give his opinion on the question of whether or not civilization is conducive to happiness. His answer is so remarkable that it is given in part below. It is scarcely surpassed in elevation of thought and power of expression by any philosopher, either ancient or modern. He said:

"You ask me, then, whether in my opinion civilization is favorable to human happiness? In answer to the question, it may be answered, that there are degrees of civilization, from cannibals to the most polite of European nations. The question is not, then, whether a degree of refinement is not conducive to happiness; but whether you, or the natives of this land, have obtained this happy medium. On this subject we are at present, I presume, of very different opinions. You will, however, allow me in some respects to have had the advantage of you in forming my sentiments. I was, sir, born of Indian parents, and lived while a child among those whom you are pleased to call savages; I was afterwards sent to live among the white people, and educated at one of your schools; since which period I have been honored much beyond my deserts, by an acquaintance with a number of principal characters both in Europe and America. After all this experience, and after every exertion to divest myself of prejudice, I am obliged to give my opinion in favor of my own people. I will now, as much as I am able, collect together, and set before you, some of the reasons that have influenced my judgment on the subject now before us. In the government you call civilized, the happiness of the people is constantly sacrificed to the splendor of empire. Hence your codes of criminal and civil laws have had their origin; hence your dungeons and prisons. I will not enlarge on an idea so singular in civilized life, and perhaps disagreeable to you, and will only observe, that among us we have no prisons; we have no pompous parade of courts; we have no written laws; and yet judges are as highly revered amongst us as they are among you, and their decisions are as much regarded.



THE GREAT MOHAWK CHIEF, JOSEPH BRANT

Property, to say the least, is as well guarded, and crimes are as impartially punished. We have among us no splendid villains above the control of our laws. Daring wickedness is here never suffered to triumph over helpless innocence. The estates of widows and orphans are never devoured by enterprising sharpers. In a word, we have no robbery under the color of law. No person among us desires any other reward for performing a brave and worthy action, but the consciousness of having served his nation. Our wise men are called Fathers; they truly sustain that character. They are always accessible, I will not say to the meanest of our people, for we have none mean but such as render themselves so by their vices.

"The palaces and prisons among you form a most dreadful contrast. Go to the former places, and you will see perhaps a *deformed piece of earth* assuming airs that become none but the Great Spirit above. Go to one of your prisons; here description utterly fails! Kill them, if you please; kill them, too, by tortures; but let the torture last no longer than a day. Those you call savages relent; the most furious of our tormentors exhausts his rage in a few hours, and dispatches his unhappy victim with a sudden stroke. Perhaps it is eligible that incorrigible offenders should sometimes be cut off. Let it be done in a way that is not degrading to human nature. Let such unhappy men have an opportunity, by their fortitude, of making an atonement in some measure for the crimes they have committed during their lives.

"But for what are many of your prisoners confined?—for debt!—astonishing!—and will you ever again call the Indian nations cruel? Liberty, to a rational creature, as much exceeds property as the light of the sun does that of the most twinkling star. But you put them on a level, to the everlasting disgrace of civilization. I knew, while I lived among the white people, many of the most amiable contract debts, and I dare say with the best intentions. Both parties at the time of the contract expect to find their advantage. The debtor, we will suppose by a train of unavoidable misfortunes, fails; here is no crime, nor even a fault; and yet your laws put it in the power of the creditor to throw the debtor into prison and confine him there for life! a punishment infinitely worse than death to a brave man! And I seriously declare, I had rather die by the most severe tortures ever inflicted on this continent, than languish in one of your prisons for a single year. Great Spirit of the Universe!—and do you call yourselves Christians? Does then the religion of Him whom you call your Saviour, inspire this spirit, and lead to these practices? Surely, no. It is recorded of him, that a bruised reed he never broke. Cease, then, to call yourselves Christians, lest you publish to the world your hypocricy. Cease, too, to call other nations savages, when you are tenfold more the children of cruelty than they."

If space permitted much more could be said concerning the acts, ability and character of this remarkable man.

Among the characteristics of the Iroquois chiefs and head men were dignity, self control and eloquence.

About 1800, a religious reformer appeared among the Iroquois. He claimed a divine mission, and wrought a revolution among the Indians by his great personality and high moral teaching. He was called Ga-ne-o-di'-yo or "Hand-

some Lake." He was a Seneca sachem of the highest class. He also had a descendant who was their great religious teacher and who was called So-se-ha'-wä. No better idea can be conveyed of the ability of these two men than to quote portions of their sermons. As the Indians had no written language, the teachings or addresses of their religious teacher were handed down by tradition, and the teachings of "Handsome Lake" were delivered to the league through a grandson, So-se-há-wä. He recited these speeches precisely the same, as is reported by those who heard him, on many occasions. The following is So-se-há-wä's introduction to one of his speeches, in which he recites what he claims to have been the teachings of his grandfather:

"Chiefs, warriors, women and children—We give you a cordial welcome. The sun has advanced far in his path, and I am warned that my time to instruct you is limited to the meridian sun. I must therefore hasten to perform my duty. Turn your minds to the Great Spirit, and listen with strict attention. Think seriously upon what I am about to speak. Reflect upon it well, that it may benefit you and your children. I thank the Great Spirit that he has spared the lives of so many of you to be present on this occasion. I return thanks to him that my life is yet spared. The Great Spirit looked down from heaven upon the sufferings and the wanderings of his red children. He saw they had greatly decreased and degenerated. He saw the ravages of the fire-water among them. He therefore raised up for them a sacred instructor, who having lived and traveled among them for sixteen years, was called from his labors to enjoy eternal felicity with the Great Spirit in heaven."

Sose-há-wä then, at great length, presented the teaching of his grandfather, but we can only here give a very small portion of the address, and that only for the purpose of showing the eloquence and deep religious thought contained in it:

"I have a message to deliver to you. The servants of the Great Spirit have told me that I should yet live upon the earth to become an instructor to my people. Since the creation of man, the Great Spirit has often raised up men to teach his children what they should do to please him; but they have been unfaithful to their trust. I hope I shall profit by their example. Your Creator has seen that you have transgressed greatly against his laws. He made man pure and good. He did not intend that he should sin. You commit a great sin in taking the fire-water. The Great Spirit says that you must abandon this enticing habit. Your ancestors have brought great misery and suffering upon you. They first took the fire-water of the white man, and entailed upon you its consequences. None of them have gone to heaven. The fire-water does not belong to you. It was made for the white man beyond the great waters. For the white man it is a medicine, but they too have violated the will of their Maker. The Great Spirit says that drunkenness is a great crime, and he forbids you to indulge in this evil habit. His command is to the old and young. The abandonment of its use will relieve much of your sufferings, and greatly increase the comfort and happiness of your children. The Great Spirit is grieved that so much crime and wickedness should defile the earth. There are many evils which he never intended should exist among his red children. The Great Spirit has, for many wise reasons, withheld from man the number of his days;

but he has not left him without a guide, for he has pointed out to him the path in which he may safely tread the journey of life.

"When the Great Spirit made man, he also made woman. He instituted marriage, and enjoined upon them to love each other, and be faithful. It is pleasing to him to see men and women obey his will. Your Creator abhors a deceiver and hypocrite.

"By obeying his commands you will die an easy and a happy death. When the Great Spirit instituted marriage, he ordained to bless those who were faithful with children. Some women were unfruitful, and others became so by misfortune. Such have great opportunities to do much good. There are many orphans, and many poor children whom they can adopt as their own. If you tie up the clothes of an orphan child, the Great Spirit will notice it, and reward you for it. Should an orphan ever cross your path, be kind to him, and treat him with tenderness, for this is right. Parents must constantly teach their children morality, and a reverence for their Creator. * * *

"When a child is born to a husband and wife, they must give great thanks to the Great Spirit, for it is his gift, and an evidence of his kindness. Let parents instruct their children in their duty to the Great Spirit, to their parents, and to their fellow men. Children should obey their parents and guardians, and submit to them in all things. Disobedient children occasion great pain and misery. They wound their parents' feelings, and often drive them to desperation, causing them great distress, and final admission into the place of evil spirits. The marriage obligations should generate good to all who have assumed them. Let the married be faithful to each other, that when they die it may be in peace. Children should never permit their parents to suffer in their old age. Be kind to them, and support them. The Great Spirit requires all children to love, revere and obey their parents. To do this is highly pleasing to him. The happiness of parents is greatly increased by the affection and the attentions of their children. To abandon a wife or children is a great wrong, and produces many evils. It is wrong for a father or mother-in-law to vex a son or daughter-in-law; but they should use them as if they were their own children. It often happens that parents hold angry disputes over their infant child. This is also a great sin. * * *

"All men were made equal by the Great Spirit; but he has given to them a variety of gifts. To some a pretty face, to others an ugly one; to some a comely form, to others a deformed figure. Some are fortunate in collecting around them worldly goods. But you are all entitled to the same privileges, and therefore must put pride from among you. You are not your own makers, nor the builders of you own fortunes. All things are the gifts of the Great Spirit and to him must be returned thanks for their bestowal. He alone must be acknowledged as the giver. It has pleased him to make differences among men; but it is wrong for one man to exalt himself above another. Love each other, for you are all brothers and sisters of the same great family. The Great Spirit enjoins upon all, to observe hospitality and kindness, especially to the needy and the helpless; for this is pleasing to him. If a stranger wanders about your abode, speak to him with kind words; be hospitable towards him, welcome him to your home, and forget not always to mention the Great Spirit.

In the morning give thanks to the Great Spirit for the return of day, and the light of the sun; at night renew your thanks to him, that his ruling power has preserved you from harm during the day, and that night has again come, on which you may rest your wearied bodies.* * *

"Speak evil of no one. If you can say no good of a person, then be silent. Let not your tongues betray you into evil. Let all be mindful of this; for these are the words of our Creator. Let us strive to cultivate friendship with those who surround us. This is pleasing to the Great Spirit. * * * "

He then ceases to quote from "Handsome Lake," and closes his own address as follows:

"The four messengers further said to Handsome Lake, they were fearful that, unless the people repented and obeyed his commands, the patience and forbearance of their Creator would be exhausted; that he would grow angry with them, and cause their increase to cease.

"Our Creator made light and darkness. He made the sun to heat, and shine over the world. He made the moon, also, to shine by night, and to cool the world, if the sun made it too hot by day. The keeper of the clouds, by direction of the Great Spirit, will then cease to act. The keeper of the springs and running brooks will cease to rule them for the good of man. The sun will cease to fulfil its office. Total darkness will then cover the earth. A great smoke will rise, and spread over the face of the earth. Then will come out of it all monsters, and poisonous animals created by the evil-minded; and they, with the wicked upon the earth, will perish together.

"But before this dreadful time shall come, the Great Spirit will take home to himself all the good and faithful. They will lay themselves down to sleep, and from this sleep of death, they will rise, and go home to their Creator. Thus they said.

"I have now done. I close thus, that you may remember and understand the fate which awaits the earth and the unfaithful and unbelieving. Our Creator looks down upon us. The four Beings from above see us. They witness with pleasure this assemblage, and rejoice at the object for which it is gathered. It is now forty-eight years since we first began to listen to the renewed will of our Creator. I have been unable during the time alloted to me, to rehearse all the sayings of Ga-ne-o-di'-yo. I regret very much that you cannot hear them all.

"Counsellors, warriors, women and children—I have done. I thank you all for your attendance, and for your kind and patient attention. May the Great Spirit, who rules all things, watch over and protect you from every harm and danger, while you travel the journey of life. May the Great Spirit bless you all, and bestow upon you life, health, peace and prosperity; and may you, in turn, appreciate his great goodness. Naho'."

The eloquence of the Iroquois was also frequently shown in conversation. It is related of Hone-yost, or Honaguwus, an Oneida chief, that when he heard the Revolutionary war was ended he said: "The Great Spirit spoke to the whirlwind, and it was still."

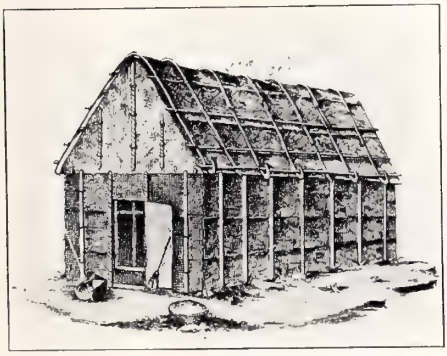
In one of the councils called by Samuel Kirkland to further education among them, one of the chiefs said: "You, my friends, are increasing, and we



Iroquois Girl, Ga-hah-no,
in costume



Iroquois Indian young man,
Da-ah-de-a, in costume



Iroquois Indian house Ga-no-sote



Iroquois ornamental work, Gos-to-weh
or headdress



Ornamental work of the Iroquois
Indians upon buckskin with
moosehair and porcupine
quills



Ga-ka-ah or skirt

are decreasing. Our canoes were once on the rivers and lakes, which are now full of your great ships. The land which you bought of us for a trifle you now sell for thousands of dollars. Your villages and great cities cover the land where once rose the smoke of our wigwams. Why this difference? It is the curse of the Great Spirit resting upon us for some unknown sin."

Much has been said and written upon the subject of the United States taking the lands of the Indians without proper compensation. Undoubtedly there were many abuses in regard to purchasing land of the Indians, but there is one phase of the question which is rarely mentioned, and which presents the situation in a different light, so far as the government of the United States is concerned and the Iroquois nations.

It must be remembered that all of the nations of the Iroquois league, except the Oneidas and a portion of the Tuscaroras, took sides with England; that by the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States all the territory controlled by the Iroquois was ceded by Great Britain to this government. The Five Nations, which had cast their lot with England and had been conquered in the war, had, according to the rules of war, forfeited their domain to their conquerers. The United States, therefore, had the right to insist on the forefeiture of all the land controlled by the Mohawks, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas. The Tuscarora nation was divided, and if the unfriendly part controlled any territory, that, also, belonged to the United States government for the same reason. The Oneidas and a portion of the Tuscaroras were in a very different situation, and were entitled to the greatest consideration on the part of the government.

Largely through the influence of Washington and General Schuyler the unfriendly Indians were accorded merciful treatment. They had been abandoned by their friends, the English, and were left without any protection from the United States government. After many negotiations between representatives of the Iroquois and the Federal government a settlement was made of the whole question, and the lands of the unfriendly Indians were ceded to the United States, except such reservations as had been agreed upon between the contracting parties.

The services rendered by the Oneidas to the colonies cannot well be overestimated. As guides, scouts and spies they many times did what white men could not have accomplished. They also aimed to prevent cruelties, and rendered protection to the white settlers in the valley of the Mohawk. They carried on the war on the principle of civilized nations.

Stone, in his life of Joseph Brant, says of them: "They neither hurt the women, children or old men, nor took the scalps of those whom they killed. 'We do not take scalps,' said one of their chiefs, 'and we hope you are now convinced of our friendship to you in your great cause.'"

In 1823 a large number of the Oneidas removed to Green Bay, Wisconsin. They were opposed to the removal, but were helpless to resist. The government concluded a treaty with them and the Tuscaroras, giving them about 65,000 acres of land near Green Bay, Wisconsin, in exchange for their territory in the state of New York.

In opposing the removal the eloquent Oneida chief, Daniel Bread, among

other things, said to the governor of this state: "Father, the white men are powerful and they are rich. You can turn the rivers of the waters; you can dig away the mountains; why then do you want the little spot that we have? It is but a little time since, and we possessed the whole country; now you have gained all but a few spots. Why will you not permit us to remain?"

The march of civilization, however, said that the Indian must go, and they sorrowfully took their departure for their home in the west, where, on Green Bay, they were accorded a strip of land about eight or nine miles wide and twelve miles long. A small stream flowed through it, and there were fish, game and wild fowl there in abundance. Here they have made their home since, and have learned more thoroughly the art of husbandry than they had known it before.

Peace between the United States and England was concluded in 1783. In 1795 a treaty was made with the Oneidas, Onondagas and Cayugas, and the bounds of the lands of the Senecas were specified. The Oneidas, Tuscaroras and Stockbridge Indians were paid for their losses during the war at the same time.

In 1796 it was estimated that there were 1,031 Oneida Indians still in New York.

In 1845 Henry R. Schoolcraft was employed by the state to take a census of the Indians. He reported 210 Oneidas in this state and 722 in Wisconsin. The government census of 1890 showed 212 Oneidas in this state, and the census of 1910 showed only 37 Oneidas within the county of Oneida, while at the present time, 1911, there are only about 100 still remaining within the state. These are all that now remain within this commonwealth of the once famous and powerful O-ná-yote-kä-o-no.

CHAPTER II

FRENCH-ENGLISH-INDIAN WAR

In 1754 the controversy between Great Britain and France had taken such shape that it was evident war in America between them was imminent. The Iroquois Confederation was an important factor to be considered, and the British ministry advised the Colonies to secure, if possible, the support of the Six Nations.

The Colonies were notified to send representatives to a council to be held at Albany in 1754, but only seven of them responded to the call. It was to this council that the plan of confederation among the colonies, prepared by Dr. Franklin, was submitted and adopted by the council, but afterward rejected by the colonies themselves, acting independently of each other.

An amicable agreement was made by the English and the Six Nations for mutual support against the French. With the English upon one side and the French upon the other there was continuous controversy and some armed conflicts, although no declaration of war had been made, and this condition continued for more than a year, without either side gaining any especial advantage over the other.

Then followed the disastrous year of 1755, for the British. Braddock was defeated and slain at Fort Duquesne. General John Winslow, with 3,000 men, sailed from Boston for the Arcadian country, landed at the head of the Bay of Fonda, and was joined there by Colonel Monckton and about 400 regulars. He then took and destroyed the settlements of the Arcadians and carried away the people. This expedition of Winslow's has ever been severely condemned, and has furnished rich material for song and story.

It was in this year that Governor Shirley of Massachusetts, then commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, made his expedition to Oswego, intending to take Niagara and Frontenac, but failed.

Sir William Johnson also undertook the capture of Crown Point, but failed, although he repelled the attack of Baron Dieskau, who, with about 2,000 Canadians and Indians had come from Montreal to drive the English from that part of the country.

Up to this time no important military encounter between the English and French had occurred in the Mohawk valley. Forts Craven, Bull, Williams and Newport had been erected, in whole or in part, at Rome, and some preparation had been made by the colonies for the impending arbitrament of arms. New York was destined to be the principal place of conflict. The colony, by its legislature, voted to raise a liberal sum to carry on the war and to raise 2,680 men, and offered a bounty of 15 pounds for each volunteer.

In 1756 M. De Lery, in command of about 362 men, of which about 100 were Indians, having passed from Montreal by the way of Ogdensburg and the Black river and then by land to what is now Rome, captured and destroyed Fort Bull. This fort was located on Wood creek near the westerly terminal of the "Carrying Place." De Lery reached this vicinity on March 27, early in the morning, attacked Fort Bull garrisoned by about 60 men, captured the fort, a large quantity of stores and ammunition, put nearly the whole garrison to death, and escaped with substantially no loss to himself.

Fort Williams was situated on the Mohawk, and was not attacked by De Lery. The distance between Fort Williams and Fort Bull is supposed to have been between two and four miles. The history of Fort Williams is somewhat uncertain. It was said to have been much more formidable than Fort Bull, but little more is known about its early history.

This incursion of De Lery's resulted in a loss of one soldier and one Indian killed and five men wounded, while the loss to the English is said to have been ninety men, of which only thirty were made prisoners. It was estimated by the French commander that he had destroyed about 40,000 pounds of powder.

At about this time a conference of the Six Nations was held at the residence of Sir William Johnson at Johnstown, with reference to the political situation. Sir William also visited the Oneida Indians in June, and met the representatives of the Iroquois League at Onondaga July 19, 1756. On his return from the council he stopped with the Oneidas and heard their complaints against Captain Williams, who was the commander of Fort Williams, and the officer in whose honor the fort was named. It does not appear what the complaints were, but soon thereafter he was relieved from command and placed upon half pay.

It was during this summer that Colonel Bradstreet made his ascent of the Mohawk for the purpose of re-enforcing and carrying munitions of war to Oswego. He left Albany in June with 200 men, a number of boats and 32 cannon, together with ammunition and supplies, as it had then been determined to fortify at Oswego. He reached his destination July 1, and three days after, started on his return. He had proceeded only about ten miles when he was suddenly attacked at Battle Island, July 3, by a body of French under M. de Villiares, but he repulsed the assault with severe loss, and hastened back through the Mohawk valley to Albany. Lieutenant, afterwards General Philip Schuyler accompanied this expedition.

Sir William Johnson, Colonel Bradstreet and General Schuyler endeavored, in vain, to convince the Earl of Loudon, then the commander-in-chief, of the necessity of protecting the Mohawk valley by an armed force. Their warning was unheeded for some time. They also used their endeavor to convince Loudon that Oswego was a strategic point, to be well fortified and guarded.

Too tardily did Loudon awake to the necessity of doing what had been recommended by his subordinates, but at last he sent Colonel Webb, with a force of about 1,500 men, up the Mohawk valley to Oswego to re-enforce the garrison and to repel the threatened attack by the French. Assistance did not arrive, Oswego was attacked by Montcalm; its commander, Colonel Mercer, was killed, and the garrison was compelled to surrender. The French report

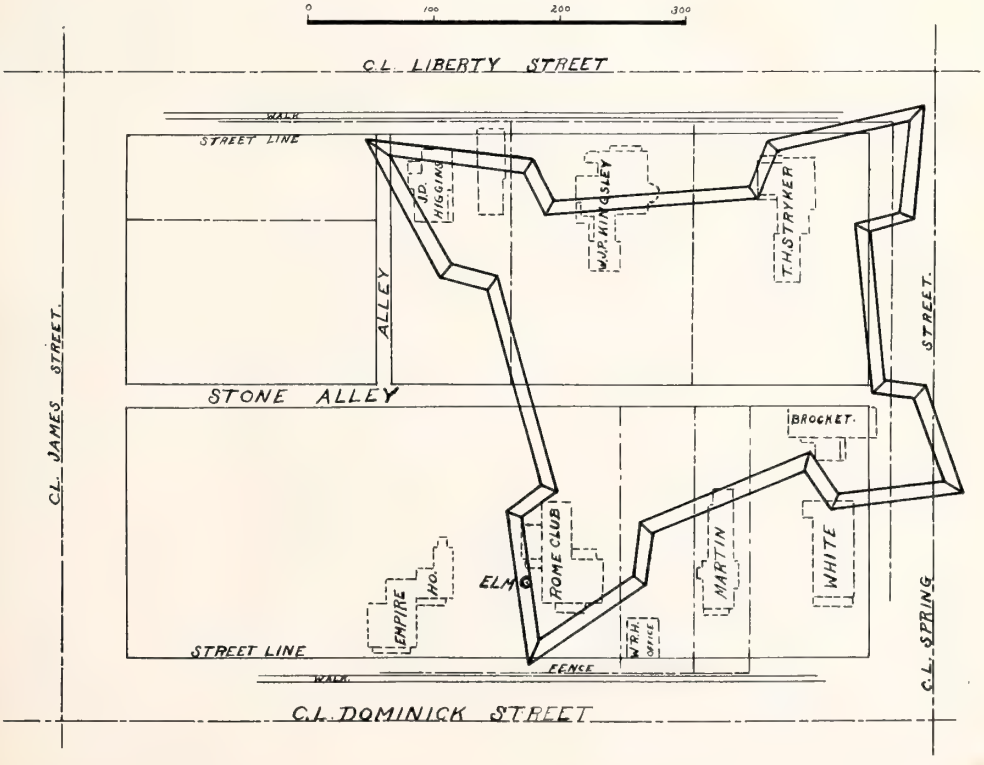


SITE OF FORT STANWIX, CANNON MARKING THE SOUTHWEST BASTION.
THE BUILDING IS NOW THE ROME CLUB

FORT STANWIX.

Scale.

0 100 200 300



states that "the Indians perpetrated a multitude of horrors and assassinated more than a hundred persons included in the capitulation, without our being able to prevent or having the right to remonstrate."

Colonel Webb had proceeded as far as Wood creek when he heard that Oswego had fallen. When he received this news he destroyed all the forts at the Carrying Place, caused trees to be felled across Wood creek to impede the progress of Montcalm's army should he, as was expected, make an advance from Oswego to the Mohawk valley, and then hastened with all speed back to Albany, to the disgust of his Indian allies.

Sir William Johnson had been ordered by Loudon to go to the assistance of Webb, but it was too late. Webb was already upon his retreat before Johnson could render any assistance. For his conduct Webb has been severely criticised, as having been a coward or utterly incompetent.

Up to this time the war had gone decidedly against the English. The French held Oswego, Niagara, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and, after the retreat of Webb, the Mohawk valley was virtually abandoned by the British.

M. de Bellestre, with a body of French Canadians and Indians, made inroads into the Mohawk valley in 1757. He passed down the valley in November, and on the 12th destroyed the village of German Flats, took several small fortifications, and returned entirely unmolested. He destroyed much property, killed about 40 of the inhabitants, and carried away about 150 more.

General Abercrombie, then in full command of the British forces, had been warned by Johnson and the Indians of the threatened attack by de Bellestre, but paid no attention to the warning.

In 1758 General Stanwix was sent to the Carrying Place to build a fort. Pomroy Jones, in his "Annals of Oneida County," says that this fort cost 60,000 pounds, and that it was built on the most "approved scientific principles of military engineering, having four bastions surrounded by a broad ditch eighteen feet deep, with a covert way and glaces. In the center of the ditch was a row of perpendicular pickets, and a horizontal row from the ramparts."

It is stated by Lossing (page 198), that Colonel Bradstreet, when on his return from Frontenac with his troops, assisted in building this fortification. Bradstreet had been sent with 3,000 men to take Frontenac, now Kingston, Canada. This he accomplished without serious resistance, captured the fort, garrison and shipping, losing only three or four men. Afterwards, however, he lost a large number of his men by sickness. It is estimated that about 500 died, and the sickness is supposed to have been caused by bad water.

The progress of the war during 1758 had been most favorable to the English. In the next year, 1759, a determined effort was made by the English government to drive the French from the continent. The commander-in-chief, Jeffrey Amherst, with a strong force, drove the French from Ticonderoga and northward into Canada. Wolfe defeated Montcalm at Quebec, and General Prideaux, with Sir William Johnson as second in command, undertook the capture of Niagara. He had 3,100 soldiers and Indians, and on July 20 he commenced the attack, and was killed the first day. Johnson immediately assumed command, and handled his forces most skilfully. He was attacked in the rear by about 3,000 French and Indians, but repelled the attack, and

the next day, July 25, the fort, with its garrison and about 700 men and a large quantity of supplies, was surrendered. Johnson was not able to procure transportation for his army, in order to re-enforce Wolfe at Quebec, so he returned to the Mohawk valley.

It was in this year that Fort Schuyler was built near the ford, which is now near the foot of Genesee street, Utica. Dr. Bagg, in his "Pioneers of Utica," describes this fort as follows: "This fort, which was designated to guard the fording place in the Mohawk river above it, was situated on the south bank, a very little distance southeast of the present intersection of Second street and the Central Railroad. The left bank of Ballou's creek, which joins the river just below, was formerly much depressed a short distance above its mouth, so as to form, in high water, a lagoon that must have reached almost to the walls of the fort, and thus have facilitated the landing and embarkation of troops. The fort consisted of an embankment surrounded by palisades, nearly all traces of which had disappeared at the time of the arrival of the first settlers, although its site could still be distinguished less than thirty years ago by the presence of a large apple tree that had been planted within the inclosure. It was named in honor of Colonel Peter Schuyler, an uncle of General Philip Schuyler of the Revolution. During and subsequent to this war it went by the name of Old Fort Schuyler, to distinguish it from another fortress erected at Rome, and which was sometimes known as Fort Schuyler, though it had been christened and was therefore more correctly called Fort Stanwix."

At the opening of the campaign of 1760 there were undertaken three grand operations by the British military forces for the purpose of dealing a crushing blow to the French on the American continent.

Vaudreuil, the French commander, concentrated his forces at Montreal. Amherst, with 10,000 men and 1,000 Indians under Sir William Johnson, passed up the Mohawk valley and on to Oswego, and advanced on Montreal. General Murray, with 4,000 men (Wolfe's army), arrived in front of the city on the same day, September 6; on the very next day, Colonel Haviland arrived with 3,000 men, making a combined force of nearly 17,000. Against this formidable army resistance on the side of the French was useless, and on September 8, 1760, Vaudreuil surrendered the city and all the French territory in Canada to the British government.

Thus passed away the French power in the American colonies. A continent had been lost and won; and, although no more fighting occurred between the British, French and Americans, the treaty of peace was not concluded between the two great nations until February 10, 1763, in Paris. From the surrender of Montreal until the stirring events of the Revolutionary war peace reigned in the Valley of the Mohawk.



FORT SCHUYLER (CORNER PARK AVENUE AND MAIN STREET)



SITE OF FORT BULL AT THE WESTERLY END OF THE CARRY ON FISH CREEK

CHAPTER III

REVOLUTIONARY WAR

From 1760 to July 4, 1776, there had been many acts of the British government oppressive to the American colonies. An act had been passed imposing a duty upon sugar, coffee and other articles imported from the West Indies. The "Writ of Assistance," which authorized the searching of any citizen's house or store to find therein goods imported without the payment of duty, had given rise to fierce opposition, and the famous Stamp Act had been imposed upon the Americans.

The eloquence of Patrick Henry of Virginia, and James Otis of Massachusetts in denunication of these measures was the vocal expression of what was in every patriot's mind. Public meetings were held to denounce these acts of oppression, and a congress of delegates from several of the colonies was held in New York in October, 1765, to put its condemnation of them in formal shape.

On the first day of November, 1765, the Stamp Act was to take effect. The feeling of opposition was so intense that the day was set apart as a day of mourning. Bells were tolled, funeral processions paraded the streets, ships lowered their flags to half mast, buildings were draped in mourning, and other evidences of intense opposition were manifested throughout the colonies.

It was expected that in the accession of William Pitt to the office of Premier of England some remedies would be applied, and such was the case, but these remedial acts did not allay the excitement caused by the ill-advised measures of prior ministries. The Pitt government insisted upon the fundamental principle, with others, of former ministries, that the government had the right to tax the colonies without their consent.

This was intolerable to the Americans, and, so long as this principle was insisted upon by the home government, no reconciliation was possible. Even a duty on tea would not be tolerated. New York and Philadelphia refused to allow ships laden with this commodity to land their cargoes, and the renowned "Tea Party" of Boston might have occurred at any other seaport in the colonies had occasion afforded an opportunity.

As if an intent existed in Parliament to add fuel to the fire, it had enacted a bill closing the port of Boston to imports. It was also provided that the trial of Americans should be had in England instead of in the colonies, and British troops were sent to Boston to enforce these obnoxious laws.

Anglo-Saxon could not and would not longer submit. Then came Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill and July 4, 1776, the day above all others, on which Liberty, civil and religious, came into the world.

It is probable that the first public assembly held in what is now Oneida

county to consider the grave questions which had arisen between the colonies and the mother country, was held in July, 1774, in the district of Tryon county. A committee was appointed at this time to confer with others and to take charge of operations.

The spirit which had been manifested elsewhere in the colonies existed also among the sturdy Germans and Hollanders who had settled along the fertile valley of the Mohawk. Sir William Johnson, who had great influence with them, died in 1774. His death was very sudden, and it is claimed by Campbell, in his Annals, that it was caused by his own hand, because of the threatened contest between the king and the colonies, and realizing that he would soon be called upon to decide between his government and the colonies, he preferred to die. Colonel Stone, however, in his life of Joseph Brant, says that Sir William died of apoplexy.

He was succeeded by his son, Sir John, and he, with a nephew, Guy Johnson, exerted all their influence with the Iroquois Indians to hold them to the side of the king in the impending conflict.

Philip Schuyler, Reverend Samuel Kirkland and General Nicholas Herkimer were equally persistent in their efforts to induce the Indians to side with the colonies, or, at least, to remain neutral.

Nicholas Herkimer was chairman of the Tryon county committee, and he was afterwards created a brigadier general, placed in command of the militia in the Mohawk valley, and won immortality in the bloody ravine at Oriskany.

As an evidence of the unsettled state of the public mind at this time it is a notable fact that Washington passed through the city of New York, on his way to take command of the Continental army then at Boston, and was received with great attention. At the same time Governor Tryon, intensely British in his sympathies, who had been on a visit to England, returned, and was accorded a cordial reception.

Even at this time hopes were entertained that some satisfactory settlement of differences might be made without resort to arms. This hope was, however, illy founded, and the Continental Congress commenced preparation for war, called for 20,000 men, and appointed major and brigadier generals, Philip Schuyler being named as one of the former and placed in command of the northern district, which included central New York.

In 1775 Colonel Guy Johnson, with his armed force, passed up the Mohawk valley. He held a council with the Indians at Fort Stanwix, then went on to Oswego, and finally settled at Montreal. With him were Colonel Butler and his son, Walter Butler. Joseph Brant, with his Indians, also joined Johnson at Oswego.

Sir John Johnson, although an ardent royalist, remained at Johnstown and made preparation to defend his opinions by force of arms. The loyalists also commenced arming themselves, and were ready to accept the wager of war.

The National Congress recognized the importance of Fort Stanwix, and had ordered it repaired. This work was done under the direction of Colonel Dayton by the Tryon county militia.

The meeting between General Herkimer and Joseph Brant at Unadilla had been productive of no result; and, although it is probable that Herkimer

had hoped to induce Brant to join the colonists, or, at least, to remain neutral, his hopes were doomed to disappointment. It is most probable that, had the great Mohawk chief cast his lot with the Americans, the history of the Mohawk valley would have been a different story. His ability and his influence with the Indians were so great that, undoubtedly, the Mohawk nation would have followed his leadership, and, perhaps, the entire Iroquois confederacy. It was after his conference with Herkimer that Brant joined Guy Johnson at Oswego.

The Tryon County Committee required of Sir John to declare himself either for or against the king. October 26, General Herkimer, as chairman of that committee, addressed a letter to him requesting the right to form military companies according to the regulations of the Continental Congress, and also asked "if your honor would be ready himself to give his personal assistance to the same purpose?" He also asked if Johnson would "hinder" the use of the public buildings of the county in the interest of the colonies. Johnson addressed Herkimer in a lengthy letter, which was entirely unsatisfactory to the committee.

Johnson promised neutrality, but, being suspected of violating his promise, a regiment of soldiers was sent to arrest him, and he fled with his family and retainers to Canada. His property and effects were afterwards confiscated by the colonies. At about this time an armed conflict occurred between the Patriots and Tories in Schoharie, and Tory as well as Patriot was arming in the Mohawk valley ready for the coming conflict.

Although the Iroquois Indians had pledged themselves to neutrality, all but the Oneidas and a portion of the Tuscaroras soon cast their lot with the king. This was unquestionably largely due to the influence of Joseph Brant —Thayendanegea.

Discouraging reports came from other parts of the country. Washington had been defeated in the battles of Long Island and White Plains, lost New York City, and retreated southward through New Jersey. The patriot cause had also fared illy in central New York, and at the beginning of the eventful year 1777, the condition of the Americans was desperate, bordering on a state of general hopelessness.

Alarming reports kept the inhabitants of the Mohawk valley in constant fear of Indian and Tory depredations. Some of the Tories of central New York were contemplating leaving their homes and joining the king's forces. Others of the inhabitants, fearing the final outcome, placed themselves under the protection of the loyalists. From the Schoharie country came distressing accounts and a call for help.

Momentous consequences depended upon what should be done within the next few months. It was recognized in England, as well as in America, that a crisis in affairs between the two countries was at hand.

The British ministry had planned a campaign for the summer of 1777 that was intended to put an end to the revolution in America. This plan was as follows: Sir Henry Clinton, who was in New York City, was to ascend the Hudson river with a considerable force to Albany; Burgoyne, an able soldier, who was in Canada with about 7,000 men, was to pass southward along the

west shore of Lake Champlain, capture Fort Ticonderoga, sweep down the Hudson valley and join Clinton at Albany; Colonel Barry St. Leger was to leave Oswego, cut his way through the forest, capture Fort Stanwix, pass down the Mohawk valley, lay that beautiful valley desolate, rouse the Tories and Indians on the way, and join forces with Clinton and Burgoyne at Albany.

Speaking of the plan, Mr. E. S. Creasy, in his book entitled "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," in discussing the battle of Saratoga, says: "Without question, the plan was ably formed; and, had the success of the execution been equal to the ingenuity of the design, the reconquest or submission of the thirteen United States must in all human probability have followed, and the independence which they proclaimed in 1776 would have been extinguished before it existed a second year. No European power had as yet come forward to aid America. It is true that England was generally regarded with jealousy and ill will, and was thought to have acquired, at the treaty of Paris, a preponderance of dominion which was perilous to the balance of power; but though many were willing to wound, none had yet ventured to strike; and America, if defeated in 1777, would have been suffered to fall unaided."

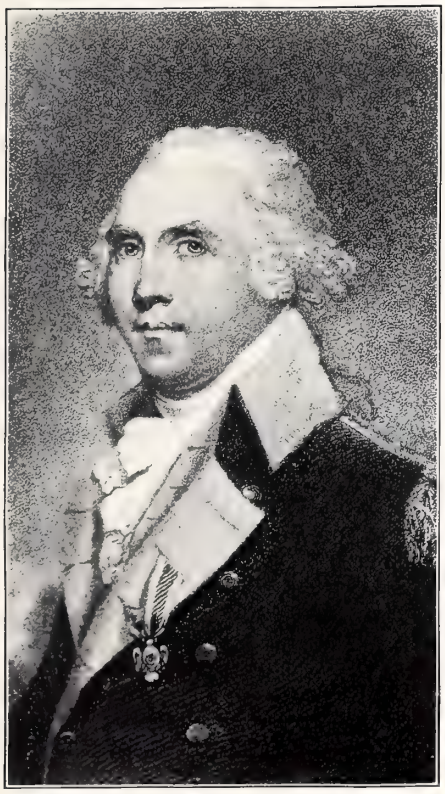
The defeat and capture of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga was made possible by two other events, which, at the time, were not considered as important by any means as subsequent occurrences proved them to be. The battles of Oriskany and Bennington made Gates's victory over Burgoyne possible.

During the summer of 1777 the British government was making its preparation to prosecute the war in America with greater vigor, and it was apparent that the state of New York was to be the battle ground, not only for that state and America, but for Republican institutions in the world.

One of the principal acts in the tragedy about to be played was to be performed in the valley of the Mohawk and in what is now Oneida county. The scene opened July 17, when General Herkimer issued his famous proclamation calling the inhabitants of Tryon county to arms. He announced the gathering of St. Leger's army at Oswego, and called on those in health between 16 and 60 years of age to prepare for active service, and those over 60 to prepare to defend the women and children; the disaffected were to be arrested, placed under guard, and required to join the main body of his army.

The Oneida Indians were most excited over the threatened invasion, and requested General Schuyler to send troops to Fort Stanwix (at this time Fort Schuyler), to defend it against St. Leger. The importance of St. Leger's attempt to capture Fort Stanwix and desolate the Mohawk valley appears from the fact that it was planned in England, and was a part of the grand plan to crush the rebellion in the East; and it was thought by the ministry that if the plan was successful, resistance to the royal authority would cease in the South without further bloodshed. By the king's command Lieutenant Col. Barry St. Leger was given 675 trained soldiers and a large number of Canadians and Indians, the last under the famous Mohawk chief, Joseph Brant. The total force of St. Leger was slightly over 1,700. He had also eight pieces of artillery. The fort was commanded by Colonel Peter Gansevoort, with Lieutenant Colonel Marius Willett second in command.

Before the arrival of St. Leger in the Mohawk valley the Indians had been



COLONEL PETER GANSEVOORT
Commander at Fort Stanwix during the siege by St. Leger



LIEUTENANT COLONEL MARINUS WILLETT
Second in command at Fort Stanwix

skulking about near the Fort and committing depredations and murder. Captain Gregg and Corporal Madison, who had gone out of the fort to shoot birds, were attacked, and Madison, killed and scalped, Gregg, shot and scalped, but survived. Soon after this three girls were picking berries near the fort and were attacked by Indians, two of them killed and the other wounded. Colonel Gansevoort described the conditions of affairs in and about the fort in a letter to General Schuyler on July 4, and called for re-enforcements and supplies. The crimes of the Indians increased until no one could venture from the fort except well armed forces, and even one of these parties was attacked, several of them killed, and the officer in command taken prisoner.

Lieutenant Colonel Mellon had reached the fort with a re-enforcement of about 200 men the day before Joseph Brant, with his Indians, and Lieutenant Bird arrived at the head of St. Leger's advancing forces. Brant was so close upon Colonel Mellon that his Indians captured the officers in charge of the stores brought to the fort by Mellon.

Colonel St. Leger, with the main body of his army, invested the fort on August 3. His force was made up of British regulars, Hessians, New York Loyalists, called "Johnson's Greens," together with a number of Canadians and the Indians under Joseph Brant—Thayendanegea, Sir John Johnson, Colonel Claus and Colonel Butler. A flag was sent into the fort on August 3 by St. Leger, and a pompous demand for a surrender was made. He offered employment to those who would join his standard, security to the infirm, and payment in coin for all the supplies the people would bring to his camp, and in conclusion he said: "If, notwithstanding these endeavors and sincere inclinations to effect them, the frenzy of hostility should remain, I trust I shall stand acquitted in the eyes of God and man in denouncing and executing the vengeance of the state against the wilful outcasts. The messengers of justice and of right await them in the field; and devastation, famine and every concomitant horror that a reluctant but indispensable prosecution of military duty must occasion, will bar the way to their return" This manifesto, however, produced no effect upon the commandant of the fort, and the demand to surrender was promptly refused.

It is sometimes in the world's history that momentous consequences hang upon minor events. Such was the case with the defense of Fort Stanwix. It was an event, not only important to Oneida county, to the state of New York, to the national government, but to the world. Cowardice or incompetency within the fort might have changed the history of America and the world. Had St. Leger succeeded, the Mohawk valley would have been at his feet, the tide would have turned in favor of the king, Burgoyne's defeat would most likely have been turned into a victory, France would not have given its essential aid to the American cause, and British arms would have prevailed. But ability and superb courage within the fort, aided by the same qualities among the yeomanry of Tryon county, worked out most important results and changed the "tide of times."

The fort was fully invested on August 4, and hostilities commenced. The Indians were scattered through the woods so as to entirely surround the fort, and at night kept up their hideous yelling. Through the Oneida Indians the

inhabitants of the valley had been informed of the approach of St. Leger, but not until their houses and families were threatened by the invading army were they aroused sufficiently to rally to Herkimer's support.

There have been many descriptions of the battle of Oriskany and the siege of Fort Stanwix both in history and in fiction. All of these descriptions are, in substance, taken from Colonel Stone's "Life of Joseph Brant," and none of them have improved upon the description given in that excellent book, and we, therefore, quote his description in full:

"No sooner was the advance of St. Leger upon Fort Schuyler known to the committee and officers of Tryon county, than General Herkimer, in conformity with the proclamation heretofore cited, summoned the militia of his command to the field, for the purpose of marching to the succor of the garrison. Notwithstanding the despondency that had prevailed in the early part of the summer, the call was nobly responded to, not only by the militia, but by the gentlemen of the county, and most of the members of the committee, who entered the field either as officers or private volunteers. The fears so generally and so recently indulged seemed all to have vanished with the arrival of the invader, and the general soon found himself at the head of between eight hundred and a thousand men, all eager for action and impatient of delay. Their place of rendezvous was at Fort Dayton (German Flats), in the upper section of the Mohawk valley—and the most beautiful. The regiments were those of Colonels Klock, Visscher, Cox, and one or two others, augmented by volunteers and volunteer officers, who were pushing forward as though determined at all hazards to redeem the character of the county. Indeed, their proceedings were by far too impetuous, since they hurried forward in their march without order or precaution, without adequate flanking parties, and without reconnoitering the ground over which they were to pass. They moved from Fort Dayton on the 4th, and on the 5th reached the neighborhood of Oriskany, where they encamped. From this point an express was sent forward by General Herkimer to apprise Colonel Gansevoort of his approach, and to concert measures of co-operation. The arrival of the express at the fort was to be announced by three successive discharges of cannon, the report of which, it was supposed, would be distinctly heard at Oriskany—only eight miles distant. Delays, however, intervened, so that the messengers did not reach the fort until ten or eleven o'clock the following morning; previous to which the camp of the enemy being uncommonly silent, a portion of their troops had been observed by the garrison to be moving along the edge of the woods down the river, in the direction of the Oriskany creek. The concerted signals were immediately fired; and as the proposition of Herkimer was to force a passage to the fort, arrangements were immediately made by Colonel Gansevoort to effect a diversion of the enemy's attention, by making a sally from the fort upon the hostile camp, for which purpose two hundred men were detailed, consisting one half of Gansevoort's, and one half of the Massachusetts troops, and one field piece—an iron three pounder. The execution of the enterprise was entrusted to Colonel Willett.

"It appears that on the morning of that day, which was the 6th of August, General Herkimer had misgivings as to the propriety of advancing any far-



STATUE OF COLONEL GANSEVOORT IN THE PARK AT ROME

ther without first receiving reinforcements. His officers, however, were eager to press forward. A consultation was held, in which some of the officers manifested much impatience at any delay, while the general still urged them to remain where they were until reinforcements could come up, or at least until the signal of a sortie should be received from the fort. High words ensued, during which Colonels Cox and Paris, and many others, denounced their commander to his face as a Tory and coward. The brave old man calmly replied that he considered himself placed over them as a father, and that it was not his wish to lead them into any difficulty from which he could not extricate them. Burning, as they now seemed, to meet the enemy, he told them roundly that they would run at his first appearance. But his remonstrances were unavailing. Their clamor increased, and their reproaches were repeated, until, stung by imputations of cowardice and a want of fidelity to the cause, and somewhat irritated withal, the General immediately gave the order—'March on!' The words were no sooner heard than the troops gave a shout, and moved, or rather rushed forward. They marched in files of two deep, preceded by an advanced guard and keeping flanks upon each side.

"Having, by 10 o'clock, proceeded rapidly forward to the distance of only two or three miles, the guards, both front and flanks, were suddenly shot down, the forest rang with the warwhoops of a savage foe, and in an instant the greater part of the division found itself in the midst of a formidable ambuscade. Colonel St. Leger, it appeared, having heard of the advance of General Herkimer, in order to prevent an attack in his intrenchments, had detached a division of Sir John Johnson's regiment of Greens, under Sir John's brother-in-law, Major Watts, Colonel Butler with his Rangers, and Joseph Brant with a strong body of Indians, to intercept his approach. With true Indian sagacity, Thayendanegea had selected a position admirably fitted for his purpose, which was, to draw the Americans, whom he well knew to be approaching in no very good military array, into an ambuscade. The locality favored his design. There was a deep ravine crossing the path which Herkimer with his undisciplined array was traversing, 'sweeping toward the east in a semi-circular form, and bearing a northern and southern direction. The bottom of this ravine was marshy, and the road crossed it by means of a causeway. The ground, thus partly enclosed by the ravine, was elevated and level. The ambuscade was laid upon the high ground west of the ravine.'

"The enemy had disposed himself adroitly, in a circle, leaving only a narrow segment open for the admission of the ill-starred Provincials on their approach. The stratagem was successful. Unconscious of the presence of the foe, Herkimer, with his whole army excepting the rear-guard, composed of Colonel Visscher's regiment, found himself encompassed at the first fire—the enemy closing up the gap at the instant of making himself known. By thus early completing the circle, the baggage and ammunition wagons, which had just descended into the ravine, were cut off and separated from the main body, as was also the regiment of Colonel Visscher, yet on the eastern side of the ravine; which, as their general had predicted, instantly and ingloriously fled, leaving their companions to their fate. They were pursued, however, by a portion of the Indians, and suffered more severely, probably, than they would

have done, had they stood by their fellows in the hour of need, either to conquer or to fall.

"Being thrown into irretrievable disorder by the suddenness of the surprise and the destructiveness of the fire, which was close and brisk from every side, the division was for a time threatened with annihilation. At every opportunity the savages, concealed behind the trunks of trees, darted forward with knife and tomahawk to ensure the destruction of those who fell; and many and fierce were the conflicts that ensued hand to hand. The veteran Herkimer fell, wounded, in the early part of the action—a musket ball having passed through and killed his horse, and shattered his own leg just below the knee. The general was placed upon his saddle, however, against the trunk of a tree for his support, and thus continued to order the battle. Colonel Cox, and Captains Davis and VanSluyck, were severally killed near the commencement of the engagement; and the slaughter of their broken ranks, from the rifles of the Tories and the spears and tomahawks of the Indians, was dreadful. But even in this deplorable situation the wounded general, his men dropping like leaves around him, and the forest resounding with the horrid yells of the savages, ringing high and wild over the din of battle, behaved with the most perfect firmness and composure. The action had lasted about forty-five minutes in great disorder, before the Provincials formed themselves into circles in order to repel the attacks of the enemy, who were concentrating, and closing in upon them from all sides. From this moment the resistance of the Provincials was more effective, and the enemy attempted to charge with the bayonet. The firing ceased for a time, excepting the scattering discharges of musquetry from the Indians; and as the bayonets crossed, the contest became a death struggle, hand to hand and foot to foot. Never, however, did brave men stand a charge with more dauntless courage, and the enemy for the moment seemed to recoil—just at the instant when the work of death was arrested by a heavy shower of rain, which suddenly broke upon the combatants with great fury. The storm raged for upward of an hour, during which time the enemy sought such shelter as might be found among the trees at a respectful distance; for they had already suffered severely, notwithstanding the advantages in their favor.

"During this suspension of the battle, both parties had time to look about, and make such new dispositions as they pleased for attack and defense, on renewing the murderous conflict. The Provincials, under the direction of their general, were so fortunate as to take possession of an advantageous piece of ground, upon which his men formed themselves into a circle, and as the shower broke away, awaited the movements of the enemy. In the early part of the battle, the Indians, whenever they saw a gun fired by a militiaman from behind a tree, rushed up and tomahawked him before he could reload. In order to counteract this mode of warfare, two men were stationed behind a single tree, one only to fire at a time—the other reserving his fire until the Indians ran up as before. The fight was presently renewed, and by the new arrangement, and the cool execution done by the fire of the militia forming the main circle, the Indians were made to suffer severely; so much so, that they began to give way, when Major Watts came up with a reinforcement,

consisting of another detachment of Johnson's Greens. These men were mostly loyalists, who had fled from Tryon county, now returned in arms against their former neighbors. As no quarrels are so bitter as those of families, so no wars are so cruel and passionate as those called civil. Many of the Provincials and Greens were known to each other; and as they advanced so near as to afford opportunities of mutual recognition, the contest became, if possible, more of a death struggle than before. Mutual resentments, and feelings of hate and revenge, raged in their bosoms. The Provincials fired upon them as they advanced, and then springing like chafed tigers from their covers, attacked them with their bayonets and the butts of their muskets, or both parties in closer contact throttled each other and drew their knives; stabbing, and sometimes literally dying in one another's embrace.

"At length a firing was heard in the distance from the fort, a sound as welcome to the Provincials as it was astounding to the enemy. Availing themselves of the hint, however, a ruse-de-guerre was attempted by Colonel Butler, which had well-nigh proved fatal. It was the sending, suddenly, from the direction of the fort, a detachment of Greens disguised as American troops, in the expectation that they might be received as a timely reinforcement from the garrison. Lieutenant Jacob Sammons was the first to descry their approach, in the direction of a body of men commanded by Captain Jacob Gardenier—an officer who, during that memorable day, performed prodigies of valor. Perceiving that their hats were American, Sammons informed Captain Gardenier that succors from the fort were coming up. The quick eye of the Captain detected the ruse, and he replied—'Not so; they are enemies; don't you see their green coats!' They continued to advance until hailed by Gardenier, at which moment one of his own soldiers, observing an acquaintance, and supposing him a friend, ran to meet him, and presented his hand. It was grasped, but with no friendly grip, as the credulous fellow was dragged into the opposing line, and informed that he was a prisoner. He did not yield without a struggle; during which Gardenier, watching the action and the result, sprang forward, and with a blow from his spear leveled the captor to the dust and liberated his man. Others of the foe instantly set upon him, of whom he slew the second and wounded a third. Three of the disguised Greens now sprang upon him, and one of his spurs becoming entangled in their clothes, he was thrown to the ground. Still contending, however, with almost superhuman strength, both of his thighs were transfixed to the earth by the bayonets of two of his assailants, while the third presented a bayonet to his breast, as if to thrust him through. Seizing this bayonet with his left hand, by a sudden wrench he brought its owner down upon himself, where he held him as a shield against the arms of the others, until one of his own men, Adam Miller, observing the struggle, flew to his rescue. As the assailants turned upon their new adversary, Gardenier rose upon his seat; and although his hand was severely lacerated by grasping the bayonet which had been drawn through it, he seized his spear lying by his side, and quick as lightning planted it to the barb in the side of the assailant with whom he had been clenched. The man fell and expired—proving to be Lieutenant M'Donald, one of the loyalist officers from Tryon county. All this transpired in far less time than is necessarily occupied

by the relation. While engaged in the struggle some of his own men called out to Gardenier—'for God's sake, Captain, you are killing your own men!' He replied—'they are not our men—they are the enemy—fire away!' A deadly fire from the Provincials ensued, during which about thirty of the Greens fell slain, and many Indian warriors. The parties once more rushed upon each other with bayonet and spear, grappling and fighting with terrible fury; while the shattering of shafts and the clashing of steel mingled with every dread sound of war and death, and the savage yells, more hideous than all, presented a scene which can be more easily imagined than described. The unparalleled fortitude and bravery of Captain Gardenier infused fresh spirits into his men, some of whom enacted wonders of valor likewise. It happened during the melee, in which the contending parties were mingled in great confusion, that three of Johnson's Greens rushed within the circle of the Provincials, and attempted to make prisoner of a Captain Dillenback. This officer had declared he would never be taken alive, and he was not. One of his three assailants seized his gun, but he suddenly wrenched it from him, and felled him with the butt. He shot the second dead, and thrust the third through with his bayonet. But in the moment of his triumph at an exploit of which even the mighty Hector, or either of the sons of Zeruiah might have been proud, a ball laid this brave man low in the dust.

"Such a conflict as this could not be continued long; and the Indians, perceiving with what ardor the Provincials maintained the fight, and finding their own numbers sadly diminished, now raised the retreating cry of 'Oonah!' and fled in every direction, under the shouts and hurrahs of the surviving Provincials and a shower of bullets. Finding, moreover, from the firing at the fort, that their presence was necessary elsewhere, the Greens and Rangers now retreated precipitately, leaving the victorious militia of Tryon county masters of the field.

"Thus ended one of the severest, and, for the numbers engaged, one of the most bloody battles of the Revolutionary war. Though victorious, the loss of the Provincials was very heavy, and Tryon county had reason to mourn that day. Colonel Paris was taken prisoner by the enemy, and afterward murdered by the Indians. Several other prisoners were also killed by the savages, after they had been brought into Colonel Butler's quarters; and, as it was said, by the Colonel's own tacit consent, if not permission in terms. But the general character of that officer forbids the imputation. Major John Frey, of Colonel Klock's regiment, was likewise wounded and taken; and to show the more than savage fury burning in the bosoms of the men brought into conflict on this occasion, the disgraceful fact may be added, that his own brother, who was in the British service, attempted to take his life after he had arrived in Butler's camp. The Major saw his brother approaching in a menacing manner, and called out—'Brother, do not kill me! Do you not know me?' But the infuriated brother rushed forward, and the Major was only saved by the interposition of others. The whole number of the Provincial militia killed was two hundred, exclusive of wounded and lost as prisoners. Such, at least, was the American report. The British statements claimed that four hundred of the Americans were killed, and two hundred taken prisoners.



DEDICATION OF THE HERKIMER MONUMENT ON THE ORISKANY BATTLEFIELD, AUGUST 6, 1884.
Erected in the year 1883, by the Oneida Historical Society to the memory of General Nicholas Herkimer and his associate patriots, who fought in the battle August 6, 1777



THE SWAMP OF THE ORISKANY BATTLEFIELD

1136302

"Retaining possession of the field, the survivors immediately set themselves at work in constructing rude litters, upon which to bear off the wounded. Between forty and fifty of these, among whom was the commanding general, were removed in this manner. The brave old man, notwithstanding the imprudence of the morning—imprudence in allowing a premature movement at the dictation of his subordinates—had nobly vindicated his character for courage during the day. Though wounded, as we have seen, in the onset, he had borne himself during the six hours of conflict, under the most trying circumstances, with a degree of fortitude and composure worthy of all admiration. Nor was his example without effect in sustaining his troops amid the perils by which they were environed. At one time during the battle, while sitting upon his saddle raised upon a little hillock, being advised to select a less exposed situation, he replied—'I will face the enemy.' Thus, 'surrounded by a few men, he continued to issue his orders with firmness. In this situation, and in the heat of the onslaught, he deliberately took his tinder-box from his pocket, lit his pipe, and smoked with great composure.' At the moment the soldiers were placing him on the litter, while adjusting the blankets to the poles, three Indians approached, and were instantly shot down by the unerring rifles of three of the militia. These were the last shots fired in that battle.

"The loss of the enemy in this engagement was equally, if not more severe, than that of the Americans. The Greens and Rangers of Sir John Johnson and Colonel Butler must have suffered badly, although no returns were given in the contemporaneous accounts. Major Watts was severely wounded and left on the field, as was supposed, among the slain. His death was reported by Colonel Willett in his letter to Governor Trumbell, and by others in authority. But such was not the fact. Reviving from faintness produced by loss of blood, some hours after the action, he succeeded in crawling to a brook, where, by slaking his thirst, he was preserved from speedy death, and in the course of two or three days was found by some Indian scouts, and brought into St. Leger's camp. But the Indians were the most roughly handled, they having lost nearly one hundred warriors, several of whom were sachems in great favor. Frederick Sammons, who had been detached upon a distant scout previous to the battle, returning some days afterward, crossed the battlefield, where, he says, 'I beheld the most shocking sight I had ever witnessed. The Indians and white men were mingled with one another, just as they had been left when death had first completed his work. Many bodies had also been torn to pieces by wild beasts.'

"It has been affirmed that the Indians were persuaded to join in this battle only with great difficulty, and not until they had been induced to sacrifice their reason to their appetites. It was very manifest that during the action many of them were intoxicated. The consequence was, that they suffered more severely than ever before. According to the narrative of Mary Jemison, the Indians (at least the Senecas), were deceived into the campaign. 'They were sent for to see the British whip the rebels. They were told that they were not wanted to fight, but merely to sit down, smoke their pipes, and look on. The Senecas went to a man; but, contrary to their expectation, instead of smoking and looking on, they were obliged to fight for their lives; and in the end of the battle were completely beaten, with a great loss of killed and wounded.'

"The whole Indian force was led by Thayendanegea in person—'the great Captain of the Six Nations,' as he was then called—and as the Cayugas had now likewise joined the Mohawks in alliance with the arms of England—the Onondagas adopting a doubtful policy, but always, in fact, acting against the Provincials—he must have had a large force in the field. Of the Senecas about thirty-six were killed, and a great number wounded. Captain Brant was accustomed, long years afterward, to speak of the sufferings of his 'poor Mohawks' in the battle. Indeed, the severity with which they were handled on that occasion, rendered them morose and intractable during the remainder of the campaign; and the unhappy prisoners were the first to minister with their blood to their resentment. 'Our town,' says Mary Jemison, 'exhibited a scene of real sorrow and distress when our warriors returned and recounted their misfortunes, and stated the real loss they had sustained in the engagement. The mourning was excessive, and was expressed by the most doleful yells, shrieks, and howlings, and by inimitable gesticulations.'

"It was unfortunate that General Herkimer formed his line of march with so little judgment that, when attacked, his men were in no situation to support each other; and more unfortunate still, that he marched at all, so long before he could expect to hear the concerted signal for the diversion to be made in his favor by the sortie of Colonel Willett. The heavy rain storm, moreover, which caused a suspension of the battle, had likewise the effect of delaying the sally for nearly an hour. It was made, however, as soon as it was practicable, and was not only completely successful, but was conducted with such ability and spirit by the gallant officer to whom it was confided, as to win for him the applause of the foe himself. In addition to the two hundred men detailed for this service, under Colonel Willett's command, as before stated, fifty more were added to guard the light iron three pounder already mentioned. With these troops, and this his only piece of mounted ordnance, Colonel Willett lost not a moment, after the cessation of the rain, in making the sally. The enemy's sentinels being directly in sight of the fort, the most rapid movements were necessary. The sentinels were driven in, and his advanced guard attacked, before he had time to form his troops. Sir John Johnson, whose regiment was not more than two hundred yards distant from the advanced guard, it being very warm, was in his tent, divested of his coat at the moment, and had not time to put it on before his camp was assailed. Such, moreover, were the celerity of Willett's movement and the impetuosity of the attack, that Sir John could not bring his troops into order, and their only resource was in flight. The Indian encampment was next to that of Sir John, and in turn was carried with equal rapidity. The larger portion of the Indians, and a detachment from the regiment of Sir John, were, at the very moment of this unexpected assault upon their quarters, engaged in the battle of Oriskany. Those who were left behind now betook themselves,—Sir John and his men to the river,—and the Indians to their natural shelter, the woods—the troops of Colonel Willett firing briskly upon them in their flight. The amount of spoil found in the enemy's camp was so great, that Willett was obliged to send hastily to the fort for wagons to convey it away. Seven of these vehicles were three times loaded and discharged in the fort, while the brave little Pro-

vincial band held possession of the encampments. Among the spoils thus captured, consisting of camp equipage, clothing, blankets, stores, etc., were five British standards, the baggage of Sir John Johnson, with all his papers, the baggage of a number of other officers, with memoranda, journals, and orderly books, containing all the information desirable on the part of the besieged. While Colonel Willett was returning to the fort, Colonel St. Leger, who was on the opposite side of the river, attempted a movement to intercept him. Willett's position, however, enabled him to form his troops so as to give the enemy a full fire in front, while at the same time he was enfiladed by the fire of a small field-piece. The distance was not more than sixty yards between them; and although St. Leger was not backward in returning the fire, his aim was nevertheless so wild as to be entirely without effect. The assailants returned into the fortress in triumph, without having lost a man—the British flags were hoisted on the flag-staff under the American—and the men, ascending the parapets, gave three as hearty cheers as were ever shouted by the same number of voices. Among the prisoners brought off by the victors was Lieutenant Singleton, of Sir John Johnson's regiment. Several Indians were found dead in their camp, and others were killed in crossing the river. The loss to the enemy, particularly in stores and baggage, was great; while the affair itself was of still more importance, from the new spirit of patriotic enthusiasm with which it inspired the little garrison. For this chivalrous exploit Congress passed a resolution of thanks, and directed the Commissary General of military stores to procure an elegant sword, and present the same to Colonel Willett in the name of the United States.

"General Herkimer did not long survive the battle. He was conveyed to his own house near the Mohawk river, a few miles below the Little Falls; where his leg, which had been shattered five or six inches below the knee, was amputated about ten days after the battle by a young French surgeon in the army of General Arnold, and contrary to the advice of the general's own medical adviser, the late Doctor Petrie. But the operation was unskilfully performed, and it was found impossible by his attendants to staunch the blood. Colonel Willett called to see the general soon after the operation. He was sitting up in his bed, with a pipe in his mouth, smoking, and talking in excellent spirits. He died the night following that visit. His friend, Colonel John Roff, was present at the amputation, and affirmed that he bore the operation with uncommon fortitude. He was likewise with him at the time of his death. The blood continuing to flow—there being no physician in immediate attendance—and being himself satisfied that the time of his departure was nigh, the veteran directed the Holy Bible to be brought to him. He then opened it, and read, in the presence of those who surrounded his bed, with all the composure which it was possible for any man to exhibit, the thirty-eighth psalm—applying it to his own situation. He soon afterward expired; and it may well be questioned whether the annals of man furnish a more striking example of Christian heroism—calm, deliberate, and firm in the hour of death—than is presented in this remarkable instance. Of the early history of General Herkimer but little is known. It has been already stated that his family was one of the first of the Germans who planted themselves in the

Mohawk valley. And the massive stone mansion, yet standing at German Flats, bespeaks its early opulence. He was an uneducated man, with, if possible, less skill in letters, even than General Putnam, which is saying much. But he was, nevertheless, a man of strong and vigorous understanding—destitute of some of the essential requisites of generalship, but of the most cool and dauntless courage. These traits were all strikingly disclosed in the brief and bloody expedition to Oriskany. But he must have been well acquainted with that most important of all books—The Bible. Nor could the most learned biblical scholar, lay or clerical, have selected a portion of the Sacred Scriptures more exactly appropriate to the situation of the dying soldier, than that to which he himself spontaneously turned. If Socrates died like a philosopher, and Rousseau like an unbelieving sentimentalist, General Herkimer died like a Christian hero. Congress passed a resolution requesting the Governor and Council of New York to erect a monument at the expense of the United States, to the memory of this brave man, of the value of five hundred dollars. This resolution was transmitted to the governor of New York, George Clinton, in a letter from which the following passage is quoted:—'Every mark of distinction shown to the memory of such illustrious men as offer up their lives for the liberty and happiness of their country, reflects real honor on those who pay the tribute; and by holding up to others the prospect of fame and immortality, will animate them to tread in the same path.' Governor Clinton thus wrote to the committee of Tryon county on the occasion:—'Enclosed you have a letter and resolve of Congress, for erecting a monument to the memory of your late gallant General. While with you I lament the cause, I am impressed with a due sense of the great and justly merited honor the Continent has, in this instance, paid to the memory of that brave man.' Such were the feelings of respect for the services and memory of the deceased entertained by the great men of that day. Sixty years have since rolled away, and the journal of Congress is the only monument, and the resolution itself the only inscription, which as yet testify the gratitude of the republic to General Nicholas Herkimer."

Strange to say, even the grave of General Herkimer remained substantially unmarked until Warren Herkimer, the grand-nephew of Captain Charles Herkimer, who fought at Oriskany, erected a monument to the memory of his great-uncle. Since then, however, by the assistance of the government, the state and private contributions, a substantial and beautiful shaft has been erected at the grave of the illustrious soldier. The village of Herkimer has also paid due respect to the hero for whom it is named, by placing in its park a bronze statue of General Herkimer by a son of United States Senator Warner Miller, Burr Miller, who has won fame as an artist. The monument received honorable mention at the recent Exposition in Paris, France.

The result of the battle of Oriskany was such that both sides claimed a victory, but the Americans held the field. St. Leger continued the siege of the fort until, fearing the advance of Arnold with re-enforcements and through a stratagem instigated by Arnold, he was frightened into a hasty retreat, and made as rapid return to Canada as possible.

Great suffering was endured by the prisoners who were captured by the



ONE OF THE RAVINES OF THE ORISKANY BATTLEFIELD LOOKING WESTWARD



THE EASTERLY RAVINE OF THE ORISKANY BATTLEFIELD
LOOKING NORTHERLY

English and Indians at the battle of Oriskany. Moses Younglove, who was taken prisoner but afterwards returned to civilization, described it in a poem, and the horrors of the torture inflicted by the Indians upon some of the prisoners is too dreadful to relate.

It is claimed by all the writers of history and fiction, who have described the events occurring at Fort Stanwix during the War of the Revolution that the Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in battle on this historic ground. The residents of several other localities have claimed the same for their respective locations, but it seems to be satisfactorily established that the honor of this important event is justly due to Fort Stanwix.

Governor Seymour, who was most cautious in his statement of facts, and who gave much time to the investigation of this subject, in his address August 6, 1877, at the Centennial celebration of the Battle of Oriskany said: "It is a just source of patriotic pride to those who live in this valley that the flag of our country (with the stars and stripes) was first displayed in the face of our enemies on the banks of the Mohawk. Here it was baptized in the blood of battle. Here it first waved in triumph over a retreating foe. When the heroic defenders of Fort Stanwix learned in that remote fortress the emblems adopted by the Continental Congress for the standards to be borne by its armies, they hastened to make one in accordance with the mandate and to hang it out from the walls of their fortress. It was rudely made of such materials cut from the clothing of the soldiers as were fitted to show its colors and its design. But no other standard, however skilfully wrought upon silken folds, could equal in interest this flag of our country worked out by the unskilled hands of brave men, amid the strife of war and under the fire of beleaguering foes. It was to rescue it from its peril that the men of this valley left their homes, and marched through the deep forest to this spot."

No great events connected with the Revolutionary war occurred within Oneida county after the summer of 1777. After the battle of Johnstown the British and Tories retreated toward Canada. There is much uncertainty as to the course which they took, and the only very important event connected with it is that the famous Walter Butler was killed during this retreat. Historians disagree as to where the skirmish occurred in which Butler was killed, but the weight of authority seems to be that it was on the West Canada creek, a short distance below the forks of the West Canada with Black creek, and within the county of Oneida.

At the close of the Revolutionary war the upper Mohawk valley was absolutely desolate. From authentic history it cannot be learned that any settlement of white people remained. It was actually returned to a wilderness.

CHAPTER IV

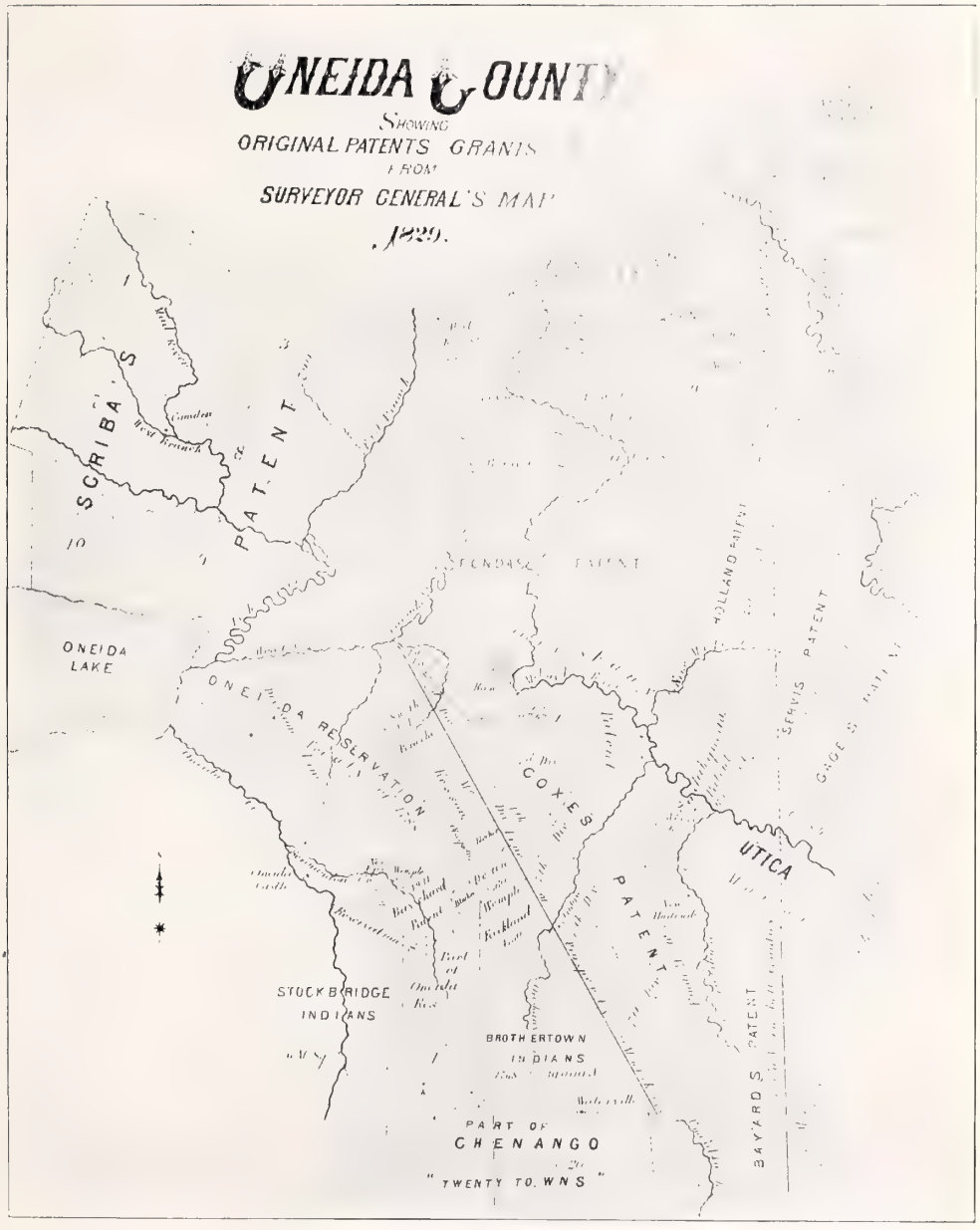
ORGANIZATION AND GEOGRAPHY

The territory now known as Oneida county was originally part of Albany county, but in 1772 Tryon county was taken off from Albany and comprised all the state westerly of a line extending north and south through Schoharie county. This new county was named after Governor Tryon. In consequence of his unpopularity an act of the legislature was passed April 2, 1784, changing the name of the county to Montgomery, in honor of the American general who fell in the battle of Quebec. On March 7, 1788, an act was passed fixing the boundaries of the county, and on the same day another act was passed fixing the boundaries of the towns within the county of Montgomery. By this latter act Whitestown was described as bounded easterly by a line running north and south to the confines of the state and across the Mohawk river at the ford near and on the east side of the farm house of William Cunningham, and which line was the west boundary of the town of Herkimer, German Flats and Otsego; southerly by the state of Pennsylvania, and west and north by the confines of the state. It will be observed that this town of Whitestown comprised the state of New York westerly from Utica to the bounds of the state, and was nearly one half of its entire territory.

On February 16, 1791, the county of Herkimer was created from Montgomery, and the present county of Oneida and much more territory was included in the new county of Herkimer.

On the 15th day of March, 1798, the county of Oneida was formed from Herkimer. On March 3, 1802, St. Lawrence county was carved out of Oneida, and March 28, 1805, the counties of Jefferson and Lewis were taken off from Oneida. An act was passed March 1, 1816, creating the county of Oswego from Oneida and Onondaga. This was done by taking from Oneida the towns of Constantia, Mexico, New Haven, Redfield, Richmond, Scriba, Volney and Williamstown, and the town of Hannibal from Onondaga county.

By the last act mentioned the bounds of the county were fixed as they now exist, and this territory is divided into 28 towns, which were created as follows: Annsville was taken from Lee, Florence, Camden and Vienna April 12, 1823; Augusta from Whitestown March 15, 1798; Ava from Boonville May 12, 1846; Boonville from Leyden March 28, 1805; Bridgewater from Sangerfield March 24, 1797; Camden from Mexico March 15, 1799; Deerfield from Schuyler March 15, 1798; Florence from Camden February 16, 1805; Floyd from Steuben March 4, 1796; Forestport from Remsen November 24, 1869; Kirkland from Paris April 13, 1827; Lee from Western April 3, 1811; Marcy from Deerfield March 30, 1832; Marshall from Kirkland February 21, 1829; New Hartford


ONEIDA COUNTY
SHOWING
ORIGINAL PATENTS GRANTS
FROM
SURVEYOR GENERAL'S MAP
1829.
SCRIBA'S PATENT
FENDAR'S PATENT
HOLLAND PATENT
SPENCER'S PATENT
GAGE'S PATENT
ONEIDA LAKE
ONEIDA RESERVATION
COXES PATENT
UTICA
STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS
BROTHERTOWN INDIANS
PART OF CHENANGO
"TWENTY TOWNS"
BAYARD'S PATENT

from Whitestown April 12, 1827; Paris from Whitestown April 10, 1792; Remsen from Norway March 15, 1798; Rome from Steuben March 6, 1796; Sangerfield from Paris March 5, 1795; Steuben from Whitestown April 10, 1792; Trenton from Schuyler March 24, 1797; Utica from Whitestown April 7, 1817; Vernon from Westmoreland and Augusta February 17, 1802; Verona from Westmoreland and Augusta February 17, 1802; Vienna was first called Orange, then Bengal, but in 1816 the name was changed to Vienna; Western from Steuben March 10, 1797.

The county consists of 1,215 square miles, and is bounded on the east by Herkimer county; on the south by Madison and Otsego counties; on the west by Madison and Oswego counties, and on the north by Oswego and Lewis counties. Through the county from the town of Western, first southerly then easterly to the Herkimer county line, flows the Mohawk river. Westerly and northerly of Rome the water flows mostly through Fish creek and Mad river to Oneida lake, from the southwest the waters flow quite largely to Oneida creek and into Oneida lake; from the southern part the drainage is to and through the Unadilla river to the Susquehanna; from the northern portion of the county the water finds its way chiefly through Black river into Lake Ontario; and from the northeasterly portion through the West Canada creek to the Mohawk river at Herkimer, and on through the Hudson into New York bay.

The Mohawk valley is one of the most picturesque and fertile valleys in the world. Its products are so numerous that it would be much easier to enumerate the few articles it does not produce, than the many which it does. What better could be said of any country than can be said of this—that except the products of a tropical or semi-tropical climate, there is produced along the Mohawk everything that is necessary to support life or desirable for the health and comfort of humanity. Northward of the valley the land is more rugged, the soil lighter, and the climate more severe than in the valley; the hills rise to an altitude of about 1,800 feet above tide water. In the southern part the country is less broken, the climate somewhat milder than north of the Mohawk valley, although the altitude of some of the hills is about the same as in the northern part of the county.

CHAPTER V

GEOLOGY

The geology of Oneida county is controlled by the position of the county on the southwest corner of the mass of ancient rocks that form the Adirondack plateau. This Adirondack mass is but a small southern extension of the vast shield of Precambric rocks in Canada that has formed the nucleus of the continent of North America. The Adirondack plateau was at times a peninsula and at other times an island in front of this old northern nucleus (so-called protaxis) of the continent, and the sea in the course of the geologic history of the country advanced and receded many times on the flanks of this highland. We find, therefore, still today the great series of rocks that has been deposited in these seas outcropping in concentric bands around the edges of the Adirondacks and therefore crossing (or "striking" as the geologist says) through Oneida county in a NW—SE direction.

After the sea had finally withdrawn, a river system was developed on the continent. As the Adirondack plateau continued to form the mountain area of the region, all the courses of the rivers were controlled by its position in the northeast and by the bands of rock around it, and as in the final stage of our geologic history the county was buried under the immense masses of ice advancing from northern Canada, the Adirondacks again formed a diverting corner stone for the ice-streams composing the ice-cap.

The Adirondack area of Precambric rocks extends into the northeast corner of Oneida county. Its boundary runs there from West Canada creek above Hinckley to the Forestport reservoir and thence follows the Black river. The Precambric rocks—so-called because they are older than the oldest fossiliferous system, the Cambric—consist mostly of gneiss, a distinctly banded rock composed of the mineral, quartz, feldspar and mica, but also containing graphite and garnet. It is best seen in the county along the Black river below the hamlet Enos, and where the road crosses Little Black creek. The gneiss has for a long time been considered as representing the oldest or fundamental rocks of the earth's crust, but we know now still older rocks and have learned that the gneiss was once common sandstone and shale deposited in the first ocean of the earth, but then became buried under thousands of feet of later sediments and younger rocks, and by the heat and pressure in the depths of the earth it has become metamorphosed into its present condition. One calls the group of rocks to which this gneiss belongs today the Grenville rocks. To the same group belong also the great masses of igneous rocks, that have eaten or melted their way everywhere from below into and through the Grenville gneiss while it was deeply buried under younger sediments. These igneous rocks are best

seen in the country about Forestport Station, on the Adirondack railroad at Woodhull and Meekerville. They are known as yenite and composed largely of feldspar, quartz and hornblende. On account of the latter constitutent this rock is much darker than the gneiss, and being igneous, it is also not so distinctly banded. While the fresh rock is deep greenish-gray, it appears mostly light brown through deep weathering.

The whole area of these most ancient rocks of the county, the gneiss and yenite, has the true character of the north woods, partly on account of the lack of soil, the infertility of the soil these rocks furnish, and especially on account of the boulder masses which make farming unprofitable.

The Precambric or Adirondack area has been many times covered, to a greater or less extent, by seas that advanced from the south and southwest, and deep masses of sandstones, limestones and shales were deposited on the gneisses and yenites. All of these have been partly eroded away by the rivers in the millions of years that have elapsed since the final withdrawal of the sea. But not only this, but since the Precambric area was uncovered it has been raised several times to greater heights than it is at present, and again leveled down by the atmospheric agents.

The rocks that rest upon the so-called Metamorphic or Precambric rocks are called the Sedimentary rocks, because they were all deposited in the water, mostly in the ocean, and still contain the remains of marine animals, the fossils, as proof of their origin. Between their deposition and the formation of the gneisses an immense interval of time elapsed, of which we have record in other parts of the world.

During this long time the Adirondacks were folded up into mountain, and the mountain folds again razed down to a plateau by the rivers and brooks, and upon this plateau advanced the sea. The first band of sediments that surround the edge of the North Woods in Oneida county is the Trenton limestone. This would, hence, seem to represent the oldest sea that crept up upon the Adirondack plateau. If we follow, however, West Canada creek from the edge of the woods as far down as Cold Brook and Poland, we find there in the easternmost point of the county a still older rock exposed by the river and underlying the Trenton limestone. This is a dolomite (Little Falls dolomite) with an overlying limestone (Tribes Hill limestone), the two forming the "Calciferous sandstone" of the older geologists. This older sea, the "Beekmantown sea," that has deposited about 400 feet of rock about Little Falls, did in Oneida county either not reach as high up on the Adirondacks as the later Trenton sea, or its deposits have been abraded again in the long interval before the Trenton sea advanced again. The Trenton sea was warm and genial, it spread over the greater part of North America and left a great quantity of shells of many classes of animals in the rocks. These fossils have made famous the Trenton Falls locality, whence the formation derives its name. The Trenton sea left about 300 feet of more or less pure limestone in Oneida county, over which the West Canada creek forms its famous falls.

On this limestone rests a shale formation about 700 feet thick, that in geology is known as the Utica shale. This shale is soft, and since rivers usually pick out the bands of rock where they can most easily work out their river beds,

it is in this band that the Mohawk river flows through Oneida county. The deep black shale is best seen in the hills about Utica, as along Starch Factory creek, or Nine Mile creek. It was deposited in an arm of the sea that came in from the Lower St. Lawrence region, passed over most of the Adirondacks, and returned to the Atlantic by a northern arm around Labrador. The fossils of this shale are peculiar, the most remarkable being graptolites, beautiful small floating coral-like colonies. Many fine fossils of the Utica shale have been collected about Marcy, Floyd, and especially Holland Patent and South Trenton. Like most of the Trenton fossils, these Utica fossils have been described by Prof. James Hall, and later by C. D. Walcott.

Upon the Utica shale follows another shale about 300 feet thick, the Frankfort shale, which is also exposed in the hills south of Utica. It is a soft olive-gray shale, with very coarse sandstone beds, but practically without fossils in this region.

The Frankfort sea withdrew westward, and Oneida county remained land for some time, when the sea again advanced. This laid down a bed of conglomerate, the Oneida conglomerate. This pebbly rock, which is about 25 feet thick, has received its name from Oneida county because of its fine exposures in the neighborhood of Verona. It marks the beginning of a new geologic era, the Upper Siluric, while the underlying sedimentary formations belong to the Lower Siluric. No fossils are found in this coarse rock, which was made by the stormy sea advancing upon the country.

As the sea grew deeper a formation of about 150 feet of red and green shales, limestone bands and sandstones at the top was deposited. This formation again received its name from a locality in Oneida county, its name being the Clinton formation. It contains the two valuable iron ore beds that are mined about Clinton. The Clinton formation is full of many beautiful marine fossils, that can be easily collected on the mine dumps of Clinton. The best section of this formation in the county is probably found along Swift creek, that runs into Sauquoit creek.

The great Niagara formation, which has caused the Niagara Falls, is represented in Oneida county by only about 25 feet of dark concretionary limestone and interbedded shales. These few feet of limestone are, however, the relics of a period in which the sea, as in Trenton time, spread far and wide over the American continent. It then shrunk rapidly in the region of New York and formed a more or less inclosed sea, and, as the country was then a hot desert, this sea evaporated, forming the salt and gypsum beds of the Salina period in western New York.

In Oneida county the Salina period is represented by a great mass of red shales about 150 feet thick, followed by dark dirty colored shales, and finally by waterlime, all together more than 300 feet. One sees this belt of rocks best in the Sauquoit valley between Clayville and Sauquoit, in the Oriskany valley below Oriskany Falls, and about Vernon, where the red shales color the fields. This red shale has been called the "Vernon shale" from the latter locality. The waterlimes which form the top of the formation alone contain fossils. These, however, are of the most remarkable kind. They belong to a class of extinct water-spiders, so-called Eurypterids, many of which were of gigantic



TRENTON GORGE NEAR THE FOOT OF PERKIN'S STAIRWAY



TRENTON FALLS

proportions. These strange fossils are found in Oneida county about Paris Hill. Oneida county has also furnished from this formation the only Siluric scorpion ever found in North America. It was obtained 30 years ago by Mr. Osborn of Waterville, and caused a sensation among paleontologists.

After the deposition of these waterlimes normal marine conditions returned in the sea opening the Devonian era with a series of fossiliferous limestones about 40 feet thick, which form the terrace or so-called Helderberg escarpment in the southern part of the county on Paris Hill and Prospect Hill. After the deposition of this limestone the country hereabouts emerged again for a considerable time from the sea, and then again became submerged, hence the next rock is again a coarse sediment or pebbly rock, the Oriskany sandstone, so well seen at Oriskany Falls.

Again a warm, congenial sea extended far and wide over the land, with coral reefs and abundant life of every form, even early fishes. This sea formed the Onondaga limestone, the thickest bed of limestone in the county aside from the Trenton limestone. This bed (about 60 feet thick) forms a distinct platform that crosses the county from east to west, and upon it rest the immense masses of dark shales known as Hamilton shales. These a thousand or more feet thick, extend clear across the state to the Hudson; they belong to a middle Devonic sea, that crossed the continent to the Pacific and Arctic oceans. They are very fossiliferous, and extend far beyond the southern boundary of the county. It is very probable that also the sea of the next following period, the Chemung, still extended northward over Oneida county, but its deposits have long since been eroded away.

After that time the county was never again submerged under the sea, and it was terra firma throughout the immense time intervals in which the coals were deposited in Pennsylvania, during the Mesozoic or mediaeval age of the earth, when the dragon-like reptiles roamed over the continent, and again through the tertiary period, when the great mammals lived on this land.

Of all this time we have no record in this region. We only know that the Adirondacks were then repeatedly elevated and again planed down, a river system developed, of which we still recognize some features, and the greater part of the rocks which once reached up on the Adirondack plateau were again carried away to the sea.

But finally, just before our present period, enormous masses of ice moved south from Canada. One ice current came down the west side of the Adirondacks, another up the Mohawk valley, and finally, at the height of glaciation, the ice passed clear over the Adirondacks and reached as far south as Pennsylvania. This ice-cap ploughed up the softer rocks, such as the Utica shales, plucked up the harder rocks of the Adirondacks and Canada and spread them as boulders over the county, while it formed under the ice along water-courses and in its front, as it again receded across the county, enormous piles of unstratified clay with boulders, so-called morainic till, or of sand and boulders, thus forming the hilly landscapes one sees, for instance, in the Oneida valley.

Finally the ice withdrew again, leaving a mantle of glacial drift all over the country. A new river system established itself, which is still very young, since the old courses are filled and hidden by the glacial debris. To this cir-

cumstance we owe the beautiful cascades and waterfalls, Trenton Falls and Oriskany Falls.

Before the glacial period the drainage of Oneida county ran northwestward towards Lake Erie, hence the deep drift buried valley under the present Mohawk river that has been recognized by well-borings.

For a considerable time, while the ice-barrier still lingered at the north side of Lake Erie, that lake or its predecessor, called "Lake Iroquois" by the geologists, was dammed up so that it reached beyond Oneida lake as far as Rome, and the waters of the St. Lawrence river were forced to come down the present Mohawk valley. It was this mighty ice-cold stream that opened the way at Little Falls, and so forth, for the present Mohawk river.

Oneida county is a crucial area in the geology of New York. This is shown by the great number of formations named after localities in the county, by the important sections it has furnished, as that at Trenton Falls, and not least by the active interest of some of its citizens in the geology of the state, as evidenced by the names of Bagg, Rust, Hurlburt, Whitfield, Dana, Williams and Walcott.

The use of stone for building purposes and for the construction of highways vastly increased between 1907 and 1911. No large industries in the line of producing stone prior to 1910 existed in the county, but the construction of a railroad was begun in 1910 to connect the very large stone quarries at Prospect, in the town of Trenton, with the Mohawk & Malone railroad near that village; the road was completed in 1911, and machinery has been installed for the production of about 500 tons of stone per day. This Trenton limestone has been proved to be as good, if not better than any other stone, for the purpose of surfacing the state roads which are now being constructed throughout the entire state, and, where it is feasible to procure the stone, it is used extensively for that purpose. It is also much used for other building purposes, and, although the quarries have been substantially idle for many years, the construction of the railroad has enabled the owners to transport the stone at so much less cost, that it can be placed in any part of central New York as cheaply as any other stone of the same grade. The quarries are very extensive. The West Canada creek flows through a ravine from fifty to one hundred feet perpendicular for miles, and the stone extends for a long distance on both sides of this ravine to a great depth, making the supply substantially inexhaustible.

CHAPTER VI

MINERALOGY

In 1908 Honorable Andrew S. Draper, Commissioner of Agriculture, made a report to the legislature upon the subject of iron in the state of New York. In this report he said: "This is the report of the state geologist covering a painstaking investigation of the extent of deposits of iron ore in the state, and having particular reference to the territory, something like one hundred miles in length, extending through the central part of the state from Oneida and Otsego counties on the east to Wayne county on the west, for which a special appropriation was provided in the annual supply bill of 1907. Having very earnestly recommended the appropriation, I find much satisfaction in the assurance of the geologist that a conservative estimate, based upon this investigation, of the quantity of iron ore deposited in this region, places the amount at 600,000,000 tons. If this estimate is warranted, New York might yet easily become the leading iron state of the union."

Accompanying the report is a map showing, in red, the lay of the iron ore referred to. This map shows that Oneida county may become the very center of this tremendous iron industry. It is claimed by practical men engaged in the iron industry that the ore can be mined cheaper through Oneida county than elsewhere in the state. The mining industries about Clinton, in the town of Kirkland, started in 1797. The Norton mine, at the foot of College Hill west of Clinton, is the site of some of the earliest operations, and supplied ore to the forges in the vicinity.

The report of the geologist further says that charcoal furnaces soon superseded the forges, and were operated until the erection of the larger furnaces using anthracite coal. The charcoal plants were located as far away as Taberg and Constantia, and they were also at Lenox, Walesville and Frankfort, in Herkimer county. Ore was also shipped by Chenango canal to Pennsylvania furnaces. In 1845 to 1850 the Scranton Iron Company engaged in this business on an extensive scale, and shipped ore from New Hartford and Clinton by boats to Binghamton, and then to Scranton.

In 1852 the Franklin Iron Works erected a plant on the site of the present furnaces of the Franklin Iron Manufacturing Company, and began operations, with an output of 150 tons of pig iron a week. An additional furnace was built in 1869-70, and the product then was 300 tons per week.

The Clinton Iron Company was organized in 1872 to manufacture iron at Kirkland. The furnace was operated in 1872, the ore being brought from Westmoreland. This furnace has not been operated for about twenty years, while the Franklin furnace has been operated from time to time, depending upon the condition of the iron market.

Besides the ore that was used in the county it has been shipped to other localities, and at the present time a considerable business is done by Mr. C. A. Borst. Mr. Borst has not only operated the furnace at times and mined and shipped away ore, but has purchased a large amount of the iron territory about Clinton, believing that a great future is promised to the iron industry in that locality. This ore is of a low grade, and is used largely at the present time to assist in the melting of harder ores.

It is claimed that peat at times has been mined and used in the county of Oneida, but I find no authentic data upon that subject.

CHAPTER VII

BOTANY

Oneida county, with the exception of the northern part, is included in Dr. John Torrey's third botanical district of New York. The northern part belongs to his fourth district, which comprises all the northern part of the state. The third district comprises the whole western part of the state, and the central part extending east along the Mohawk valley to Little Falls. The county is divided by the Mohawk valley into two parts, the northern and southern. The differences in altitude, and, far more, the differences in the geological and soil character give foundation for a varied flora and a great number of species of plants. In Paine's Catalog of the Plants of Oneida County and Vicinity about a thousand species are recorded for the county. That was published more than 40 years ago. At the present time the number of known species is, unquestionably, considerably larger. The number of species found in a given locality affords a basis for estimating the capacity of the soil for producing a variety of useful plants. If the natural product is varied, the cultivated may be. Plants that would thrive in the fertile alluvial and sheltered valleys would not be likely to be as productive in the less fertile more exposed and rugged hilly districts.

Among the early botanists of the county are some whose names stand high on the roll of honor. Dr. P. D. Knieskern, Dr. George Vasey and Professor Asa Gray are specially notable examples. They have been succeeded by such worthy and energetic followers as John A. Paine, Jr., B. D. Gilbert, Homer D. House and Dr. J. V. Haberer.

Dr. P. D. Knieskern, for a time a resident of Oriskany, is the author of a Catalog of Plants of Oneida County, native and naturalized. This was published in the fifty-fifth annual report of the regents of the university for 1842, and records 748 species and varieties of plants, of which 711 are flowering plants, 37 are ferns and their allies.

John A. Paine, Jr., at that time a resident of Utica, is the author of a Catalog of Plants of Oneida County and Vicinity. It was published in the eighteenth annual report of the regents of the university on the condition of the state cabinet of natural history. It is dated 1865, and records 1,008 species and varieties of plants belonging to Oneida county. Of these 958 are flowering plants and 50 are ferns and their allies.

Mr. B. D. Gilbert, a late resident of Clayville and a specialist in the study of ferns, published in Fern Bulletin, October, 1903, a list of the ferns and fern allies of New York. He also specified a small swampy station near Clayville as one specially prolific in rare and interesting mosses.

Mr. Homer D. House has published in Torreya, April, 1903, Notes on the

Orchids of Central New York, in which he records the occurrence of several rare and interesting species in Oneida county. Also in the November issue of the same, Notes on the Flora of Oneida Lake and Vicinity, in which some rare and interesting species of Oneida county plants are mentioned.

Dr. J. V. Haberer, formerly of Utica, is among the most recent and most active of the investigators of the flora of the county. He has added much to our previous knowledge of the flora, and increased materially the number of species now known to belong to the county. He has taken an active interest in the study of the Crataegus flora of the county, and *Crataegus habereri* Sarg., very appropriately commemorates his discovery of it and his activity in this line of botanical investigation. Dr. Haberer has greatly enriched the state herbarium by his generous contributions of most excellent specimens of several species of Antennaria, of sedges and other plants and especially of grape ferns, and the numerous and rare varieties of *Botrychium obliquum* Muhl., one of which bears the name *oneidense,* its native county, and another *habereri,* its discoverer. All these were collected in the vicinity of or not many miles from Utica. All botanists are specially indebted to him for his notes on Plants of Oneida County in May and June numbers of Rhodora, 1905. In these he adds 35 species to those contained in Paine's catalog, and shows very clearly the close relation existing between the plants of the northeastern part of Oneida county and the Adirondack region farther north.

While the great majority of the species of plants of the county are common to it and adjoining counties, and occur in all parts of it, certain parts of the county are worthy of special mention because of the special prominence and abundance of certain species, or, on the other hand, because of the very rare occurrence or local character of some species found in them. The alluvial banks of the Mohawk river, the pine plains west of Rome, the sandy borders of the eastern end of Oneida lake and the adjoining marshes, the high cliffs and ravines along Fish creek above Taberg, and the marshes and ponds in the northeastern part of the county are all places full of interest to the botanist. The small remnant of original forest at Trenton Falls is also an interesting though limited locality, especially for the mycologist.

Several varieties of the dotted fruit thorn tree, *Crataegus punctata* Jacq., occur along the banks of the Mohawk near Utica. The fruit of different trees varies so greatly in size, shape and color, that it is very unsatisfactory to a close observer to lump them all together under one name. This thorn tree is also abundant along the railroad between Remsen and Boonville. In the town of New Hartford the English hawthorn, *Crataegus oxyacantha* L., an introduced species, is quite plentiful. This locality is also the home of the Haberer thorn and several other species.

The creeping buttercup, *Ranunculus repens* L., was discovered near the Erie canal between Rome and Oriskany by Professor Amos Eaton in 1824. In 1884 the writer, following the canal eastward from Rome, found this plant, probably in the same station, still growing "near the Erie canal." It may be there yet. If so, it would show a wonderful case of pertinacity.

The rare plant, early collinsia or blue-eyed Mary, *Collinsia verna* Nutt., is reported to have been found by Dr. Knieskern and Professor Gray near Utica many years ago. It is doubtful if it still exists there.

The region designated as Pine Plains lies west of Rome and between it and the eastern end of Oneida lake. It is similar to other sandy areas, with intermingled bogs or marshes, and has a similar flora to that of the sand plains between Albany and Schenectady. An occasional white pine and red pine still linger, and indicate the probable presence of a better supply of these trees in former times. Such land is not regarded as having much value for agricultural purposes. It would be better to devote it to tree production. The following partial list of plants found there will sufficiently indicate the character of the flora:

White birch—*Betula populifolia* Marsh.
Prairie willow—*Salix humilis* Marsh.
Black scrub oak—*Quercus ilicifolia* Wang.
Sweet fern—*Myrica asplenifolia* L.
Twayblade—*Listera cordata* (L.) R. Br.
Hooker orchis—*Habenaria hookeri* Torr.
Northern clintonia—*Clintonia borealis* (Ait) Raf.
Three leaved false Solomon's seal—*Smilacina trifolia* (L.) Desf.
Hare's tail—*Eriophorum callitrix* Cham.
Slender cotton grass—*E. gracile* Roth.
Virginian bartonia—*Bartonia virginca* (L.) BSP.
Butterfly weed—*Asclepias tuberosa* L.
Upright bindweed—*Convolvulus spithamaeus* L.

The rare ram's head lady's slipper, *Cypripedium arietinum* R. Br., was formerly credited to this locality, but has not recently been found there, and has probably become extinct.

The region around the eastern end of Oneida lake is a peculiar one, and is notable botanically for being a station of the white mullein, *Verbascum lychnitis* L., an introduced plant which has been established there for many years, but which does not appear to spread to other places. It was published in Dr. Knieskern's catalog in 1842, and it still exists there. With a single exception it does not appear to be listed in the local catalogs of the state as occurring elsewhere, and I have seen it in no other place. A hybrid between it and the common mullein is found growing with it. Some interesting orchids and sedges have been credited to this locality. Mr. Homer D. House reports having found the yellow fringed orchis, *Habenaria ciliaris* (L.) R. Br., in the woods east of Sylvan Beach. This is a rare species, and is in danger of extinction in Oneida county. Dr. J. V. Haberer finds the two stamen spike rush, *Eleocharis diandra* Wright, well developed and abundant in the sand of the lake shore here. The interesting thing about this plant is its close relationship to the ovoid spike rush, *Eleocharis ovata* (Roth) R. & S., by reason of which it appears to have been long confused with the latter species. Other interesting species here are the beach pea, *Lathyrus maritimus* (L.) Bigel., a plant usually found growing on the seashore; the slender rush, *Juncus filiformis* L., a species common farther north; the Massachusetts fern, *Aspidium simulatum* Davenp., a species ranging farther eastward; and the sandy soil violet, *Viola arenaria* DC., a species ranging northward.

The high shaded and dripping cliffs that skirt the east branch of Fish creek above Taberg are exquisitely decorated in June by the presence of two charming little plants which here find a congenial home near the most southern limit of their range. They are the yellow mountain saxifrage, *Saxifraga aizoides* L., and the Mistassini or dwarf Canadian primrose, *Primula mistassinica* Mx. Both were recorded in Paine's catalog, and of the last one it very properly says, "A whole cliff side scattered over with these variegated primroses is one of the loveliest sights in all our flora." Both plants extend far to the northward. The primrose takes its name from Lake Mistassinie, one of its northern stations. This is also credited to a deep ravine at the head of Crooked lake, Steuben county, and the yellow mountain saxifrage has also been found near Ithaca. But both uniting in the Fish creek locality give it a botanical prestige which is probably unique in this country.

The comparatively recent explorations of Dr. J. V. Haberer in Forestport, the northeastern town of Oneida county, have disclosed some interesting plants, and shown this to be a rich botanical field and one well worthy of further exploration. Here plants from farther south meet with plants from farther north, and it might not at once be easy to say whether the prevailing relationship is with the northern or southern flora. In the case of the water wort, *Elatine americana* (Pursh) Arn., this appears to be the first discovery of it in Onedia county, notwithstanding the number of keen eyed botanists that have studied its flora. This is all the more remarkable because of the abundance of the plants in White lake. *Drosera rotundifolia* L. var. *comosa* Fern., is another variety to enrich the flora of Oneida county by its occurrence here. It grows in company with two yellow eyed star grasses, *Xyris caroliniana* Walt., and *Xyris montana* Ries, both rare species, but both of which, by their larger size, more showy flowers and great abundance attract the attention of the botanist more readily. His discovery of *Corallorrhiza multiflora flavida* Pk., is another notable addition to the Oneida county orchids, which now number, according to Dr. Haberer, 40 known species. This is all the more worthy of notice, because recently the name *Corallorrhiza maculata* Raf., has been substituted for the name *C. multiflora* Nutt, formerly in use for the typical form. The varietal form has no spots on the lip, and in this respect is strongly in contrast with the typical form.

The discovery of the short spiked club moss, *Lycopodium clavatum brevispicatum* Pk., on the rocky slopes near White lake adds another to the single station hitherto known for this peculiar variety of club moss, and another variety to the Oneida county flora.

The lance leaved violet, *Viola lanceolata* L.; the round leaved winterberry, *Ilex verticillata cyclophylla* Robins; the large leaved golden rod, *Solidago macrophylla* Pursh; the dwarf mistletoe, *Arceuthobium pusillum* Pk.; the brown beak rush, *Rynchospora fusca* (L) Ait.; and the cluster fruited beak rush, *Rynchospora glomerata* (L.) Vahl, are some of the other notable additions to the flora of this part of Oneida county recently made by Dr. Haberer.

The flora of a county is by no means a permanent thing. Certain plants quickly yield to unfavorable changes in environment, others give way to the demands of agricultural progress, still others yield to the more hardy and aggres-

sive species introduced from abroad. Two species of hawkweed, the orange hawkweed, *Hieracium aurantiacum* L., and the king devil, *Hieracium florentinum* All., are both comparatively recent introductions and were not known to the earlier botanists of the county. Both are pestilent weeds, and thrive well in the hilly northern part of the county and are active in crowding out other less vigorous weeds and also many useful plants.

CHAPTER VIII

FORESTRY

For many years in the early history of the county the inhabitants, it would seem, made special effort to denude the lands of wood and valuable timber, by the countless thousands of cords burned in log heaps to clear the land for cultivation. This was usually done with very little judgment. The tops and sides of hills, where soil was very light, were denuded of timber, and by this means many streams and springs were dried. The hills were frequently too steep for cultivation, and many of them furnished poor pasturage. It would have been immeasurably wiser to have left the summits of the hills covered with woods, so that the moisture would have been retained, and been distributed gradually in the dry season down the sides of the hills into the valleys, and in this manner kept springs and streams alive.

A revolution has been wrought in the public mind in regard to forestry within the last ten years. Whereas at one time it was to destroy the trees, now the inclination is to reforest the country, and this is a very sane state of the public mind.

Within the last three years trees have been procured of the state of New York and transplanted in Oneida county to a considerable extent, and, as an incentive to others to do the same, the list of names with the number of trees set out by each is here given:

1909

Hon. Elihu Root, Clinton	31,000
J. S. Baker, Rome	4,000
John Bliven, Bridgewater	1,000
J. J. Russell, White Lake Corners	2,000
Q. McAdam, Utica	2,400
T. W. Parkinson, Bridgewater	2,000
H. H. Wicks, Utica-Sauquoit	1,000
C. E. Witcher, Utica	500
A. A. Heckert, Sangerfield	1,000
Dr. C. T. Guillane, Boonville	2,000
H. J. Cookinham, Utica	3,000
J. T. Durham, Oneida	300
A. D. H. Kelsey, Westdale	500
H. F. Simmons, Sauquoit	500
	51,200

1910

A. R. Eastman, Waterville	2,500
A. D. H. Kelsey, Westdale	1,000
City Water Board, Waterville	25,000
Jos. J. Russell, White Lake Corners	2,500
LeRoy J. Davis, Remsen	500
Samuel T. Russell, Ilion-White Lake Corners	1,500
H. J. Cookinham, Utica	6,500
Wm. S. Wicks, Barneveld	500
Wm. Stell, White Lake Corners	1,000
Hon. Elihu Root, Clinton	8,500
Dr. C. T. Guillane, Boonville	1,300
Harvey H. Wicks, Utica-Sauquoit	1,000
Melville J. Oley, White Lake	3,000
A. Heckert, Waterville	1,000
S. H. Allston, White Lake Corners	1,500
Mrs. Morris S. Miller, Boonville	3,000
J. DeP. Lynch, Remsen	5,500
Nicholas E. Devereux, Whitesboro	6,000
Mary L. Culver, White Lake Corners	5,500
Marklove Lowery, Utica	52,000
William Townsend, Utica	1,500
	130,800

1911

Walter D. Edmonds, Boonville	3,000
H. J. Cookinham, Utica	5,000
J. G. Kilbourne, Utica	2,000
A. D. H. Kelsey, Westdale	500
Nicholas E. Devereux, Whitesboro	4,000
T. B. Dallarmi, White Lake Corners	2,000
Francis K. Kernan, Forestport	17,000
William Townsend, Utica	2,000
F. H. Cookinham, Utica-Barneveld	1,500
E. C. Smith, White Lake	1,000
William Stell, White Lake Corners	1,000
Oneida Community Ltd., Oneida	8,000
Harvey H. Wicks, Utica-Sauquoit	2,000
Melville J. Oley, White Lake	2,000
A. A. Heckert, Sangerfield	300
Edith M. Chargo, Verona	300
M. E. Hastings, Forestport	200
Fred E. W. Wagner, Rome	500
Edmund W. Stradling, Utica	500
Joseph J. Russell, White Lake Corners	3,000
S. F. Russell, Ilion-White Lake Corners	3,000

S. H. Allston, White Lake Corners	1,100
S. G. Thomas, Cassville	1,000
Board Water Commissioners, Waterville	4,000
John M. Gaus, Utica	2,500
Charles E. Hooper, Rome	2,000
J. J. Wheeler, Boonville	500
William S. Wicks, Barneveld	1,000
James A. Beha, Boonville	2,500
Benjamin Hall, Utica-Salisbury Center	1,000
Chas. B. Gibson, Whitesboro	1,000
Hon. E. F. Kinkead, Forestport	6,000
	81,400

The principal reason why the quantity shipped to Oneida county in 1911 is less than in 1910 is because of the fact that it was necessary to reduce the quantity of the orders which the applicants made, as the supply was not sufficient to fill the orders in full.

It will undoubtedly be of interest to the public to know just what trees are indigenous to the county of Oneida, and they are as follows:

HARD WOODS

Scientific Name.	*Common Name.*
Acer saccharum	Sugar (or hard) maple
Acer saccharinum	Silver maple
Acer rubrum	Red maple
Acer negundo	Box elder or ash-leaf maple
Fagus atropunicea	Beech
Salix nigra	Black willow
Salix amygdaloides	Peach-leaf willow
Fraxinus americana	White ash
Fraxinus pennsylvanico	Red ash
Fraxinus lanceolata	Green ash
Fraxinus nigra	Black ash
Ulmus pubescens	Slippery (or Red) elm
Ulmus americana	White elm
Ulmus racemosa	Cork (or Rock) elm
Platanus occidentalis	Sycamore
Betula lutea	Yellow birch
Betula populifolia	White birch
Betula papyrifera	Paper (or Canoe) birch
Betula lenta	Sweet (cherry or black) birch
Prunus serotina	Black cherry
Hicoria ovata (carya alba)	Shag-bark hickory
Hicoria glabra (carya porcina)	Pignut hickory
Hicoria minima (carya amara)	Bitternut hickory



THE MAKING OF CHARCOAL AT AN EARLY DATE IN THE TOWN OF BOONVILLE

Hicoria alba (carya tomentosa)	Mockernut hickory
Juglans cinerea	Butternut
Juglans nigra	Black walnut
Castanea dentata	Chestnut
Tilia americana	Basswood
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip poplar
Quercus alba	White oak
Quercus coccinea	Scarlet oak
Quercus acuminata	Chinquapin oak
Quercus rubra	Red oak
Quercus velutina	Yellow (or black) oak
Quercus platanoides	Swamp white oak
Quercus prinus	Chestnut (or rock) oak
Quercus macrocarpa	Burr oak
Populus tremuloides	(Trembling) Aspen
Populus deltoides	(Common) cottonwood
Populus grandidentata	Large toothed aspen
Populus balsamifera	Balm of Gilead
Nyssa sylvatica	Black gum
Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry

CONIFERS

Scientific Name.	*Common Name*
Pinus strobus	White pine
Pinus rigida	Pitch pine
Pinus divaricata	Jack pine
Pinus resinosa	Red or Norway pine
Picea rubens	Red spruce
Picea mariana	Black spruce
Picea canadensis	White spruce
Abies balsamea	Balsam
Tsuga canadensis	Hemlock
Larix laricina	Tamarack or Hackmatack or Larch
Thuja occidentalis	Arbor Vitae
Juniperus virginiana	Red cedar

UNDERGROWTH

Scientific Name.	*Common Name*
Rhus vernix	Poison sumach
Rhus hirta	Stag-horn sumach
Prunus pennsylvanica	Wild red or pin cherry
Prunus virginiana	Choke cherry
Prunus nigra	Wild plum
Pyrus coronaria	Sweet crab
Crataegus punctata	Dotted hawthorn

Crataegus crus-galli	Cock-spur thorn
Pyrus americana	Mountain ash
Cornus florida	Flowering dogwood
Cornus alternifolia	Alternate-leaved dogwood
Sassafras officinale	Sassafras
Ostrya virginiana	Hornbeam
Carpinus caroliniana	Blue beech
Juniperus communis	Juniper
Salix lucida	Glossyleaf willow
Salix discolor	Glaucous willow
Salix fluviatilis	Peach leafed willow
Hamamelis virginiana	Witch hazel
Amelanchier canadensis	Service berry (or shad bush) (June berry)
Viburnum lentago	Sheep berry
Acer spicatum	Mountain maple
Acer pennsylvanicum	Striped maple or moosewood

SOME INTRODUCED SPECIES

Scientific Name	*Common Name*
Robinia pseudacacia	Black locust
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey locust
Picea excelsa	Norway spruce
Picea parryana	Blue spruce
Pinus austriaca	Austrian pine
Pinus sylvestris	Scotch pine
Acer pseudo-platanus	Sycamore maple
Acer platanoides	Norway maple

CHAPTER IX

ANIMALS—BIRDS—FISH

The inland situation of Oneida county excludes from the list of its animal inhabitants all those which are entirely confined to, or to the vicinity of the sea, but of the remaining animals occurring in New York state a large proportion are inhabitants of this county.

Its central situation in the state, and varied topography, including forest land as well as cleared and cultivated districts, a fair number of lands, ponds and streams, are all favorable to a rich and varied fauna. The county lies, moreover, just on the boundary between two of the regions called *life zones*, into which the continent of North America may be divided on a basis of its land animals and plants. A brief explanation of what these life zones are and of their distribution in New York state will contribute to a better understanding of the fauna of Oneida county. They are regions in which certain assemblages of species of animals and plants are the characteristic and predominating forms of life, though this does not imply that these species do not also occur beyond the limits of the life zone of which they are particularly characteristic. Climate being the chief determining factor in the distribution of land animals and plants, the life zones form on this continent a series from north to south, though the boundaries between them are modified much by the altitude and other factors, the northern zones extending farther southward in mountainous regions, and the southern zones reaching northward in districts whose climate comes under the moderating influence of the sea or large bodies of water.

New York state comprises parts of three or more such life zones, although but two of them need be considered in connection with this review of the zoology of Oneida county. These are the Canadian and the Transition life zones. In the former are included the northern and mountainous parts of the state, especially the Adirondack wilderness and the higher parts of the Catskills. The region is characterized by heavy coniferous forests, where these have not been destroyed through the agency of man, and since its climate is a little too cold, and the summer too short for many of the commonly cultivated crops and fruits, it has not proved attractive to the farmer, and much of it still remains wild country, though devastated by the lumberman and paper-maker and the fires which follow in their wake.

The more southern of the two, the Transition life zone, in which Oneida county chiefly lies, is characterized by the predominance of deciduous forests, and, at the present time, by large tracts of open and cultivated land. It is the chief agricultural region of the state. Such familiar birds as the Baltimore oriole, yellow warbler, catbird, brown thrasher and wood thrush, when occurring

as breeders, and among mammals the cottontail rabbits and the common brown bat (*Vespertilio fuscus*), are characteristic of this zone in New York state. Yet the position of Oneida county on the northern border of this zone gives its fauna a considerable admixture of forms characteristic of the Canadian life zone. As examples of this, the breeding within the county of such birds as the white-throated sparrow, slate-colored snowbird, winter wren and red-breasted nuthatch may be cited. Undoubtedly this northern element in the fauna was greater in former times, when the country was still densely forested than it is to-day. With the clearing of the coniferous forests, the northern boundary of the Transition life zone has moved northward quite perceptibly.

Passing from these general topics to a review of some of the more important groups of animals, the mammals should receive the first consideration. No exact list, based on actual records of the mammals of the county, has been published, but from what is known of the distribution of animals of this group in the state and from scattered records that have appeared in print, it is probable that between fifty and sixty species or well marked varieties of mammals have been natives of, or more or less regular visitors to, the county within historic times. Of these, a considerable number, including most of the large species, must be removed from the list of its present inhabitants, having been exterminated by man, or having receded to wilder regions with the destruction of the forests.

While at the time of the settlement of the county the moose, elk, panther, Canada lynx, wolverine, wolf and beaver were regular inhabitants or frequent visitors to the county, at the present time the list of large mammals will be practically covered by mentioning the Virginia deer, red fox and raccoon, and, especially in the northern part of the county, an occasional porcupine, otter, bear, fisher, or common lynx. Yet, as long as a species occurs in the Adirondack woods, there is always a possibility of its wandering into Oneida county. Thus, although the wolf ceased to be a common animal in the Adirondacks as long ago as 1871, yet as late as 1882 bounties were paid on eight wolves in Oneida county, and in 1886 on one wolf.

With the great increase in the number of beavers in the Adirondack region, which has lately taken place as a result of restocking and protection, the reappearance of this interesting animal in the northern part of Oneida county becomes a possibility. If it does return, its establishment as a regular inhabitant will depend entirely on whether it receives protection, for the beaver is well satisfied to live in the vicinity of human beings if not molested.

Although it has been the larger animals that have suffered chiefly from persecution by man, yet the fox squirrel has also been exterminated. But most of the small mammals have been affected only indirectly by the settlement of the county, and many of them find the changes produced by man of great benefit and convenience, so that they live largely upon his crops, vegetables and poultry, causing an annual loss difficult to estimate, but undoubtedly of considerable extent.

The house mouse and black rat, as in other parts of the country, soon followed the settlers, and the latter animal became very abundant throughout this section of the state, but has been practically exterminated by the subsequent advent of the larger and more pugnacious brown or sewer rat.

In concluding this notice of the mammals some mention should be made of the bats, of which there are six or seven species. The discovery of the part that biting insects play in the transmission of diseases to human beings makes evident the value of these animals, which feed largely on mosquitoes and gnats, and they are quite as deserving of protection as any of the insectivorous birds.

The birds of Oneida county have been more thoroughly studied than any other group of animals. In 1886 a carefully prepared list with notes on habits, abundance, breeding, etc., entitled "An Annotated List of the Birds of Oneida County, N. Y., and its Immediate Vicinity," was published by William L. Ralph, M. D., and Egbert Bagg, in volume 3 of the Transactions of the Oneida Historical Society. In this list, however, a number of species were (as the title indicates), included because they had been recorded from neighboring districts, and since its publication a number of species not included in it have been observed in Oneida county.

In the Birds of New York, Memoir 12, New York State Museum, by E. Howard Eaton (volume 1, 1910), the known distribution of birds in the various counties of the state is presented in tabular form, and Oneida county is credited with 242 species, of which 129 are listed as having been known to breed in the county. This is out of a total of 411 species recorded as having occurred in the whole state. Considering that a considerable percentage of these 411 species are merely accidental visitors to the state, which are included only on the strength of their having once, or a few times only, strayed or been blown by storms to within its limits, and that Oneida county, from its geographical situation, is far removed from any of the principal migration routes of these birds, which in New York state follow the sea coast, the lake shores, the Hudson and Champlain valleys, the list is a long one.

Examining Eaton's tables more in detail, 84 out of the total number are water birds, and, as would be expected in an inland district, a majority of them are accidental or only occasional visitors, only 28 being listed as common, 13 as fairly common, and 14 as breeders. The birds of prey number 24, of which only 6 are rated as common or fairly common, and 13 as breeders. Of the remaining 134 species a larger proportion are common and breed within the county, 71 being recorded as common or abundant, 24 as fairly common, and 103 as breeders. Taking all together, this makes a total of 142 species at least fairly common, and 130 known to breed. These figures evidently give a much fairer view of the birds of the county than a simple list of the species that have at some time occurred there, perhaps as stragglers in a single instance, with little probability of a second visit from them taking place.

As in the case of the mammals, the extermination of many birds has been proceeding rapidly within the last few years. The passenger pigeon, the American egret, the Hudsonian godwit, and the long-billed curlew are not likely to be found again in this region. The golden plover is also approaching total extinction, and many of the larger birds are steadily becoming rarer. The small birds are now nearly exempt from direct persecution by man, except by the irrepressible small boy and the lawless foreign element, but great numbers are destroyed by the cats which are harbored in every country house, and many are unable to withstand

the attacks of the English sparrow, which was unwisely introduced into this country.

The native birds of this county will soon have another introduced European bird to contend with in the struggle for existence. This is the starling, which is already very abundant in the southeastern part of the state and is rapidly spreading in different directions, so that its invasion of Oneida county cannot be long delayed.

The reptiles of Oneida county form, as in most other regions where the winters are long and severe, only a comparatively inconspicuous part of its fauna. Except that one species of lizard has once been taken near Utica, the true reptiles consist entirely of turtles or tortoises, and snakes. Though a considerable number of species of these animals have a wide distribution in the eastern states, so that they may sooner or later be found in Oneida county, yet the list of common species is not a long one. It comprises six or seven turtles, all aquatic except the wood turtle, which is often found on land at some distance from water, and the box turtle, which is a true land tortoise and inhabits dry places. The last mentioned, though protected by law, is rapidly becoming extinct, as its slow movements make it a helpless victim of forest and brush fires, as well as of its human and animal enemies.

Of the snakes there are but two venomous species, the rattlesnake and copperhead, which can be found in Oneida county. They are both such rarities that they need not be a cause of concern to human beings, and they should not be made an excuse for the war of extermination which most people, through ignorance and prejudice, wage upon the inoffensive species. Except the two rare species just mentioned none of the others are poisonous, though often incorrectly reputed so. They are not merely harmless, but they constitute one of the natural checks on the multiplication of troublesome small mammals, such as field mice, and large insects, such as locusts and grasshoppers, and should be protected by the farmer instead of being destroyed at every opportunity.

The amphibians of the county include the common toad, which, in spite of its unprepossessing appearance, is most useful as a destroyer of insects, worms and slugs; tree toads; frogs, salamanders and newts; as well as the mud puppy, a large salamander-like creature, which attains a length of 18 inches or more. Since the building of the Erie canal this animal has extended its range eastward through the county and into the Hudson valley, by means of that artificial watercourse.

For an inland district Oneida county is favorably situated for the occurrence of a large variety of fishes and aquatic invertebrates. The streams within its borders flow toward all the principal points of the compass, and form parts of the three great river systems, that of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence, the Hudson and the Susquehanna. In the first mentioned system of lakes and rivers a greater variety of fishes and other aquatic forms is found than in the Hudson and its tributaries, but the building of the Erie Canal opened a channel, not only for the commerce for which it was designed, but for some of the western species to invade the waters of the Hudson valley. Of this, the case of the mud puppy already mentioned is a good example. The opening of this canal, together with the practice of stocking ponds and streams with fish, native or foreign, which were not previously found in them, the killing off of less hardy species by the

destruction of forests that shaded and cooled the streams, and by the pollution of the waters, and their replacement with other species better able to withstand the new conditions, have all contributed to so change the inhabitants of our waters that it is now impossible to say what was the original distribution of many of the fishes and other animals, or, in many cases, even whether a given kind is actually a native or an introduced species.

The fish and fisheries of Oneida lake are naturally the most important in the county. In former times the Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar* Linnaeus) occurred there in considerable size and numbers. De Kay, in the Natural History of New York (1842), states that he had "seen some from Oneida lake weighing from ten to fifteen pounds." The brook trout, (*Salvelinus fontinalis* Mitchill) though found in streams tributary to the lake, is rarely found in the lake itself, and neither of these fishes is included in a list of the fish inhabiting the lake at the present time, which was prepared by Mr. George F. Scriba, Superintendent of the Oneida Lake Fish Hatchery at Constantia, for the writer, through the kindness of the State Fish Culturist, Dr. Tarleton H. Bean. This list contains the common names of 48 fishes, not all of which can be identified in the absence of specimens for examination, as some of the names of the catfishes, shiners, suckers, and other less important forms are applied to more than one species. The list includes, however, the following fishes:

Ling, *Lota maculosa* (Le Sueur).

Silver bass, *Roccus chrysops* (Rafinesque).

Johnny darter, *Baleosoma nigrum olmsteadi* (Storer), also one undetermined darter.

Yellow perch, *Perca flavescens* (Mitchill).

Wall-eyed pike, (yellow) *Stizostedion vitreum* (Mitchill).

Wall-eyed pike, (gray) *Stizostedion canadense griseum* (DeKay).

Black bass, (small-mouthed) *Micropterus dolomieu* (Lacépède).

Black bass, (large-mouthed) *Micropterus salmoides* (Lacépède).

Sunfish, (long-eared) *Lepomis pallidus* (Mitchill).

Sunfish, (short-eared) *Eupomotis gibbosus* (Linnaeus).

Calico or strawberry bass, *Pomoxis sparoides* (Lacépède).

Rock bass, *Ambloplites rupestris* (Rafinesque).

Trout perch, *Percopsis guttatus* (Agassiz).

Mummy chog, *Fundulus diaphanus* (LeSueur).

Pike, *Lucius lucius* (Linnaeus).

Pickerel, (grass or Cazenovia) *Lucius reticulatus* (LeSueur). Two varieties.

Pickerel, (banded) *Lucius vermiculatus* (LeSueur).

Tullibee, *Argyrosomus tullibee* (Richardson).

Cisco, *Argyrosomus sisco* (Jordan).

Common eel, *Anguilla chrysypa* (Rafinesque).

German carp, *Cyprinus carpio* (Linnaeus).

A number of species of shiners, dace and minnows, including the golden shiner, *Abramis crysoleucas* (Mitchill); the spawn eater, *Notropis hudsonius* (DeWitt Clinton); the horned dace, *Notropis cornutus* (Mitchill); and buckeye shiner *Notropis atherinoides* (Rafinesque).

Chub or fallfish, *Semotilis bullaris* (Rafinesque).

Creek chub, *Semotilis Atromaculatus* (Mitchill).

Several species of suckers, including the so-called Mullet, *Erimyzon sucetta oblongus* (*Mitchill*).

Several cat fishes, including the common Bullhead, *Ameiurus nebulosus* (LeSueur).

Dogfish or bowfin, *Amia calva* (Linnaeus).

Lamprey or Lamper eel, *Petromyzon marinus unicolor* (DeKay).

Among the more conspicuous aquatic invertebrates several species of crawfishes, and a greater variety of fresh water mussels inhabit the waters of Oneida lake, than occur in those counties which are drained exclusively by the Hudson river and its tributaries.

The study of the invertebrate fauna of this state has not, however, yet progressed far enough to give more than scattered and incomplete records of the occurrence of the various species in the different parts of the state, and an attempt, at the present time, to estimate the number of species in the various classes which occur in Oneida county would be based too much on inference and conjecture to be of value.

The fish that are found in Oneida county and known by their common names are as follows:

Speckled or brook trout; lake trout; pike, or great northern pike; pickerel, (Grass or Cazenovia); pickerel, (banded); pickerel, (green and black); the back is black and the lower half of sides green; wall eyed pike (gray); wall eyed pike, (yellow); pikeperch; yellow perch; sucker, (black); sucker, (stone); sucker, (striped or June); sucker, (redfin); mullet; carp; tullibee; common cisco; sunfish, (long ear); sunfish (short ear); ling or lawyer; bullhead, (black); bullhead, (yellow); catfish, (black); catfish, (silver); dogfish or bowfin; black bass, (small mouth); black bass, (large mouth); bass, (strawberry or calico); bass, (rock); bass, (silver); bass, (striped); eel, (common); eel, (lamprey); salamander or lizard, (known at Constantia as dogfish, two kinds, one with black ears and one with red ears); golden shiner; silver shiner; buckeye shiner; common chub; lake chub; horned dace; blunt nosed minnow; chub, (same as fallfish); white sucker; red sided minnow; red nosed minnow; creek chub; mummy chog; stone fish, or stone pike; pin shiner; trout perch; johnny darter; crawfish or crab, (green, hard shell in lake only); crawfish or crab, (black); crawfish or crab, (brown).

The following list of the birds has been prepared for this work by Mr. Egbert Bagg, of Utica, a member of American Ornithologists' Union.

Colymbus holboelli—Holboell's Grebe.

Colymbus auritus—Horned Grebe.

Podilymbus podiceps—Pied-billed Grebe.

Gavia immer—Loon.

Gavia stellata—Red-throated Loon.

Uria lomvia lomvia—Brünnich's Murre.

Rissa tridactyla tridactyla—Kittiwake.

Larus argentatus—Herring Gull.

Larus delawarenis—Ring-billed Gull.

Larus philadelphia—Bonaparte's Gull.

Sterna hirundo—Common Tern.

Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis—Black Tern.
Rynchops nigra—Black Skimmer.
Aestrelata hasitata—Black-capped Petrel.
Phalacrocorax carbo—Cormorant.
Phalacrocorax auritus auritus—Double-crested Cormorant.
Mergus americanus—Merganser.
Mergus serrator—Red-breasted Merganser.
Lophodytes cucullatus—Hooded Merganser.
Anas platyrhynchos—Mallard.
Anas rubripes—Black Duck.
Chaulelasmus streperus—Gadwall.
Mareca americana—Baldpate.
Nettion carolinense—Green-winged Teal.
Querquedula discors—Blue-winged Teal.
Spatula clypeata—Shoveller.
Dafila acuta—Pintail.
Aix sponsa—Wood Duck.
Marila americana—Redhead.
Marila valisineria—Canvas-back.
Marila marila—Scaup Duck.
Marila affinis—Lesser Scaup Duck.
Clangula clangula americana—Golden-eye.
Charitonetta albeola—Buffle-head.
Harelda hyemalis—Old-squaw.
Somateria spectabilis—King Eider.
Oidemia americana—Scoter.
Oidemia deglandi—White-winged Scoter.
Oidemia perspicillata—Surf Scoter.
Erismatura jamaicensis—Ruddy Duck.
Branta canadensis canadensis—Canada Goose.
Branta nigricans—Black Brant.
Olor columbianus—Whistling Swan.
Botaurus lentiginosus—Bittern.
Ixobrychus exilis—Least Bittern.
Ardea herodias herodias—Great Blue Heron.
Herodias egretta—Egret.
Butorides virescens virescens—Green Heron.
Nycticorax nycticorax naevius—Black-crowned Night Heron.
Rallus virginianus—Virginia Rail.
Porzana carolina—Sora.
Coturnicops noveboracensis—Yellow Rail.
Gallinula galeata—Florida Gallinule.
Fulica americana—Coot.
Phalaropus fulicarius—Red Phalarope.
Lobipes lobatus—Northern Phalarope.
Philohela minor—Woodcock.
Gallinago delicata—Wilson's Snipe.

Macrorhamphus griseus griseus—Dowitcher.
Tringa canatus—Knot.
Pisobia maculata—Pectoral Sandpiper.
Pisobia fusciollis—White-rumped Sandpiper.
Pisobia bairdi—Baird's Sandpiper.
Pisobia minutilla—Least Sandpiper.
Pelidna alpina sakhalina—Red-backed Sandpiper.
Ereunetes pusillus—Semipalmated Sandpiper.
Calidris leucophaea—Sanderling.
Limosa haemastica—Hudsonian Godwit.
Totanus melanoleucus—Greater Yellow-legs.
Totanus flavipes—Yellow-legs.
Helodromas solitarius solitarius—Solitary Sandpiper.
Bartramia longicauda—Upland Plover.
Actitis macularius—Spotted Sandpiper.
Neumenius hudsonicus—Hudsonian Curlew.
Squatarola Squatarola—Black-bellied Plover.
Charadrius dominicus dominicus—Golden Plover.
Oxyechus vociferus—Killdeer.
Aegialitis semipalmata—Semipalmated Plover.
Arenaria interpres interpres—Turnstone.
Colinus virginianus virginianus—Bob-white.
Bonasa umbellus umbellus—Ruffled Grouse.
Ectopistes migratorius—Passenger Pigeon.
Zenaidura macroura carolinensis—Mourning Dove.
Cathartes aura septentrionalis—Turkey Vulture.
Circus Hudsonius—Marsh Hawk.
Accipiter cooperi—Copper's Hawk.
Accipiter velox—Sharp-shinned Hawk.
Astur atricapillus atricapillus—Goshawk.
Buteo borealis borealis—Red-tailed Hawk.
Buteo lineatus lineatus—Red-shouldered Hawk.
Buteo platypterus—Broad-winged Hawk.
Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis—Rough-legged Hawk.
Aquila chrysaëtos—Golden Eagle.
Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus—Bald Eagle.
Falco peregrinus anatumi—Duck Hawk.
Falco columbarius columbarius—Pigeon Hawk.
Falco sparverius sparverius—Sparrow Hawk.
Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis—Osprey.
Aluco pratincola—Barn Owl.
Asio Wilsonianus—Long-eared Owl.
Asio flammeus—Short-eared Owl.
Strix varia varia—Barred Owl.
Scotiaptex nebulosa nebulosa—Great Gray Owl.
Cryptoglaux acadica acadica—Saw-whet Owl.
Otus asio asio—Screech Owl.

Bubo virginianus virginianus—Great Horned Owl.
Nyctea nyctea—Snowy Owl.
Surnia ulula caparoch—Hawk Owl.
Coccyzus americanus americanus—Yellow-billed Cuckoo.
Coccyzus erythrophthalmus—Black-billed Cuckoo.
Ceryle alcyon—Belted Kingfisher.
Dryobates villosus villosus—Hairy Woodpecker.
Deyobates pubescens medianus—Downy Woodpecker.
Picoides arcticus—Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker.
Picoides americanus americanus—Three-toed Woodpecker.
Sphyrapicus varius varius—Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.
Phloeotomus pileatus pileatus—Pileated Woodpecker.
Melanerpes erthocephalus—Red-headed Woodpecker.
Centurus carolinus—Red-bellied Woodpecker.
Colaptes auratus auratus—Flicker.
Antrostomus vociferus vociferus—Whip-poor-Will.
Chordeiles virginianus virginianus—Nighthawk.
Chaetura pelagica—Chimney Swift.
Archilochus colubris—Ruby-throated Hummingbird.
Tyrannus tyrannus—Kingbird.
Myiarchus crinitus—Crested Flycatcher.
Sayornis phoebe—Phoebe.
Nuttallornis borealis—Olive-sided Flycatcher.
Empidonax flaviventris—Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.
Empidonax trailli alnorum—Alder Flycatcher.
Empidonax minimus—Least Flycatcher.
Myiochanes virens—Wood Pewee.
Otocoris alpestris alpestris—Horned Lark.
Otocoris alpestris praticola—Prairie Horned Lark.
Cyanocitta cristata cristata—Blue Jay.
Perisoreus canadensis canadensis—Canada Jay.
Corvus corax principallis—Northern Raven.
Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos—Crow.
Dolichonyx oryzivorus—Bobolink.
Molothrus ater ater—Cowbird.
Agelaius phoeniceus phoeniceus—Red-winged Blackbird.
Sturnella magna magna—Meadowlark.
Icterus spurius—Orchard Oriole.
Icterus galbula—Baltimore Oriole.
Euphagus carolinus—Rusty Blackbird.
Quiscalus quiscala aeneus—Bronzed Grackle.
Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina—Evening Grosbeak.
Pinicola enucleator leucura—Pine Grosbeak.
Carpodacus purpureus purpureus—Purple Finch.
Loxia curvirostra minor—Crossbill.
Loxia leucoptera—White-winged Crossbill.
Acanthis linaria linaria—Redpoll.

Astragalinus tristis tristis—Goldfinch.
Spinus pinus—Pine Siskin.
Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis—Snow Bunting.
Proecetes gramineus gramineus—Vesper Sparrow.
Passerculus sandwichensis savanna—Savannah Sparrow.
Ammodramus savannarum australis—Grasshopper Sparrow.
Passerherbulus nelsoni nelsoni—Nelson's Sparrow.
Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys—White-crowned Sparrow.
Zonotrichia albicollis—White-throated Sparrow.
Spizella monticola monticola—Tree Sparrow.
Spizella passerina passerina—Chipping Sparrow.
Spizella pusilla pusilla—Field Sparrow.
Junco hyemalis hyemalis—Slate-colored Junco.
Melospiza melodia melodia—Song Sparrow.
Melospiza lincolni lincolni—Lincoln's Sparrow.
Melospiza georgiana—Swamp Sparrow.
Passerella iliaca iliaca—Fox Sparrow.
Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus—Towhee.
Zamelodia ludoviciana—Rose-breasted Grosbeak.
Guiraca caerulea caerulea—Blue Grosbeak.
Passerina cyanea—Indigo Bunting.
Piranga erythromelas—Scarlet Tanager.
Progne subsis subsis—Purple Martin.
Petrochelidon lunifrons lunifrons—Cliff Swallow.
Hirundo erythrogastra—Barn Swallow.
Iridoprocne bicolor—Tree Swallow.
Riparia riparia—Bank Swallow.
Stelgidopteryx serripennis—Rough-winged Swallow.
Bombycilla garrula—Bohemian Waxwing.
Bombycilla cedrorum—Cedar Waxwing.
Lanius borealis—Northern Shrike.
Lanius ludovicianus migrans—Migrant Shrike.
Vireosylva olivacea—Red-eyed Vireo.
Vireosylva philadelphica—Philadephia Vireo.
Vireosylva gilva gilva—Warbling Vireo.
Lanivireo flavifrons—Yellow-throated Vireo.
Lanivireo solitarius solitarius—Blue-headed Vireo.
Mniotilta varia—Black and White Warbler.
Vermivora rubricapilla rubricapilla—Nashville Warbler.
Vermivora celata celata—Orange-crowned Warbler.
Vermivora peregrina—Tennessee Warbler.
Compsothlypis americana usneae—Northern Parula Warbler.
Dendroica tigrina—Cape May Warbler.
Dendroica aestiva aestiva—Yellow Warbler.
Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens—Black-throated Blue Warbler.
Dendroica coronata—Myrtle Warbler.
Dendroica magnolia—Magnolia Warbler.

Dendroica cerulea—Cerulean Warbler.
Dendroica pennsylvanica—Chestnut-sided Warbler.
Dendroica castanea—Bay-breasted Warbler.
Dendroica striata—Black-poll Warbler.
Dendroica fusca—Blackburnian Warbler.
Dendroica virens—Black-throated Green Warbler.
Dendroica vigorsi—Pine Warbler.
Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea—Yellow Palm Warbler.
Seiurus aurocapillus—Oven-bird.
Seiurus noveboracensis noveboracensis—Water-Thrush.
Seiurus motacilla—Louisiana Water-Thrush.
Oporornis agilis—Connecticut Warbler.
Oporornis philadelphia—Mourning Warbler.
Geothlypis trichas trichas—Maryland Yellow-throat.
Icteria virens virens—Yellow-breasted Chat.
Wilsonia citrina—Hooded Warbler.
Wilsonia pusilla pusilla—Wilson's Warbler.
Wilsonia canadensis—Canada Warbler.
Setophaga ruticilla—Redstart.
Anthus rubescens—Pipit.
Dumetella carolinensis—Catbird.
Toxostoma rufum—Brown Thrasher.
Troglodytes aëdon aëdon—House Wren.
Nannus hiemalis hiemalis—Winter Wren.
Telmatodytes palustris palustris—Long-billed Marsh Wren.
Certhia familiaris americana—Brown Creeper.
Sitta carolinensis carolinensis—White-breasted Nuthatch.
Sitta canadensis—Red-breasted Nuthatch.
Penthestes atricapillus atricapillus—Chickadee.
Penthestes hudsonicus hudsonicus—Hudsonian Chickadee.
Regulus satrapa satrapa—Golden-crowned Kinglet.
Regulus calendula calendula—Ruby-crowned Kinglet.
Hylocichla mustelina—Wood Thrush.
Hylocichla fuscescens fuscescens—Veery.
Hylocichla aliciae aliciae—Gray-cheeked Thrush.
Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni—Olive-backed Thrush.
Hylocichla guttata pallasi—Hermit Thrush.
Planesticus migratorius migratorius—Robin.
Sialia sialis sialis—Bluebird.

CHAPTER X

POLITICAL HISTORY 1698—1812

The Earl of Bellomont was made Governor of the colony, and arrived in New York City in 1698. He was a man of ability, and ruled with fairness and good judgment.

Then followed several governors, good and bad, until the arrival of William Cosby in 1732. Governor Cosby is closely identified with the subject of this history, from the fact that in 1732 he acquired what is known as Cosby's Manor, upon which a large portion of the city of Utica stands. Rip Van Dam was the acting governor of the colony of New York when Cosby arrived, and, as he and Cosby held opposite views politically, two parties arose in the colony, one, the aristocratic party, siding with the governor, called the Tory party, and the liberal party, siding with Cosby, was known as the Whig party. This distinction existed before any of the colonists advocated independence of the colonies, but after the declaration of independence, the term "Tory" was used to designate those who were with the King, and the term "Whig" to designate those who cast their lots with the revolutionists.

The Revolutionary war had substantially depopulated the upper Mohawk valley, and from the close of the war down to the organization of the county no great events occurred within the territory which afterward became Oneida county.

Sullivan's campaign was not strictly an affair of Oneida county, yet his army passed through the county, chastised the Indians, burned their villages and their grain, and it was said of this campaign that he found the Indian country a garden and left it a desert.

In the year 1784 the Father of his Country visited Fort Stanwix, but there is nothing written that can be found concerning the particulars or object of his visit. It is probable that the visit was solely to see the grounds where so important events had transpired during the Revolutionary war as those within the upper Mohawk valley. A council between the officers of the state and of the general government and the Iroquois Indian Nations occurred in this year at Fort Stanwix. The great chiefs, Brant, Red Jacket, Cornplanter, and other of their chiefs, met Governor Clinton and the representatives of the general government, and a treaty covering some disputed points was made with the government, but no land was ceded either to the government or to the state. Another council was held at Fort Stanwix in 1788. This is known as the Great Council with the Indians, and it resulted in the treaty with the Iroquois Nations by which they ceded to the white men the territory, except the Oneida Reservation, with other, now called Oneida county. This Council occurred in August



O. E. ELMER, AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH, 1905, SUPPOSED TO BE THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA; IT IS CLAIMED HE WAS 119 YEARS OF AGE

and September of that year. Governor Clinton and a number of distinguished personages represented the state, and prominent chiefs of the Iroquois Nations and other prominent men cared for the interests of the Indians. A great number of spectators from the Indian Nations assembled to witness the ceremony and join in the festivities which occurred; it is said there were thousands of Indians present upon this occasion. Before this, designing white men had planned to obtain long leases of the Indian lands, as title could not be obtained under the laws of the state. These designing men had sent their emissaries among the Indians, and by presents and the use of fire water had so far worked upon them as to require a great effort upon the part of the state authorities to prevent the accomplishment of their purpose. Governor Clinton determined to frustrate their plans. He sent his agents among the Indians to counteract the influence of the others, and called this great Council to consummate his purpose of saving the Indians from fraud and the lands for the State of New York. For this he is entitled to great credit. His efforts were entirely successful, the treaty having been agreed upon and ratified at Fort Stanwix June 16, 1790.

It was during the year 1790 that the county of Herkimer was created from Montgomery, and included the territory now Oneida county with much more territory. It was also during this year that the Genesee Road was begun, and the first mail route was established between Utica and Canajoharie. A United States census was also taken during this year, and it showed that between the Fording Place at the foot of Genesee street, Utica, and the county of Ontario, there were 6,891 inhabitants. The Puritans, or as they were called, the Yankees, who had settled in the Valley, advocated the division of Herkimer county, but it was opposed by the Dutch. The Yankee, however, prevailed, and the county of Oneida was formed March 15, 1798. Changes were made about this time in regard to towns, and St. Lawrence, Lewis and Jefferson counties were carved out of Oneida, as is noted elsewhere. There were some settlements made in different parts of the territory by those who had the courage to defy hardships for what they saw in the future. Hugh White and family of Middletown, Ct., settled in Whitestown as early as June 5, 1784. There had been some other settlements at Fort Stanwix and in Deerfield, also in some other localities, but these were not permanent. Some of these settlers, having been driven out by the war, returned after peace was established. This was notably the case with George J. Weaver, Mark Damuth and Christian Reall, who settled in Deerfield in 1773, and returned in 1784. Courts had been held in New Hartford, (then Whitestown) and Fort Stanwix, schools had been established to some extent, and something had been done in the way of the improvement of roads and the building of bridges. It is stated on the authority of Mr. Jones, father of Pomroy Jones, author of "Annals of Oneida County," that as late as 1787 there were at old Fort Schuyler (now Utica) three houses, seven at Whitesboro, three at Oriskany, four at Fort Stanwix (Rome) and three at Westmoreland, most of which were huts. It is evident that soon after this there was quite an increase of immigration to this locality, for soon after 1800 there were in Utica about 70 buildings and about 50 in Rome.

It cannot be said that there was any political history of the county before its legal existence, yet there had been political divisions among the settlers

from the earliest period. Soon after the United States government was fully established the political parties divided on different lines than those which existed before the war. The Tories, who remained in the vicinity, were discredited, and in some instances were ostracized to such an extent that they finally left the country. The terms "Whig" and "Tory" were no longer used to designate the political parties, but they were known as the Federal party and the Republican party. The Federalists were the followers of Alexander Hamilton, and believed in the concentration of power in the central government. The Republicans were led by Thomas Jefferson, and advocated the retaining of many of the powers in the people and in the states, as such, which the Federalists would give to the general government. This division existed before Oneida county was organized, and at that time John Jay, a Federalist, was governor. Prior to the separation of the colonies from the mother country the people had very little to do with either the colonial or county government, but after the creation of the state of New York, and in 1777, the Provincial Congress adopted a state constitution. This was done without submitting it to the people. The Congress adopted the constitution, and it was accepted by the people as their act. This constitution left with the people many privileges that they did not have before, and these rights were general, except as restricted by the constitution of the United States and of the State of New York, although suffrage was restricted to those having a property qualification. In the early history of the county the Federalists had a majority of the voters, but when St. Lawrence county was taken off in 1802 the Republicans were in the majority, but when Lewis and Jefferson counties were set off in 1805, the Federalists again found themselves in a majority. The opposition of the Federal party to the war of 1812 greatly weakened that party, and it faded away until, in 1819, it had virtually disbanded. A portion of the party joined the Democrats, the other portion followed Clinton, and were called Clintonians, and they constituted a majority of the voters in the county. There were some political events between the close of the Revolutionary war and 1810. It seems that the village of Hampton in the village of Westmoreland was the political center of the county, and the important meetings and conventions of the respective parties were generally held there. At this time it is extremely difficult to obtain reliable information in regard to events during that period, but from fragmentary files of ancient newspapers some facts worthy of record are attainable. The first state election in which Oneida county played an important part was in 1810, when Jonas Platt, a resident of Whitesboro, was the Federalist candidate for governor against Daniel D. Tompkins, who, at that time, filled the executive chair of state. Mr. Platt was one of the foremost lawyers of the state, and a sketch of his life is found in another chapter. Although he was defeated in the campaign of 1810, he carried the county by a vote of 2,376 against 1,899. It will be remembered that prior to 1822 general elections were held on the last Tuesday of April, and they might continue for five days. From that time until 1842 general elections were held on the first Monday of November, but on April 5, 1842, a statute was passed making the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November the day for holding general elections, although for some time afterward town elections were held in March. The fact that elections

were held in the spring forced the political campaign to be carried on during the winter, and some of these early campaigns were intensely interesting.

1801—The first Constitutional Convention assembled in Albany, October 13, 1801. The delegates from Oneida county were James Dean, Bezaleel Fish and Henry Huntington. The most prominent of these men was Mr. Dean. He was one of the earliest settlers of the county, had acquired a large tract of land by patent, had much to do with the Indians, mastered the language of the Iroquois and had great influence among that most remarkable people. Mr. Huntington was also prominent among business men in the early history of the county, was connected with the first bank organized in Utica, and finally became its president.

1803—The election of 1803, although there were no particular local differences to make it more exciting than others, assumed great proportions in the state by reason of the fact that it was the beginning of a life and death struggle between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr. Differences had arisen prior to this between these two great men, and the sequel of the election in the following year was the awful tragedy at Weehawken, when Hamilton, perhaps the foremost intellect among American citizens, was murdered by his unscrupulous rival. The state was in political turmoil during the year 1803. The Republican county convention was held at the house of Moses Bagg, in the village of Utica, on the 29th day of March, and resolved to support Caleb Hyde for senator for the Western District, and Joseph Jennings, Thomas Hart, Walter Martin and Nathan Sage for members of assembly; it also appointed Francis A. Bloodgood, Nathan Williams, Apollos Cooper, James Kip, Needon Maynard, Rufus Easton and Oliver Lucas a committee to correspond with different committees and prepare an address to the people. In their address, among other things, they said of their opponents, "Every day they blaspheme the name of Washington, whilst the name of their idol, the name of John Adams is continuously avoided. The Republicans revere and follow Washington; but the administration of Adams they hope will never be renewed." The records attainable do not show who the local opposing candidates were at this election. The returns of this election show that Vincent Matthews, the Federal candidate for senator, carried the county by 269 majority, and the Federal candidates for assembly, Ostrom, Coffeem, Kirkland and VanEps were elected by an average majority of about 300.

1804—The election of 1804 was most interesting, as the candidate of the Federal party for governor was Aaron Burr, and of the Republican party Morgan Lewis. From an editorial in the Columbian Gazette of March 5, 1804, we quote the following: "To our Republican fellow citizens in this county and the western district, we would recommend the strictest unanimity and firmness in the approaching election. If any person mentions the name of Mr. Burr as governor observe the Meddler, you will certainly find the man to be a Federalist, the policy of whose party (in this district) is to create confusion and to disunite us. Let such men be treated with that contempt which they so richly merit, and their assertions, upon this occasion, be classed with the numerous falsehoods and improbable rumors which have been propagated by the same industrious drudges on the eve of former elections. We can assure you, upon

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the most authentic information, that Judge Lewis will receive the unanimous support of the Republicans throughout the state, that Mr. Burr can only rely upon the votes of a few friends, who, though calling themselves Republicans, are secretly associated with many of the Federal party, and who, when united, will make but a sorry show, either in number or responsibility, in short, we have no doubt that Judge Lewis will succeed by a vast majority. We are confident that no Republican in the western district will disgrace himself so far as to be persuaded into a pitiful minority or forsake the great body of his fellow citizens, upon so important an occasion.'' This same paper gives an account of a meeting of the members of the legislature and other prominent citizens on February 20 at the Assembly Chamber in the Capitol at Albany, when a communication was received from Chancellor Livingston, declining the nomination for governor that had been tendered him, and this meeting ''Resolved unanimously that the Honorable Morgan Lewis, Chief Justice of the state is considered by this meeting a suitable candidate for the office of governor, and that Mr. Taylor, Mr. Johnson, Mr. L'Hommedieu and Mr. Talmadge of the senate, and Mr. Peck, Mr. Few, Mr. Elmendorf and Mr. Mooers of the assembly be a committee to wait upon his honor, the Chief Justice, to know whether he will accept the nomination.'' The committee reported that the Chief Justice would accept the nomination. He was, therefore, declared nominated, and John Broome was nominated for lieutenant governor. This meeting then prepared and sent forth an address to the people, advocating the election of the candidates which it had nominated. Mr. Lewis was elected governor, and carried the county against Mr. Burr by a majority of 248.

1805—In the Columbian Gazette of April 8, 1805, we learn that the Republican county convention was held at the hotel in Hampton, April 2, and that the following ticket was nominated: For senators, John Nichols and Obadiah German; for members of assembly, Joseph Jennings, George Brayton, Thomas Hart. In the same paper appears an account of the organization of the two new counties, Jefferson and Lewis, and a statement of the officers of those counties. In the Columbian Gazette of April 22, is found a report of the convention of the Federal Republican electors held at Whitesboro, April 13, at which were nominated for the assembly David Ostrom, George Doolittle and Peter Schuyler. The Republican electors of Chenango county had met at Oxford, February 20, and ratified the nomination of John Nichols and Nathan Lock for senators; the same proceedings were had in Onondaga county, and also at Geneva. In many instances it is impossible to ascertain who the opposing candidates were, for the papers in those days said very little about the opposite parties except in the way of abuse, but from the civil lists of the state of New York covering this period the names of the successful parties can be ascertained, and it appears that John Nichols and Nathan Lock were elected to the senate.

1806—As this was the year in which a president was to be elected, the campaign was exciting, and the usual amount of bitter attacks on the opposite candidates was indulged in. James Madison was the Democratic candidate for president, and Charles Cotsworth Pinkney the Federal candidate. The legis-



TABLET OF ORISKANY MONUMENT
GENERAL HERKIMER AFTER HE WAS
WOUNDED



ONE OF THE TABLETS OF ORISKANY MONUMENT

lature of New York elected that year was controlled by the friends of Mr. Madison, and Joshua Hathaway was appointed presidential elector for this congressional district. The vote in the legislature for president was as follows: Madison 122; George Clinton 6; Pinkney 48: for vice president, Clinton 113; Rufus King 48; John Langdon 9, and Madison and Monroe each one. The local ticket for that year appears in the Columbian Gazette for April 26, and was as follows: For senators, Francis A. Bloodgood, Sylvanus Smalley, Luther Rich, Silas Halsey and Walter Martin. At this time senators were elected by great districts, and Francis A. Bloodgood, of Utica, was the candidate from this county. John Hathaway was the candidate for representative in Congress, and the candidates for assembly were Nathan Pike, Leavitt Fox, Joseph Mott and Thomas H. Hamilton. The Republican county convention was held that year at Hampton in the town of Westmoreland, and this ticket was ratified in that convention. A local Republican ticket seems also to have been nominated by a public meeting held in Utica on the third day of April, and the ticket consisted of John Nicholson for representative in Congress; for senators, Jacob Gebhard, Nathan Smith, John Ballard and Samuel Buel; and for members of assembly, Thomas Hart, Joseph Jennings and George Brayton. A popular meeting was also held in Utica, April 5, at which resolutions were passed adopting the above candidates for the assembly and the candidates for senator, with the exception that Evan Wharry was substituted in the place of Nathan Smith, and William Kirkpatrick was nominated for representative in Congress. There was still another meeting held at New Hartford on April 14, at which Col. Oliver Collins presided, and at which William Kirkpatrick was endorsed for Congress; George Brayton, Charles Z. Platt and Uri Doolittle for members of assembly, and Freegift Patchen, Evans Wharry, John M'Whorton and Joseph Annin were nominated for senators. The returns of this election show that for senators Wharry received 150 majority, Annin 150 majority, M'Whorton 127 majority, and Patchen 131 majority; Kirkpatrick for Congress received about 400 majority; Doolittle and Platt were elected to the assembly by about 300 majority each, while Brayton seems to have had no opposition, receiving 2,334 votes, and none cast against him so far as the record shows. It is worthy of remark here, that so slow were the facilities for procuring information, that not until June 3 did the newspapers announce the result of the election for the senate in the western district, and on June 24 the announcement was made through the Columbian Gazette that Kirkpatrick had been elected to Congress.

1807—An interesting incident occurred during the early part of the year 1807. A meeting of Republicans was called to be held at the house of A. Loomis in Westmoreland on the 15th day of January. It was largely attended, and the object was to formulate an address to be presented to Thomas Jefferson, requesting him to stand as a candidate for election to the presidency. The address presented to Mr. Jefferson was a somewhat lengthy paper, laudatory of him and his party and bitterly condemning prior administrations, and closed as follows: "We offer no adulatory praise; we dedicate no fulsome panegyric. But, as men, anxious for the prosperity and happiness of the nation, we cannot forbear calling upon you to relinquish the idea of retiring from our counsel.....We, therefore, expect from you, Sir, that the public good

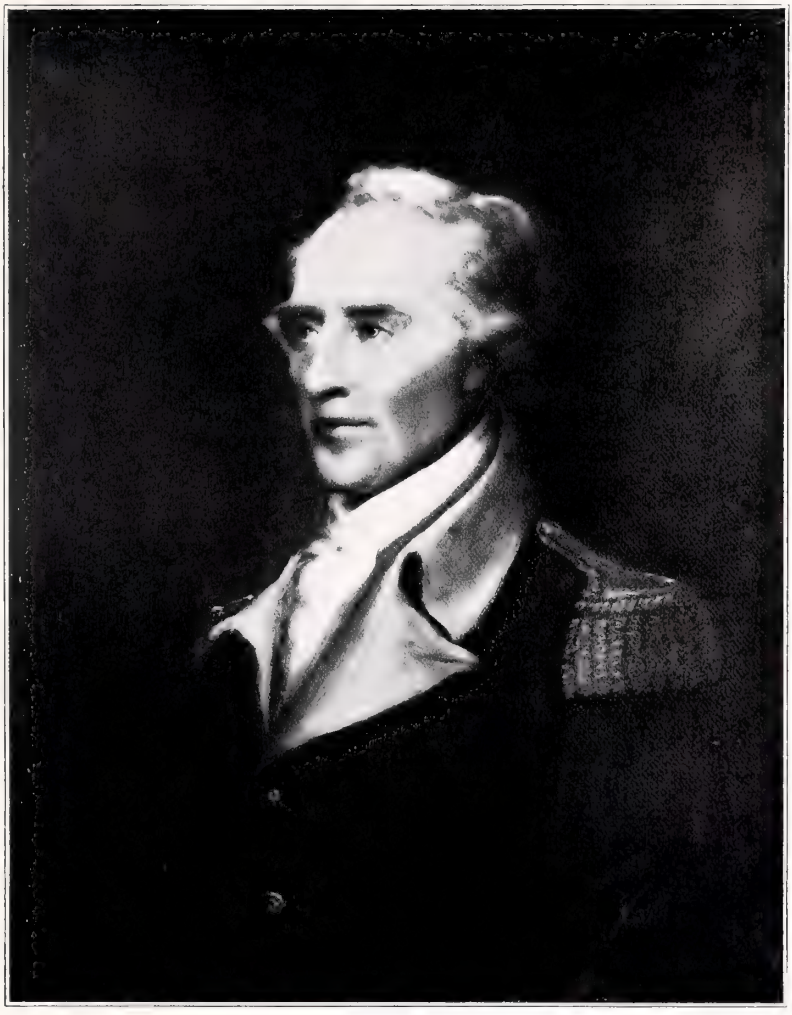
will outweigh all private considerations, and that you will accept our suffrages and support and again preside over a people happy under your administration.'' On the 16th day of February, at Albany, by a majority of the Republican members of the legislature, a number of prominent citizens from various parts of the state, Daniel D. Tompkins was nominated for governor and John Broome for lieutenant governor. The usual address was issued to the people, and signed by those who took part in the meeting. It was stated at this time that the legislature stood, as divided between the party, as follows: In the Senate 21 Republicans, 11 Lewisites, (as they were then called); and in the Assembly 48 Republicans, 34 Lewisites and 18 Federalists, making the number of the assembly at that time 100.

1808—In 1808 the Federal Republican nominations were made April 1, at a meeting held at the hotel in Utica. This meeting was of electors and not of delegates. At this meeting a resolution was passed by which it was ''Resolved unanimously that Thomas R. Gold be recommended to the electors of the congressional district in which the county of Oneida may be included, as a suitable character for representative in Congress.'' It was also resolved that Henry M. Niel was a ''suitable character'' to stand as a candidate for senator, and that David Ostrom, Benjamin Wright, James Dean, Joel Bristoll and John Storrs were ''suitable characters'' to stand as candidates for members of assembly in the county. There was appended to the report of this meeting the names of those who took part in it, there being several hundred, and the presiding officer was Benjamin Walker. It seems that the politicians of that early day had a curious way of presenting their candidates to the people. For instance, on March 25, 1808, a meeting of electors was held at the house of A. Fairchild in the town of Remsen, and this meeting presented candidates as follows: For Senator, Enoch Hall; for representative in Congress, John Easton, for member of assembly, James Sheldon. Such meetings as these were evidently held to place before the people the candidate which a certain clique or number of men desired for the respective offices. As to how effective this meeting was in furthering the interests of the respective candidates there are no records to enable us to tell. From the returns of the following election it appears, however, that Mr. Gold, the Federal candidate for representative in Congress, had a majority of 715, and that the Federal candidates for senator received an average majority of about 300, while the assemblymen received a majority of about 600. Commenting upon the result of this election the Patriot said: ''We do not exult; but we rejoice that this respectable county continues, not only firm and steadfast, but that it is increasing in strength.''

An unusual meeting assembled at Utica, September 3, 1808. This meeting was called for the purpose of addressing the President of the United States upon the subject of the relation between this country and foreign nations. The famous Embargo Act was working great injury to the commerce of this country, and the opposition of the Federalists to the government was intense. The meeting passed resolutions condemning the Embargo Act, and calling on the President for its suspension. A committee was appointed from each town of the county, and an address was prepared to be forwarded to the President. Mr. Jefferson, the President, paid the inhabitants of the county the respect of

answering their communication, and this is so extraordinary a paper that we give it in full: "To the inhabitants of the county of Oneida in meeting assembled: Your representation and request were received on the 11th inst., and have been considered with the attention due to every expression of the sentiments and feelings of so respectable a body of my fellow citizens. No person has seen with more concern than myself, the inconveniences brought on our country in general, by the circumstances of the times in which we happen to live; times to which the history of nations presents no parallel. For years we have been looking as spectators on our brethren of Europe, afflicted by all those evils which necessarily follow the abandonment of the moral rules which bind men and nations together. Connected with them in friendship and commerce, we have happily so far kept aloof from their calamitous conflicts, by a steady observance of justice towards all, by much forebearance and multiplied sacrifices. At length, however, all regard to the rights of others have been thrown aside, the belligerent powers have beset the highway of commercial intercourse with edicts which, taken together, expose our commerce and mariners under almost every destination, a prey to other fleets and armies. Each party indeed would admit our commerce with themselves, with the view of associating us in their war against the other; but we have wished war with neither. Under these circumstances were passed the laws of which you complain, by those delegated to exercise the powers of legislation for you, with every sympathy of a common interest in exercising them faithfully. In reviewing these measures therefore, we should advert to the difficulties out of which a choice was of necessity to be made. To have submitted our rightful commerce to prohibitions and tributary exactions from others, would have been to surrender our independence. To resist them by arms was war, without consulting the state of things or the choice of the nations. The alternative preferred by the legislature of suspending a commerce placed under such unexampled difficulties, besides saving to our citizens their property, and our mariners to their country, has the peculiar advantage of giving time to the belligerent nations to revise a conduct as contrary to their interests as it is to our rights. In the event of such peace or suspension of hostilities between the belligerent powers of Europe, or of such change in their measures affecting neutral commerce, as may render that of the United States sufficiently safe in the judgment of the president, he is authorized to suspend the embargo. But no peace or suspension of hostilities, no change of measures affecting neutral commerce, is known to have taken place. The Orders of England, and the Decrees of France and Spain, existing at the date of these laws, are still unrepealed, as far as we know. In Spain, indeed, a contest for the government appears to have risen; but of its course or prospects we have no information on which prudence would undertake a hasty change in our policy. I should with great willingness have executed your wishes had peace or a repeal of the obnoxious edicts, or other changes, produced the case in which alone the laws have given me that authority: and so many motives of justice and interest lead to such changes, that we ought continually to expect them. But while these edicts remain, the legislature alone can prescribe the course to be pursued. Thomas Jefferson."

1809—A meeting of electors of Oneida county of great importance was held at Whitesboro on the 2d day of March, 1809, and it is stated that more than 1,500 men attended. The object of the meeting was said to be to take into consideration the present state of the country as to suitable candidates for senators of the western district and members of assembly of the county. The senatorial ticket, which had been nominated at a meeting held at Onondaga, January 25, was approved. This ticket consisted of Jonas Platt of Oneida, Amos Hall of Ontario, and Seth Phelps of Cayuga. The meeting then nominated for members of assembly, David Ostrom, John Storrs, John Humaston, Samuel Chandler and Levi Carpenter, Jr. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Thomas R. Gold, and it adopted a series of resolutions. The result of the meeting was published, together with the names of the persons who participated. It is remarkable that a body of men so prominent and influential should have arrayed themselves in so pronounced a manner against the administration in such a critical time as that proved to be. The first resolution began as follows: "Resolved, that the powers given to the Congress of the United States for the purpose of protection and defense, have been turned against the country, whereby the charter rights of the citizens are subverted, and the fruits of our glorious revolution put in jeopardy." This indicates the spirit of the meeting, and the remarkable part of the situation appears, in fact, that the measures taken by the government were productive of the rights of the United States against the insults of foreign countries. The committee appointed at this meeting issued an address in which the administration was violently assailed, and the former Federal administrations inordinately lauded. The address closed as follows: "Is it not time to withhold our confidence from men who have drawn so thick a cloud of evil over the fair sunshine of our prosperity, who have blasted the rich harvest of blessings planted and erected by their predecessors; who have been abundant in words but sparing in works of utility? * * * We recommend to your suffrages candidates of the school of Washington, who warmly approve of his principles and admire his example; men, who when their country calls for acts of energy, will not be found skulking behind a proclamation: who will not quit the highway of nations to seek for shelter beneath the fir trees of an embargo; who, under the pretence of preserving property of the citizens, will not forbid them the use of it; and to enforce the preposterous mandate, deprive us of a trial by jury, and subject our persons and the earnings of laborious industry, to the craving desires of angry caprice of every petty collector armed with the power of a military despot." It is a remarkable fact that this committee was composed of many of the most prominent men residing in the county, the chairman being Benjamin Walker, and among the members were Morris S. Miller, Erastus Clark, Charles C. Broadhead, Jedediah Sanger, Thomas R. Gold, William G. Tracy and others. It is noteworthy that a meeting was held at Oxford, Chenango county, on the 20th day of March, 1809, at which the senatorial ticket was approved, and resolutions in the same spirit of those in Oneida county were adopted by the Federal Republicans. A number of bolting Whigs, calling themselves American Whigs, issued an address advising the support of the ticket nominated by the Federalists. They constituted what might be called the peace element of the Whig party, and it would seem as if they were for



COLONEL BENJAMIN WALKER
Aid to George Washington

"peace at any price." The Republican party accused the Democrats in this election of nominating a Tory for the senate, and the other party reiterated by making the same charge; and, as no person could be in worse odor than a Tory, this was supposed to be enough to disqualify any candidate from receiving the vote of any citizen. The attack upon the respective candidates seemed to have little effect, as the Federalists carried the county by their usual majority. For senators, Platt carried the county by 583 majority, Hall by 582, Phillips by 586, and the Federal assemblymen were elected by substantially the same majority. A meeting of the Federalists to rejoice over the election was held May 5 at Whitestown. After the adoption of resolutions denouncing Mr. Jefferson as president, declining to express opinion upon the differences between the United States and Great Britain, denouncing Napoleon, and favoring some amicable arrangement with Great Britain to settle the differences, they held a banquet, at which Colonel Benjamin Walker presided, and at which seventeen toasts were responded to. It would be interesting to give them all, but we will only occupy the space to give two or three. The second was as follows: "James Madison, president of the United States; we hail the first act of his administration, as a pledge, that unlike his predecessor, he will prefer the great interests of the nation to the gratification of foreign partialities or party prejudices." The third one was: "The constitution of the United States: the corner stone of federalism." The tenth was: "Thomas Jefferson: his retirement from office, the best act of his life; and the only time all parties agree, was beneficial to his country." The 11th was: "Our fellow citizens on the northern frontiers: we congratulate them on their deliverance from the inquisition of the embargo and the vexations of military law." The 16th was: "The state of Virginia the birthplace of Washington; the late election bears witness that she has not wholly forgotten his precepts." The 17th was: "The memory of Washington" (drank standing, band playing and a discharge of musketry and artillery).

1810—It has been very difficult to get information in regard to the political history of the county during the year 1810. No authentic records in the county clerk's office can be found, and newspaper files are only fragmentary for that year. It appears, however, that on the 6th of February a meeting of the electors of Steuben, Remsen, Boonville and Trenton was held at the house of John Storrs at the village of Oldenbarneveld, for the purpose of making a choice of delegates to the respective conventions. Resolutions were passed favoring the candidacy of Moss Kent of Jefferson, Joel Thompson of Chenango, and Wilhelmus Mynderre of Seneca, and Freegift Patchen of Schoharie for senators, and Thomas R. Gold for representative in Congress. One of the resolutions adopted at this meeting was as follows: "Resolved, That we, as disciples of the great and good Washington, are ready to make a tender of our property and lives in defense of our constitution and maintenance of our national independence against any foreign or domestic foe."

1811—The Republican county convention assembled February 28, 1811, at the house of Thomas Shepard in Whitestown, and adopted a resolution which read as follows: "Resolved, That Nathan Sage, Samuel Dill, Henry Wager, Thomas Skinner and William Hotchkiss be recommended to the electors of the county of Oneida, at their next election, as 'suitable characters to represent

them in the next assembly of this state.'" On the 20th of April a public meeting was held at the same place, at which resolutions were passed favoring the candidacy of DeWitt Clinton for governor and Casper M. Rouse for senator. This meeting was presided over by Apollos Cooper, and the secretary was James Sherman. At the election the federal candidate for lieutenant governor carried the county by 287, and Mr. Sanford, the federal candidate for senator, received a majority of 294. The federal candidates for assembly, Huntington, Bristol, Brayton, Storrs and Clark were elected by about 300 majority each.

1812—For several years prior to 1812 the United States had submitted to insults from Great Britain, commercial relations between the two governments were suspended, and England sent her ships of war to cruise in American waters to intercept merchant vessels and send them to England as prizes. This caused intense feeling in this country against England, and most American citizens were willing to again accept war with the mother country instead of submitting further to such insults, although it was understood that this course was fraught with great hazard. The state convention assembled in Albany on the 17th of September, 1812, of the party opposed to the war with England. The delegates from Oneida county were Morris S. Miller, Jesse Curtis, James Dean, Adam G. Mappa and James Lynch, and a committee was appointed to prepare a platform expressive of the sentiments of the Federal party concerning this grave subject. They passed a series of resolutions denouncing the war, and calling for a meeting of all persons opposed to the war to take into consideration a "common plan of operation, having for its object the restoration of peace to our degraded and afflicted country." The Federal party, calling itself the friend of peace, liberty and commerce, nominated for governor Stephen Van Rensselaer, for lieutenant governor George Huntington and for senators in the western district Simeon Ford, of Herkimer, Robert Campbell, of Otsego, and Valentine Brother, of Ontario. It was a very serious matter for a country with but twelve large war vessels and a number of small crafts, carrying all told 300 guns, to fight a government with about 900 war vessels manned by 144,000 men. England was again making effort to enlist the Iroquois Indians in the war which was deemed imminent. This question was before the people in the elections of 1810 and 1811, and, although the Federal party opposed the administration, Mr. Madison, then president, was sustained, and his supporters still kept control of both houses of Congress. In the west and south the feeling was very strong for war with England, but in New England the sentiment was the other way, and the president, feeling the great responsibility, hesitated. This gave rise to the saying in England that the United States could not be "kicked into war." The American people finally verified the old adage that "it takes a long time to make Brother Jonathan mad, but when he gets mad he is awful mad." This time came, when John C. Calhoun presented to Congress a bill declaring that war existed between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America. This bill passed the house of representatives by a vote of 79 to 49, and passed the senate by a vote of 19 to 13, and was signed by the president the same day, June 17th. The first year of the war was disastrous to the Americans on land. General Hull surrendered Detroit to the British. Captain Heald, who was in com-

mand at Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), ordered by Hull to abandon the fort and retreat to Detroit, was attacked and his party almost exterminated; and an American force under General Rensselaer was defeated and many of them taken prisoners at Lewiston, Canada. The success of the Americans, however, upon the sea, where it was least expected, gave much encouragement to the administration party. The Constitution defeated and captured the Guerriere and the Java; the Wasp captured the Frolic; the United States defeated and captured the Macedonia; and American privateers had wrought great havoc among British merchant vessels. In the election of that year Mr. Madison was reelected, and a majority of Congress was still with him. The experiences of the people in the Mohawk valley were not to be repeated in the war of 1812 and, except for the passage of troops through the valley and the calling of men from this locality into the army, no important military events occurred within the county during the three years of the second war for independence. Oneida county, however, furnished its quota of men for the war, and some of the officers who took prominent part in that important event. Joshua Hathaway was appointed quartermaster general of the state militia, and went to Sackett's Harbor, and Colonel Bellinger commanded the first troops from the county that went to Sackett's Harbor. In his Annals of Oneida County, Mr. Jones says that "all the militia of the county was called to go to Sackett's Harbor, and that the 157th regiment, usually known as the Rome regiment, commanded by Colonel Westcott, marched to that place." Among the officers of this regiment were Lieut. Colonel Joshua G. Green; Captains Rudd, Fillmore, Church, Grannis, Hinckley and Peck; the staff officers being Adjutant Samuel Beardsley, Paymaster Jay Hathaway, Surgeon Henry H. Smith. The chief military officers from this county who took part in the war of 1812 were Brigadier Generals Oliver Collins, Joseph Kirkland and Henry McNeil. General Collins took the most prominent part in the war of any officer from Oneida county. He had settled in the town of Whitestown about 1784, and bought a large tract of land about half a mile from Whitesboro. Before he was sixteen years of age and prior to his removal to the state of New York he ran away from home and enlisted as a soldier in the war of the Revolution, but on account of his age he was brought back home. About a year later, filled with a military spirit, he again enlisted in Captain Burbank's company of artillery, and served during the war. He, therefore, had a military experience that was of great help when he was called into the service of his country the second time. At one time he had command of the post at Sackett's Harbor, and his order book on that occasion is among the valuable records in the Oneida Historical Society of Utica. He had a large family, and his descendants in many states have filled positions of great honor as governors, senators, representatives in Congress, lawyers, doctors, and were men of character and influence wherever they cast their lot. From Charles D. Adams, the eminent lawyer, still living in Utica, who is grandson of General Collins, the writer learns that none of his descendants are residents of Oneida county at this time except Mr. Adams and his family, and, so far as he knows, there are no other descendants of General Collins within the state of New York. The wife of President Taft is a great granddaughter of General Collins. The writer has not been able to ascertain just what service General Kirkland and General McNeil performed during the war.

CHAPTER XI

1813—1823

1813—In this year a draft was ordered in Oneida and other counties in central New York. General Collins was placed in command of the soldiers raised by this conscription. He was in command of the post at Sackett's Harbor, and this was so important a post that the governor sent his aide-de-camp, Colonel Washington Irving, the eminent author, with orders to the commander to make such requisitions for militia as he might deem necessary, and the general called out the militia of Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis and Oneida counties. Oneida and Herkimer furnished 2,500 men, which with the others, gave Collins a force of about 6,000.

1814—In 1814 the situation at Sackett's Harbor was so desperate that by direction of the governor, Collins ordered out the brigade of Brigadier General Ellis and directed him "with all possible dispatch to march * * * by the most direct and convenient route to Smith's Mills, twelve miles from the Harbor * * * and immediately on your arrival * * * report yourself to the commanding general." This was caused by a threatened attack by the British upon Sackett's Harbor, but it never occurred. Disease and a poor commissariat at the Post caused panic at one time, and there were many desertions. After Collins's return from Sackett's Harbor to Utica he ordered a court martial of the deserters, and this court was held at the New England House, which stood where the Arcade now stands. The deserters were convicted, and, despite threats of interference by violence, they were sentenced and drummed out of camp to the tune of the Rogue's March. In this year the United States government purchased lands in Rome for an arsenal, and it was completed in 1816. It was used for government purposes until about 1873, when it was sold for other purposes, and the occupation by the government ceased.

Two men of great ability and very high standing in the community were candidates for representatives in Congress in this year—Nathan Williams and Thomas R. Gold. The county, which at that time included part of what is now the county of Oswego, gave Mr. Gold a majority of 638. The candidates for the senate in the district which included Oneida county were J. I. Pendergast, B. Bicknell, C. Loomis and P. Swift of one party, and of the opposing party J. Sandford, J. Forman, V. Brother and Joseph Kirkland. The five last named received a majority in the county of about 600. The candidates for assembly were E. S. Salsbury, T. Hathaway, J. Grant, W. Lord and Luther Guiteau, upon one side, and James Lynch, R. Pettibone, J. Lay, J. Storm and Theodore Sill upon the other, the latter of whom were elected by 711 majority.



RESIDENCE OF UNITED STATES SENATOR ELIHU ROOT



HOME OF GENERAL COLLINS IN NEW HARTFORD



RESIDENCE OF GEN. WILLIAM FLOYD, WESTERNVILLE, WITH REAR ADMIRAL MONTGOMERY SICARD IN THE YARD ABOUT TO TAKE A HORSEBACK RIDE

1815—The senatorial candidates of the Federal Republican party from Oneida county for the western district for the year 1815 were George Huntington of Rome, and Jared Sanford, and for members of assembly James Lynch, Richard Sanger, Isaac Brayton, Roderick Morrison and Jesse Curtis. It has been impossible to ascertain who all of the local candidates were at this election.

1816—The convention of the Federal party was held in Albany, February 15, 1816, and Rufus King was nominated for governor and George Tibbits for lieutenant governor. The county convention of this party was called for the 6th of March at Whitesboro, but it has been impossible to ascertain what was done at that meeting, as no records of it are attainable. It appears later in the Utica Patriot of May 21st that King carried the county by a majority of 435; that the Federal candidates for senator, Samuel M. Hopkins, Valentine Brother and Theodore Sill received about the same majority; that Henry R. Storrs received 278 majority for representative in Congress, and that Abram Camp, Martin Hawley, David Ambler, Wheeler Barnes and Newton March were elected to the assembly by about the same vote. The summer of 1816 was noted as being the coldest season ever known in this part of the country. Snow fell in the county several inches deep during the month of June, and crops were almost a total failure.

1817—One of the most important events which occurred in the county during the year 1817 was that pertaining to the Erie canal. Ground was broken for this great waterway at Rome July 4, 1817, and the first boat passed over the canal from Utica to Rome and return October 21, 1819. Governor Clinton, with a distinguished company of state officials and other invited guests, constituted the passengers upon this trip. It is well to state here that one of the chief scientific men who, as an engineer, had charge of the work, was John B. Jervis of Rome. There entered into politics a man of unusual ability in this year—DeWitt Clinton. He was elected governor, and received in Oneida county 2,428 votes against 43 votes, which were called "scatterings."

1818—The election of 1818 resulted in the Republican candidates carrying the county of Oneida by substantial majorities, but as the senatorial district consisted of more than Oneida county the Federal candidate, Jonas Platt, was elected; Henry R. Storrs was elected representative in Congress by 2,329 majority; the assemblymen elected seem to have been of both parties, as the successful candidates were L. Guiteau, D. P. Hoyt, T. Woodruffe, Ezekiel Bacon and Henry Huntington.

1819—In the year 1819 it seems that the parties divided, at least locally, upon no particular issue, but one ticket was called the Republican, and the other was, by the newspapers, denominated the "Tammany ticket." It is notable that as early in the history of the state as this there was supposed to be some sort of odium attached to a ticket known as the "Tammany ticket," yet, it is also notable, that the candidates in Oneida county this year upon that ticket were some of the most respected, influential and able men who ever have resided within its limits. For senators in the western district the Republicans nominated Gideon Granger and Lyman Payne, and for members of the assembly George Brayton, Charles Wiley, Luther Guiteau, Theor Woodruffe and David Bates. The Tammany ticket consisted of Philetus Swift and Nathan

Garrow for senators, and for members of assembly Joseph Allen, Benjamin Hickcox, Samuel Beardsley, Prosper Rudd and John S. Davis. The Federalists nominated for members of assembly George Huntington, Henry McNeil, John Storrs, James Dean, Jr., and Theophilus S. Morgan. The election returns show that the votes cast for the respective candidates in Oneida county for senators were Granger 957, Payne 865, Lansing 1,186, Merrell 1,084, Swift 600 and Garrow 558. The Federal candidates for members of assembly were all elected by a plurality of nearly 1,000.

1820—The Republican convention was held at the village of Hampton, February 2, 1820, and nominated delegates to the senatorial convention of the western district, and this convention passed a series of resolutions approving the state administration and recommending the electors to support DeWitt C. Clinton as a candidate for governor, and John Taylor as candidate for lieutenant governor, and denounced the action of the portion of the legislature which had assembled at Albany in a convention and nominated Daniel D. Tompkins for governor. The opposition to Clinton was known as the "Bucktail party." The term "Bucktail" was known to designate the opponents of DeWitt Clinton, because of the fact that Tammany Hall opposed him, and some of the chief members of that organization on certain occasions wore a buck's tail in their hats. During this year a large number of public meetings were held throughout the state, for the purpose of expressing approval of the acts of DeWitt Clinton and for the denunciation of Daniel D. Tompkins, as these really two great men at this time were arrayed against each other, as leaders of the great political organizations of the day. It had been claimed that Daniel D. Tompkins had misappropriated funds, which created intense feeling throughout the state, and he was denounced unquestionably unjustly. As an illustration of the feeling against him, we quote from a communication to the Albany Register of March 3, 1820: "The leaders of the Bucktail opposition, routed and discouraged as they are by the steady and overwhelming reverses of the present winter, and determined to make one more bold and desperate push to retrieve their blasted fortunes, Daniel D. Tompkins and his $600,000 claim—Daniel D. Tompkins with his old muskets—his basket of vouchers and his double charges—Daniel D. Tompkins, with his unprecedented defalcation is to be run hard for the first office in the gift of the people." The Republicans nominated for senators for the western district Ephraim Hart, Elijah Miles and Oliver Forward, and for members of assembly Ezekiel Bacon, Greene C. Bronson, Allen Frazer, Israel Stoddard and David S. Bates. The Federal candidates for members of assembly were Josiah Bacon, Allen Frazer, George Huntington, Joseph Kirkland and William Root. Fierce attacks were made upon Mr. Tompkins during the entire campaign, and his accounts were the subject of legislative investigation. In the Columbian Gazette of April 18th there is a violent attack upon Mr. Tompkins. The writer, among other things, says: "The question then for the electors to decide is, whether they will hurl Mr. Clinton from power, to gratify the wishes of a candidate who is his inferior in point of talents and qualifications, and who besides this decided inequality, labors under the imputation of being a defaulter to a large amount! What excuse could there be for turning out Clinton and putting in Tompkins?" This seems to be rather severe language to be used against

the vice-president of the United States. Clinton was elected by a majority of 1,454, and he carried Oneida county by 1,314. For senators Hart, Miles and Forward carried the county by about the same majority. There seems to have been a third ticket in the field, and Mr. Frazer was upon two tickets, and therefore received a much larger vote than any other of the candidates who were elected to the assembly; the other candidates of the Federal party, Bacon, Huntington, Kirkland and Root were elected to the assembly by a plurality of about 1,000, as the district at this time consisted of Oneida and a portion of Oswego county.

1821—An important event occurred in the year 1821 in the state, which was the holding of the State Constitutional Convention. The delegates to this convention from Oneida county were Ezekiel Bacon, Samuel Sidney Breese, Henry Huntington, Jonas Platt and Nathan Williams, three of whom were Clintonians and two were Democrats. At this time DeWitt Clinton was governor, and the Democrats had a majority in the Constitutional Convention. The constitution formulated by this convention removed the property qualification of voters and liberalized the constitution in many other respects, which constitution remained in effect until 1848. The county convention, which was held at Whitestown during this year, was called so as to include all voters "without regard to former political distinctions," and Joseph Kirkland was nominated for representative in Congress; the candidates for senator in the western district were Stephen Bates and Samuel M. Hopkins; and George Huntington, Greene C. Bronson, Israel Stoddard, Samuel Chandler and Peter Pratt were nominated for members of assembly, Pratt being a resident of Mexico, in that portion of Oswego county which was a portion of an assembly district with Oneida county. The canvass was somewhat bitter, and charges of fraud were made against the Bucktail party, then in power. One of the serious charges was, as it appeared to the electors of that day, that they had endeavored to "palm upon the community a statement to the effect that they had reduced the wages of members of assembly to three dollars per day," whereas. as a matter of fact, they actually received four dollars per day. Mr. Kirkland, for representative in Congress, carried the county by 1,030, and the district by 838. Hopkins and Bates, for senators, carried the county by about 900 majority, and for members of assembly, Huntington, Bronson, Stoddard, Chandler and Pratt were elected by little less than 1,000 majority in the district, and substantially the same majorities in the county.

1822—The local ticket for 1822 was nominated at a Republican convention held in Utica October 11th. This seems to have been the first county convention ever held in what is now the city of Utica. This convention resolved that George Huntington of Oneida, Westel Willoughby of Herkimer, Levi Adams of Lewis and Matthew McNair be nominated as candidates for the senate. On the 21st day of October a convention was held at Whitesboro which approved the nominations of Joseph Yates for governor; Henry Huntington for lieutenant governor; the senatorial ticket as mentioned above; Ezekiel Bacon for representative in Congress; and nominated for members of assembly Israel Stoddard, Josiah Bacon, John Billings, James Dean, Jr., and Wheeler Barnes; for sheriff, Simeon N. Dexter, and for county clerk Julius Pond. The opposing candidates of the county were for representative in Congress, Henry R. Storrs; for members of

assembly, Henry Wager, Thomas H. Hamilton, Samuel Wetmore, Uri Doolittle and James Lynch; for sheriff, John E. Hinman; for county clerk, Garrit G. Lansing and also Eliasaph Dorchester. For governor Yates carried the county by 2,653, while Huntington, for lieutenant governor, carried it by only 95, and Storrs, for representative in Congress by only 55. The candidates for senator, Beardsley, Wooster, Greenley and Bronson, carried the county by about 200; Hinman, for sheriff, was elected by 1,193; Dorchester was elected county clerk, while the assemblymen, Wager, Hamilton, Lynch, Doolittle and Wetmore, received a majority of about 400 each.

1823—The Republican county convention assembled at Whitestown October 27, 1823, and passed resolutions favoring what was known as the "Election Law." This convention nominated for members of assembly, George Huntington, John Storrs, John P. Sherwood, Theophilus Steele and Thomas E. Clark, candidates known to be favorable to such a law. The convention also recommended William Ford, of Jefferson county, as a suitable candidate for senator in the fifth senatorial district. Perley Keyes had also been put in nomination as a candidate for senator in the same district. In this canvass the principal subject before the people was the election law. It is notable that the same principle was involved at that time in the people insisting that presidential electors should be elected by the people, as is involved at the present day in the issue much debated in regard to the election of United States senators by the people instead of by the legislature. The vote on senator in Oneida county gave Keyes 2,095 and Ford 1,784; for members of assembly Wager, Allen, Grant, Cooper and Ruger were elected by an average majority of about 300.

CHAPTER XII

1824—1839

1824—In 1824 an unusual campaign occurred in the county. A bitter fight throughout the state was being waged on a very important question, which was this: Presidential electors had been appointed by the state legislature, and the Republican party took strong ground in favor of a law providing for their election by the people. A bill had been presented in the legislature providing for such election, but had been defeated largely through the influence of Martin Van Buren. Through his influence, also, the members of the legislature had nominated Samuel Young for governor and Erastus Root for lieutenant governor. This usurpation of power by the legislature, as it was called, was resented by the people, and there was a strong sentiment in favor of the nomination of ex-governor DeWitt Clinton for the office which he had so acceptably filled before that time. The Republican state convention was called to be held September 21st at Utica. The Republican county convention, to elect delegates to the state convention, was held at the courthouse in Whitesboro September 14th. The delegates chosen to the state convention were George Brayton, David Pierson, David H. Hoyt, John Wescott and Aaron Barnes. Resolutions were adopted favoring the "Election Law." By this was meant the bill providing for the election of presidential electors by the people. The state convention assembled at Utica September 21st, and John Taylor was made chairman. The nomination of DeWitt Clinton was made unanimous and by acclamation except one vote, and James Talmadge was nominated for lieutenant governor unanimously. A committee was appointed to draft an address to the people. It seems that this was the custom at that day, rather than to lay down what was known as a platform. This committee consisted of Gerrit Smith, C. G. Haynes and John Armstrong. It made its report through its chairman, Mr. Smith, and the address was unanimously adopted by the convention. It may well be supposed that a committee with Gerrit Smith at its head would produce a paper worthy of serious consideration, and this address consisted of a powerful denunciation of the usurpation of power by the legislature and of the Van Buren party, and of the candidate it said: "That Samuel Young is in the opinion of this meeting a mere political adventurer—a usurping demagogue—a fawning office seeker and servile tool of Martin Van Buren." The address then lauded Clinton and Talmadge, and called "upon all fellow citizens to be vigilant at the polls and defeat the vain professions of selfish and impudent office seekers and support the cause of 'Freedom and the People.'" Another resolution referring to the candidates of the opposite party was as follows: "That one of these candidates is habitually intemperate, a scoffer at the Christian religion, and through his tal-

ents and official influence deplorably successful in contaminating public morals. And it is not more than the misfortune of the other candidate that he is found in such company.'' The campaign of 1824 was exceedingly important and bitter in the county. Henry R. Storrs had been nominated for representative in Congress by the Republican party, and for members of assembly the nominations were Joseph Kirkland, Israel Stoddard, David Pierson, Samuel Woodworth and Broughton White. The opposing ticket for Congress was James Lynch, and for members of assembly Thomas H. Hamilton, William H. Maynard, Asabel Curtis, Fortune C. White and Benjamin Hyde. At this time political discussion was not carried on through the medium of newspapers to any large extent, for the reason that the daily paper was then unknown, and other papers were few and issued at odd intervals, except, perhaps, a few weeklies. Under such circumstances the political parties and their candidates assailed each other on the rostrum and through the medium of printed circulars. Perhaps the best method of showing the exact condition which existed in this county during this notable campaign is to set forth a few of the many circulars which were issued by the respective parties and their candidates. The supporters of Clinton held a meeting in Utica, October 12th, and after adopting certain resolutions adjourned the meeting to a future day, and called the adjourned meeting by issuing the following circular:

REPUBLICAN MEETING OF YOUNG MEN

''At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Republican young men, of the town of Utica, convened pursuant to public notice at Col. Hooker's Long Room, on the evening of the 12th October, Mr. Samuel G. Walker was called to the chair and Mr. William Walker appointed secretary.

''On motion, it was resolved, that a committee of five be chosen to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this meeting, on the nominations made at the state convention held in this town, and on those made at the county convention held at Whitesborough.

''Messrs. J. H. Ostrom, Seth Gridley, Charles R. Doolittle, J. P. Gould and J. G. Lundegreen, were then appointed as a committee, and after retiring for a sufficient length of time, returned and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

''Resolved, That it is the duty of Republicans and free men, at all times, to express fully their opinions of those who are entrusted with the administration of public affairs, and especially so when they attempt to infringe upon those rights which have been purchased by the blood of our fathers, and secured to us by the letter and spirit of our Constitution.

''Resolved, That the denial by the Legislature of the right of suffrage, to Two Hundred and Sixty Thousand Freemen of this state, is an act of direct hostility to the rights of the people, and subversive of the free principles of our government.

''Resolved, That we disapprove of national and state legislative Caucuses.

''Resolved, That we disapprove of the nomination of Samuel Young and Erastus Root, because they received their nomination from a Caucus of that Leg-



BARON STEUBEN'S RESIDENCE IN THE TOWN OF STEUBEN, 1790



BARON STEUBEN'S MONUMENT IN THE TOWN OF STEUBEN

islature who defeated the electoral law, for the purpose of furthering the views of a favorite chieftain, who is driving a lucrative traffic in the suffrages of freemen at Washington.

"Resolved, That we concur in the nomination made by the State Convention, at Utica, of

"DeWitt Clinton
for Governor, and
James Talmadge
for Lieut. Governor,

And that we will unite our individual efforts, with the rest of our fellow citizens, in promoting their election.

"Resolved, That we approve of the nomination made in this county of

"Henry R. Storrs,
"For Congress, and
"Joseph Kirkland, Israel Stoddard, David Pierson, Samuel Woodworth and Broughton White,
"For members of Assembly, and that we will also support them at the Polls.

"Resolved, That we recommend to the young men in the several towns in this county, to call similar meetings, to adopt measures to further the election of the above candidates. And that a corresponding committee of five be appointed from this meeting for the purpose of communicating with the several towns; and that Messrs. Z. Platt, A. C. Ellinwood, O. Whipple, J. E. Warner, and Wm. Bristol, compose that committee.

"Resolved, That a committee of ten in each ward in this town be chosen, as a committee of vigilance, to further the wishes of this meeting, with power to increase their number.

"Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet at the same place, on the Friday evening previous to the election, at 7 o'clock.

"Wm. Walker, Samuel G. Walker,
Secretary." Chairman.

"To the Republican Young Men of Oneida.

"The time is near at hand when the Electors of this state are again to exercise the boasted right of choosing their rulers. It is an era always interesting to freemen; but it is peculiarly so at this period.

"A faction has grown up among us, which threatens the ultimate destruction of our civil liberties. That faction is composed of unprincipled office holders and greedy office seekers, whose object is self aggrandizement; and who would sacrifice their very country rather than fail in the accomplishment of their ambitious and wicked purposes.

"The present contest is literally between Republicans and factionists—between the people and the people's enemies. The people claim the right of nominating their own rulers. The factionists deny to them that right. The people demand the right of choosing their own presidential electors. The factionists answer, "The people are not to be trusted." In such a warfare, it is

not only the privilege, but it is the duty of every good citizen to be up and doing. To be inactive is to be criminal.

"The constitution of these United States, that safeguard of our rights, was purchased at too high a price, to be surrendered now without a struggle. That constitution has been not only disregarded but insulted by our last state legislature. That legislature withheld from the people the choice of presidential electors; and in doing so, they violated their solemn pledges, and betrayed their constituents. A caucus of that same legislature have nominated a Governor and Lieut. Governor, who for their political sins and private vices, are obnoxious to the great mass of electors.

"The caucus candidates for Congress and assembly, in this county, have been brought forward to carry into effect the schemes of a favorite chieftain, who is driving a political traffic, at Washington, in the suffrages of freemen. Demagogues may tell you that they are friendly to the electoral law. But be on your guard! they are wolves in sheep's clothing. The people's candidates are known to you all—they have been long tried—they are men of talents—they are honest and sober men—they are firm and ardent supporters of the people's rights—they are pledged to support and defend these rights, and will not violate their pledges.

"Young Men of Oneida! Much is expected of us at the ensuing election. We can, and we ought to do much. Our national prosperity, and our national glory—our civil institutions, which are deservedly our pride and our boast—in a word, all the blessings which we enjoy in this happy republic, were won for us by the labors, and sufferings, and blood of our fathers. Let it be the business of their sons to protect and preserve and perpetuate them."

This circular, together with many others in the possession of the writer which will be hereafter referred to, was found among the valuable papers of Stalham Williams, who lived to be 99 years and 6 months of age, and was for fifty years treasurer of the Utica Savings Bank.

The other party, not being backward in the issuing of circulars and in its assault upon its opponents, issued the following circular from Albany county, but it was distributed throughout the entire state

"Gratuitous Services

"To the People of the State of New York.

"Fellow Citizens: Much has been said of the gratuitous services of DeWitt Clinton as a Canal Commissioner, especially since his removal from that station by James Talmadge, and others, who thought him undeserving of the place. When the claims of Mr. Clinton in this respect, are examined, they will be found as flimsy as his other pretensions to the favor of the people. A plain statement of undeniable facts, derived from authentic sources, will place this subject in a just light.

"DeWitt Clinton was appointed a canal commissioner on the 13th of March, 1810. As nothing further was then contemplated than the procuring of surveys and other sources of information, no *salary* was attached to the office, BUT ALL

THE EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSIONERS AND THEIR AGENTS, WERE FULLY PAID BY THE STATE, and large sums were from time to time appropriated for that purpose. From 1810 to 1816, very little was done by the Board. In 1816 a new board was organized, of which Mr. Clinton was appointed president,—(in which place he continued till April last)— and Twenty Thousand Dollars were appropriated to defray the expenses of the commissioners and their agents. In 1817 the legislature provided for the commencement of the canals, and provision was subsequently made, fixing the salaries of the acting canal commissioners, while the expenses of the others continued to be defrayed as before. Mr. Clinton never was an acting commissioner; and on this account, like Gouverneur Morris, Stephen VanRensselaer, and others of his colleagues, he received no salary, but his expenses while traveling, or otherwise engaged in the business, were fully paid by the state. As the monies appropriated for this purpose were generally paid to the whole board, and accounted for in gross, we have not been able, except in a few cases, to ascertain how much was paid to Mr. Clinton for his individual expenses. It appears by the accounts rendered to the state, that in a few instances he separately received compensation for his individual expenses, and on referring to them, the gross imposition of the clamor about Gratuitous Services will be clearly seen. Look at them, fellow-citizens, for yourselves.

"On the 23d of January, 1812, he received Three Hundred Dollars for his *own* expenses 'in going to, staying at, and returning from LANCASTER and Washington.' This occupied him, according to his own account, *thirty-five days,* making a compensation of nearly Nine Dollars per day! which is *only* THREE TIMES as much as the pay of the members of the legislature! ! !

"In 1814 he received Two Hundred and Sixty-one Dollars for his expenses in 'going to, staying at, and returning from Albany.' This jaunt took, according to his own account, from the 27th of February to the 30th of March, 1814, being *thirty-one days,* and giving a compensation of *only* about Eight Dollars and Fifty Cents per day! ! !

"In 1816 he received Two Hundred Dollars for his expenses in 'going to, staying at, and returning from Albany.' This jaunt took him from some time in the beginning of February, 1816, to about the 15th of March, say at the most, *forty* days, giving the *trifling* compensation of Five Dollars per day! ! !

"From these instances, all of which appear on the public records, some idea may be formed of the liberal allowances made by the state to Mr. Clinton for his services as a canal commissioner, and instead of rendering them GRATUITOUSLY, as has been pretended, it is plain that he has received from the people of New York, *a liberal equivalent.*

"*But this is not all.* While Mr. Clinton was a canal commissioner, he actually received from the people of this state, the enormous sum of SEVENTY-SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS from the profits of OTHER OFFICES. The following calculation will show this.

"The first canal board was organized, as has been said, in March, 1810. In 1810, DeWitt Clinton received for his services as state senator, at least $400.

"In 1811 he was appointed Mayor of New York, an office which he had previously held for several years, and to which he was so much wedded, that although he held the office of *state senator,* the venerable Col. Marinus Willet

was removed from the mayoralty to make way for him. This was then the best office in the state, and one of the best in the Union. It was estimated to be worth from FIFTEEN to TWENTY *thousand dollars* per annum! and so lucrative had it become, that in 1813, the legislature provided that the mayor should not be allowed more than $7,000 per annum, and that the remainder of the fees of office should be paid to the city. To keep within bounds we put down the office, previous to the fixing of the salary, at $15,000 per annum. By deserting the Republican party, and making terms with the federalists, he succeeded in holding this office until 1815, when he was removed by a republican council, upon the advice of Ambrose Spencer and others of his present supporters.

"From 1811 to 1813 is two years, at $15,000 per annum is..... $30,000
"From 1813 to 1815 is 2 years, at $7,000 per annum..... 14,000
"In 1811 he was elected lieutenant-governor, which he held *two* years, and for which he received at least..... 1,200
"From 1815 to 1817 he held no office but that of canal commissioner, and for all his expenses in that capacity was fully indemnified, as has been already stated.
"In 1817 he was elected Governor by the republican party, on his professions of repentance and promises of amendment, and he received for salary, from the 1st July, 1817, to the 1st April, 1820, 2 years and 9 months, at the rate of $7,000 per annum..... 19,250
"For salary as Governor from the 1st April, 1820, to the 1st of April 1821, one year, at $5,000 per annum..... 5,000
"For salary as Governor, from the 1st April, 1821 to the 1st of January, 1823, 1 year and 9 months, at $4,000 per annum..... 7,000

MAKING THE ENORMOUS SUM OF $76,650

actually received by DeWitt Clinton, for public services, while he was a Canal Commissioner, besides being furnished, while governor, with a dwelling house, the rent and taxes of which were paid by the state! Well, then, might he afford to make an occasional visit to the line of the Canal, and to attend the sittings of the Board, especially when his expenses on all such occasions, *were amply provided for by the state.* Away, then, with the pretence of his GRATUITOUS SERVICES! He has not only been munificently remunerated for every moment he has devoted to the public business, but he has actually received MORE MONEY from the people of New York, for the emolument of office, *than any other man in the state.* He has literally fattened on the public bounty. He has not only held the most lucrative stations in the gift of the people, but, for a great portion of his life, so greedy has been his appetite for power and wealth, that he has insisted on having TWO OR THREE OFFICES AT A TIME. To prove these assertions still more clearly, let us carry our calculations a little farther back:

The above statement shows that since the 13th March, 1810, he has received, besides compensation for his expenses, etc., as canal commissioner, the sum of $76,650
Previous to that time he had received as follows, viz.: Before 1797, as private secretary of the governor, secretary of the University, and of the Board of Fortifications, at least..... 2,000

In 1797, as member of the assembly, at least	300
From 1798 to 1802, as state senator, 4 years, at least	1,400
In 1802, as United States' Senator, say	1,000
From October, 1803, to March, 1807, as mayor of New York, 3 years and 5 months, at $15,000 per annum	51,250
From 1805 to 1809, as state senator, 4 years, about	1,600
From March, 1808 to March, 1810, as mayor of New York,, 2 years, at $15,000 per annum	30,000
In 1810, as state senator	400
MAKING THE IMMENSE SUM OF	$164,000

164,600 DOLLARS! ! !

PAID TO DEWITT CLINTON OUT OF THE POCKETS OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS STATE, for the Offices he has held, besides paying most liberally, all his expenses as Canal Commisioner, and besides furnishing him with a splendid dwelling house, for 5 years and 9 months, at a rent, for a part of the time, of $2,000 and the residue at $1,200 a year! ! ! He is now about fifty years of age, and has actually received from the public, since he was *one and twenty,* an average of nearly Five Thousand Dollars a year; a sum equal to the whole estate, for which many an honest elector toils for a whole lifetime. And yet, this is the man whose GRATUITOUS SERVICES are gravely put forth before the people, as entitling him to the first station in their gift! ! ! And this, too, is the man, who, two years ago, affected to decline a reelection as governor, on the republican principle of ROTATION IN OFFICE! ! ! The history of his life shows that, in his opinion, ROTATION IN OFFICE, means *DeWitt Clinton all the while,* or at least every other time.

"People of the State of New York! The facts we have stated are undeniable. We challenge our opponents to contradict them if they dare, to disprove them if they can. We have thought it our duty to lay them before you, in order to counteract the misrepresentations of those restless and aspiring demagogues who are now striving to prostrate the democratic party. Their object is not to promote your interests, or to extend your rights; it is to secure their own aggrandizement. You found them faithless to you during the war; they opposed the calling of a convention; they resisted the extension of the elective franchise; they were hostile to the new constitution. Their pretenses to republicanism are hypocritical; their pretended 'love of the people' is mere sound; their moving principle, 'UNCHASTENED AMBITION'; their sole aim, the attainment of POWER. All this you know, and knowing this, we trust you will give them, at the polls, the reception they deserve. Albany, October 15, 1824.

"By order of the General Republican Committee of the City of Albany.

PHILIP PHELPS, Secretary." ESTES HOWE, Chairman.

In answer to this the Clinton party issued the following circular:

"BEWARE OF FRAUD!

"THE ALBANY REGENCY and their coadjutors are making their last desperate effort to prop their tottering cause. They have this day dispatched into every part of the county, loads of hand bills, fraught with the basest falsehoods and calumnies, and we already hear they chuckle in their sleeves at the anticipated success of their frauds, in imposing upon the PEOPLE: YES, ELECTORS OF ONEIDA, A PEOPLE who are impudently told by these desperadoes "*have not wisdom and virtue enough to appoint their electors of president or nominate their state officers.*

"FREEMEN OF ONEIDA! One bold effort on your part will forever hereafter save you from the insults of this proud Junto, and crush to atoms their fallen hopes. ON MONDAY NEXT THE POLLS OF ELECTION WILL OPEN; rally to a man, and by your united suffrages, quiet once more the tumults which have too long distracted and degraded this great State.

"Who is so blind as not to see, that the dearest rights of the People have been basely assailed? Who so deaf, that he does *not* hear the cries of the People for a redress of their grievances? Who so regardless of the cause of freemen that he will not make one effort to annihilate a corrupt combination of factionists, whose motto is SELF AGGRANDIZEMENT! and who profane the hours allotted to repose, by their unhallowed machinations and secret plans, to foist themselves into power over the ruins of all that is pure in our excellent republican institutions, and who, the more effectually to deceive the unsuspicious, have assumed our name and impudently pretend to profess our sentiments? Let the ballot boxes solemnly pronounce the answer, NONE! ! ! Utica, October 24, 1824."

A very interesting incident occurred in this campaign at Hampton in the town of Westmoreland. It is somewhat difficult to understand the preliminaries to the meeting that was held there, but it would appear that a meeting had been called at Hallock's in that village for the 23d day of October by the opponents of the Clinton party, or that Mr. Dauby, then the political boss of the Van Buren party, had engaged the hall in which the meeting was to be held, and that the meeting had been called by the regular Republican party, which was in reality the Clinton party, and that Mr. Dauby engaged the hall to prevent the meeting being held. However that may be, the Clinton supporters assembled in great numbers at the hall and took possession, which provoked a bitter contest, and the sheriff was called from Utica to bring peace out of the discord. The Utica Observer, which contained one side of the controversy, cannot be found, as the entire files were burned, but a circular was issued by the Clinton party in explanation of this meeting. It will be borne in mind that the intense feeling which existed between the parties at this time arose over the Election Law, that is, the Clinton party advocating the election of presidential electors by the people, and the other party, which had opposed it, preventing the law being passed in the legislature, made pretence to be for it or against it, as the circumstances required. The circular issued by the Clinton party in explanation of the Hampton meeting is as follows:

"FALSEHOOD EXPOSED!

"Under the editorial head, in the last 'Observer,' an account is given of the meeting of *Republican young men* held at Hampton on the 23d inst. That account is a *tissue of falsehood,* from beginning to end; and was designed for electioneering effect in the remote parts of the county. But we do not charge *Mr. Dauby as the author* of these falsehoods; for although he is the ostensible editor, he has not the control of his own press;—and while we pity the man whose circumstances or feelings have induced him to assume a responsibility where he has no power, we cannot but denounce the malicious slanderers, who, protected by this disguise, ply their trade of calumny. But according to *Noah's* code of ethics, *"all is fair in politics."* And everybody knows that a coward *can print* what he *dare not utter.*

"The facts in relation to that meeting are as follows:—A notice was published in the 'Columbian Gazette' of a meeting at Hallock's, in Hampton, on the 23d inst. of the 'Republican Young Men of Oneida, friendly to the Electoral Law.' We supposed this invitation *meant* what it *purported;* we considered it as addressed to ourselves, and we attended accordingly.

"On arriving at Hallock's, we told the bar-keeper, (the landlord being absent) that we had come to attend the meeting as advertised, and requested him to conduct us into the room designed for that purpose. He did so, and did not pretend that the room was otherwise engaged. The meeting then assembled in Hallock's large room to the number of 187. There were 36 from Utica and the remaining 152 were from the various towns in the county.

"The friends of the Electoral Law, thus assembled, and just proceeding upon the business of the meeting, were interrupted by the intrusion of 15 or 20 individuals, who, in a noisy and indecent manner, declared that the room was engaged to Mr. Dauby; and that the meeting must leave it. Mr. Hallock (the landlord) disgracefully lent himself to their views, and falsely stated that he had so engaged the room, and that it should not be used for a *public meeting.*

At this moment two young men of their party, who had been sent to advise with Judge Enos, rushed into the room, and declared that unless the meeting surrendered immediate possession to Mr. Dauby, they would procure a warrant from a *Judge,* and we should be put out by force of law. They had, in the meantime, sent an express to Utica, for the Sheriff, who soon after arrived, with his trusty friend, Colonel Honicle, to carry this *judicial threat* into execution.

"We expostulated, and we reasoned with them; we told them we had come as *Republicans,* to express out sentiments upon the *Electoral Law;* and invited them to unite with us. They answered us with insults, and with threats of violence. We then proposed having separate meetings, and appointing Committees of Conference; and if it should be found that we accorded in sentiment upon the Electoral Law, that we should then unite our meetings; they would not listen to this fair offer, but persisted in their billingsgate abuse and threats of outrage.

"Despairing of effecting a compromise, we organized our meeting, and peaceably adjourned to the house of Mr. S. Ray, and there accomplished the business for which we had assembled.

"This is a simple and true statement of the facts. If we had gone to Hampton (as the 'Observer' declares) for *riotous* purposes, we surely would not have yielded the possession of the room. We were *six* to *one* their superiors in numbers; and our very forbearance towards them proves the justness of our cause, and the honesty of our intent.

"*They* were turbulent, factious and insolent in the extreme. *We* had assembled as Republican Young Men to assert the rights of the people; and when we discovered that we could not do it at Hallock's, *for the mob*, we retired to Ray's.

THE REPUBLICAN YOUNG MEN OF ONEIDA.

October 28, 1824."

The Clinton party was successful in the county, carrying it against Young by 1329, and Clinton was elected governor of the state. The majority for George Brayton, senator, was 1377; for Henry R. Storrs, representative in Congress, 1052; and the vote of the town of Steuben was rejected as defective; for members of Assembly, Joseph Kirkland, Israel Stoddard, David Pierson, Samuel Woodworth and Broughton White were elected by a majority of about 1,100.

During this year Lafayette visited the United States, and was received everywhere with great enthusiasm, and the gratitude of the American people for his services during the Revolution showed itself wherever the illustrious Frenchman went.

1825—The presidential electors appointed by the legislature at its 1825 session held the balance of power, and as they did not agree, great difficulty was encountered in perfecting the election. The candidates were John Quincy Adams, William Crawford of Georgia, and Henry Clay. There being no election by the people, the election was thrown into the House of Representatives. There were 34 Republicans in Congress from New York, 17 of whom favored John Quincy Adams and 16 opposed him, while Stephen VanRensselaer was doubtful and would not declare himself in favor of any candidate. It was of the utmost importance how he should vote, because, if he voted against Mr. Adams, the Republicans would be a tie and the vote of New York could not be counted, while, if he voted for Mr. Adams, it would give him a majority of states and would make him president. It was not known until the vote was cast what Mr. VanRensselaer's position was, but on the appointed day he walked into the House of Representatives, took his seat among the New York Congressmen, cast the vote, and when it was counted it was found that he had voted for Mr. Adams, and Mr. Adams was declared duly elected president of the United States. The local campaign in this year was without special interest, and the Oneida Observer of November 20 says that its party did well, but it might have done better. This paper reports the election as follows: For state senators, Gerrit Smith 3,831 votes, and Charles Stebbins 2,960 votes; for assemblymen, Theodore Sill, Lorenzo Hull, Israel Stoddard, Aaron Barnes and Russell Clark were elected by about 1,000 majority over Greene C. Bronson, Thomas H. Hamilton, Linns Parker, Theor Woodruffe and Samuel Mott.

1826—The Whig state convention was held in Utica in September of this year. The Bucktails held their convention at Herkimer. The principal issue in the campaign was for or against Clinton. The candidate of the Republican



STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM
(FOR FEEBLE-MINDED)



STATE MASONIC HOME, UTICA



ST. VINCENT'S PROTECTORATE,
UTICA



HOME FOR AGED MEN AND
COUPLES, UTICA



CENTRAL NEW YORK INSTITUTE
FOR DEAF MUTES, ROME



ONEIDA COUNTY HOSPITAL
(FOR INDIGENT PEOPLE)

party for governor was DeWitt Clinton, for lieutenant governor, Henry Huntington; the candidate of the opposing party for governor was William B. Rochester, and for lieutenant governor Nathaniel Pitcher. The Republican county convention was held at Hampton on October 14, and the following ticket was nominated: For senators S. Stoddard and James McVickar; for representative in Congress, Henry R. Storrs; for assemblymen, Theodore Sill, Winthrop H. Chandler, Benjamin P. Johnson, John Billings and John Parker. Clinton carried the county by 1,108 and Huntington by 1,078. It has been impossible from the records to ascertain who the opposing local candidates were at this election. Truman Enos was the senator elected from this district.

1827—In 1827 the Republican convention was held at the house of S. Ray at Hampton. Nathan Adams presided and Charles P. Kirkland acted as secretary. A resolution was adopted approving the selection of Lauren Ford of Herkimer as a candidate for senator from the fifth district, and for members of assembly the following persons were nominated: William Clark of Utica, Israel Stoddard of Camden, Gardiner Avery of Paris, Benjamin P. Johnson of Rome, and John Mappa of Boonville. A strong address was prepared and presented to the voters advocating the election of the candidates nominated at this convention. The opposing candidate for senator was Nathaniel S. Benton, and for members of assembly S. Sidney Breese, Gardiner Avery, William Clark, Eli Savage and Benjamin P. Johnson. Ford was elected senator by a majority of 100, and Breese, Avery, Clark, Savage and Johnson were elected to the assembly by a majority of about 200.

1828—The national Republicans, or the party which favored the administration of President Adams, held its state convention at Utica, July 22, 1828. Smith Thompson was nominated for governor, and Francis Granger for lieutenant governor. The Anti-Masonic convention met also in Utica, and nominated Francis Granger for governor and John C. Crary for lieutenant governor, but Granger declined this nomination, and Solomon Southwick was substituted on that ticket in Granger's place. The State Administration party met at Herkimer and nominated Martin VanBuren for governor and Enos T. Throop for lieutenant governor. For the first time a nomination was made for a presidential elector, as prior to this time presidential electors had been appointed by the legislature, and a law had been passed providing that they be elected by districts. This was only in operation for one election, and Ebenezer B. Sherman of Utica was the elector nominated by the Republicans for that office. At this time there were two parties, known as the Republican party and the Jackson party, and the contest between them was very bitter. A large meeting of young men was held at the inn of O. Foot at Vernon Center on the 2d day of August for the purpose of sending delegates to the state convention of Young Men to be held in Utica, on the 12th of August. This convention passed a series of resolutions, among which was the following: "Resolved, That in our endeavors to promote the election of our candidates we will not circulate falsehoods as our opponents do. Nor will General Jackson threaten to cut off their ears." The Republican county convention was held at Whitestown on the 9th of October, and Henry R. Storrs was nominated for Congress, Kellogg Hurlburt for sheriff, John H. Ostrom for county clerk; and for members of assembly,

Reuben Bacon of Sangerfield, Fortune C. White of Whitestown, John Parker of Vienna, Benjamin P. Johnson of Rome and Thomas H. Hamilton of Steuben. The nomination of William H. Maynard for senator was approved. There was a continuous attack upon Andrew Jackson through the entire campaign of the most bitter character. Directly under the Republican ticket there were given reasons why he ought not to be elected president, among which were the following: He said "our government ought to be damned," and that we "ought to have a standing army of upwards of 100,000 men," and that in 1814 he had said that Mr. Madison was unfit for president for the horrid reason that he was "too much of a philosopher to look on blood and carnage with composure." VanBuren was elected governor, but Thompson carried the county by 607, and the presidential elector, Ebenezer B. Sherman carried the county by about the same majority. Storrs was elected to Congress, Maynard to the senate, and Bacon, Johnson, Savage, Tower and Fortune C. White to the Assembly. The local fight centered principally upon the election of sheriff, and circulars were isued pro and con by John E. Hinman and Kellogg Hurlburt. A personal attack was made upon Mr. Hinman, and forgery, perjury and other crimes were set forth in these respective circulars. One of them, dated November 1, and signed by David Pierson, chairman of the Republican committee, among other things said: "Fellow citizens! If there ever was a case which merited your indignation this is one. If you have never before understood the real character of John E. Hinman, this exposure presents him to your view, and you who will yet vote for him, must reconcile it to your consciences and to your sense of propriety and decency as well as you can." It would appear that a large number of voters of the county reconciled themselves to their consciences, as Mr. Hinman was elected by a substantial majority.

1829—During the year 1829 intense excitement prevailed throughout the state upon the subject of Free Masonry. So bitter was the feeling that the political parties divided upon that question, and candidates were nominated by the Anti-Masonic party throughout the state. In the county of Oneida there were a great number of tickets in the field, as follows: For senator—Anti-Masonic ticket, Edward Bancroft of Lewis; Federal Jackson Anti-Tariff ticket, Aloin Bronson of Oswego; Mechanics' ticket, Edward Bancroft. For members of assembly—Republican ticket, Benjamin P. Johnson of Rome, David Pierson of Verona, John Storrs of Trenton, John Humaston of Vienna and Aaron Barnes of Deerfield; Anti-Masonic ticket, Thomas R. Palmer of New Hartford, Stephen Bridgman, Jr., of Vernon, James Dean of Utica, Benjamin Hyde of Annsville, and William Hubbard of Trenton; Federal Jackson Anti-Tariff ticket, Eli Savage of New Hartford, Elisha Pettibone of Vernon, and Aaron Comstock of Western; Mechanics' ticket, Aaron Barnes, Eli Savage, James Dean, Itha Thomson and John Humaston. The public prints attainable at this time do not give the remainder of the tickets nominated by the respective parties. It seems that William H. Maynard was elected to the senate, and Aaron Comstock, Linus Parker, Elisha Pettibone, Eli Savage and Itha Thompson members of assembly.

1830—In this year the Whig party nominated Francis Granger for governor and Samuel Stevens for lieutenant governor; S. Newton Dexter was nominated

for representative in Congress. The Bucktails met at Herkimer and nominated Enos P. Throop for governor and Edward P. Livingstone for lieutenant governor. A convention of farmers, mechanics and workingmen of the county met at Whitesboro, and nominated for representative in Congress Fortune C. White, and for assembly Gardiner Avery, John J. Knox, John Storrs, Aaron Barnes and David Pierson. Nehemiah Huntington, Ephraim Hart and Henry A. Foster were candidates for the senate. The Democratic candidate for representative in Congress was Samuel Beardsley, and for members of assembly Reuben Bettis, Aaron Comstock, David Moulton, Riley Shepard and John F. Trowbridge. Throop carried the county for governor by a majority of 2,550, Foster by nearly the same majority for senator, and Samuel Beardsley by about the same majority for representative in Congress. The following candidates were elected to the assembly: Aaron Comstock, Reuben Bettis, Riley Shepard, John F. Trowbridge and David Moulton, by about 1,300 plurality.

1831—In this year the Anti-Masonic party felt strong enough to make a nomination for the presidency for 1832, and named William Wirt of Maryland for president, and Amos Ellmaker of Pennsylvania for vice president; Thomas Beekman of Madison for senator, Kellogg Hurlburt of Utica for sheriff, James H. Collins of Verona for county clerk, and for members of assembly, James Platt, William Rollo, Alexander Whaley, Thomas R. Palmer and Eliphaz B. Barton. The opposing parties had nominated Robert Lansing for senator, Samuel M. Mott for sheriff, John H. Ostrom and George Brown for county clerk, and for members of assembly, Eliphaz B. Barton, David Moulton, Lemuel Hough, Nathaniel Fitch and Rutger B. Miller. The official canvass gave Robert Lansing for senator, 1,562 majority, Samuel M. Mott, for sheriff, 950 majority, George Brown for county clerk, about 500 plurality, and Daniel Twitchell, David Moulton, Lemuel Hough, Nathaniel Fitch and Rutger B. Miller about the same majority.

1832—The national campaign of 1832 is known as the one without an issue. The agitation of the slavery question had brought about the great debate between Webster and Hayne, and this was for the next thirty years to be the paramount question before the people of the United States, although for the time being it was held in abeyance. The Anti-Masonic convention was held in Utica, June 21, 1832, and nominated Francis Granger for governor, and Samuel Stevens for lieutenant governor. The American party adopted Granger and Stevens, and James Kent and John C. Spencer as presidential electors at large; the senatorial candidate was Nathan Hall of Madison; for representative in Congress, Charles P. Kirkland of Oneida, and Peter Sken of Oswego; and for members of assembly James Platt, Warren Converse, George Manchester, William Park and John Williams. The opposing candidates were Henry A. Foster for senator, Samuel Beardsley for member of Congress, and for members of assembly, Ichabod C. Baker, Levi Buckingham, John Dewey, Squire Utley and David Wager. The county gave a majority for William L. Marcy for governor of 546, and gave the same majority for the electoral ticket headed by Edward P. Livingstone; Samuel Beardsley was elected to Congress by about the same majority, and John G. Stower, for senator, carried the county by a vote of 569; Henry A. Foster carried the senatorial district, while Ichabod C. Baker, Levi Buckingham, John

Dewey, Squire Utley and David Wager were elected to the assembly. The state gave Marcy a majority of a little over 10,000, and the Jackson presidential electors carried the state by about the same majority.

1833—During the political campaign of 1833 the Republicans and Anti-Masonic parties united, and nominated for senator in the fifth district William Williams. For members of assembly on the ticket of the Oneida Democrats were Chester Hayden, Benjamin P. Johnson, John Dewey, Robert I. Norris and Jonathan Hubbard. On the ticket known as the Utica Regency were Pomroy Jones, Israel Parker, Itha Thompson, Aaron Stafford and Hiram Shays. A bitter fight was made against what was known as the Utica Regency, and in the Elucidator of October 22 there is a proclamation, ostensibly issued in burlesque form by the Regency, reversing the excommunication of one George Brown, "who hath since then been languishing in spirit and hath manifested deep humiliation insomuch that he hath implored our gracious pardon, and hath moreover condescended to kiss the great toe of our chief autocrat." Francis Seger, candidate for senator, carried the county by 4,972, and Itha Thompson, Hiram Shays, Israel S. Parker, Pomroy Jones and Aaron Stafford received about 1,000 majority for members of assembly.

1834—A convention was held in Syracuse in August, 1834, and the term "Whig" was first applied to the new party, which made the nomination at that time of William H. Seward for governor. This was the first entry of Mr. Seward into what might be called national politics, for, from this time forward, he became a very important element in conventions and in shaping the thought of the people of this country. He was a man of unusual acquirements, of great facility with the pen, an accomplished lawyer, who had commenced practice in the city of Utica, but after about a year he removed to Auburn and spent his days there. Silas N. Stillwell was the candidate of this party for lieutenant governor. The candidates of the Democratic party were William L. Marcy for governor, and John Tracy for lieutenant governor. The local ticket of the Republican party at that time was for senator of the fifth district, Abijah Beckwith; for member of Congress, Samuel Beardsley; for sheriff, Erastus Willard; for county clerk, John D. Leland, and for members of assembly, Amos Woodworth, David Wager, Dan P. Cadwell, Merritt Brooks and Riley Shepard. During this campaign and on the 29th day of October a largely attended meeting of Irish Adopted Citizens was held in Utica. It seems that handbills had been circulated throughout the city signed by a few Irishmen claiming to represent the sentiment of the Irish, and asking the support of the VanBuren ticket. This was resented by the large mass of Irishmen, and this meeting was called to denounce the procedure. Among other resolutions passed by this largely attended meeting was the following: "Resolved, That the Whigs have proved their confidence and friendship for the Irish citizens both in this city and elsewhere, by placing them in important trusts, and more recently by placing on their congressional ticket, William Sampson, the co-patriot of Emmett, and a distinguished native of Ireland, resolved that the Irish electors did not wear the collar in their own country and will not in this." These resolutions were published and set forth in a flaming circular signed by a large number of Irishmen, with John Queal as chairman and James McDonough as secretary.



POLICE OFFICE, UTICA

William L. Marcy was elected governor against William H. Seward, and carried the county of Oneida by a majority of 366; Samuel Beardsley was elected representative in Congress; Henry A. Foster, senator; Erastus Willard, sheriff; and Merritt Brooks, Dan P. Cadwell, Riley Shepard, David Wager and Amos Woodworth were elected members of assembly by substantial majorities.

1835—It was during the year 1835 that the agitation of the slavery question assumed great proportions, and Utica was a center of the excitement. It was attempted to hold meetings at different places to further the cause of the freedom of the slaves, and meetings had been held in the First Presbyterian Church in Utica favoring the American Colonization Society. These meetings had created intense excitement, and a convention of the Anti-Slavery Society was called to be held October 21, in Utica. On September 3 a meeting of prominent citizens was held at the court house in Utica, and the Utica Observer of September 8, gives a report of this meeting. It states that the courthouse was crowded, and that many were unable to obtain admission. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Samuel Beardsley, Joshua A. Spencer and Ephraim Hart. A motion was made for the appointment of a committee to report the officers of the meeting. The committee reported Hon. Joseph Kirkland, as president; Hon. Henry Seymour, Hiram Denio, Chester Hayden, Gardiner Tracy, Rudolph Snyder, John C. Devereux, Thomas H. Hubbard, Kellogg Hurlburt, Thomas Goodsell and E. S. Barnum as vice presidents; Theodore Pomeroy, John M'Call, Joshua N. Church and David Wager as secretaries. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, which made its report, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted. The resolutions are too lengthy to be quoted in full, but one of them was as follows: "Resolved, that the relation of master and slave having been constitutionally recognized, can in no way be impaired or affected by the general government; that, therefore, all attempts to dissolve their relations through the medium of public meetings and publications can only tend to exasperate one portion of the union, and eventually to overthrow the glorious fabric of our national confederacy." The meeting also resolved that "we will in every lawful way, by public meetings, through the presses, and by our individual efforts oppose the measures of the Abolitionists, believing that if carried into effect the union of the states will be broken into pieces." Dr. Bagg, in his Memorial History of Utica, on page 224 gives an account of the meetings that were held, and attempts to palliate the acts of the citizens who undertook to prevent the holding of the Anti-Slavery convention. We do not think he presents the situation in its true light, for, as a matter of fact, it is undisputable that the meeting to be held was for the sole purpose of the discussion of the question of slavery; that no injury was threatened or thought of, so far as the facts show, to any person either north or south, but that, by discussion of the question, the people might be brought to a true realization of what slavery was, and that such means should be taken as would result in the freedom of the colored race in this country. The fact that the mayor of the city and prominent citizens of both parties opposed the holding of this convention does not in any way change the situation. Truth is paramount to position or social standing, and it was truth that actuated the law abiding citizen who undertook to hold a meeting for the expression of their views. This convention assembled at the Bleecker street church, and these

"prominent citizens," who had taken part in the meeting, repaired, headed by the chairman of the committee, Samuel Beardsley, to the church, and demanded that this meeting be abandoned. To quote from Dr. Bagg, who gives it as rosy a color as possible for the "prominent citizens," he says after the committee had carried out these instructions it returned, and "during the delay thus alluded to there were undoubtedly some lively scenes inside the church. The presence of the committee was an incentive to whatever rowdy element was in the church, as well as on the outside, to create a disturbance; there was much noise, and some threats of violence, hymn books and other missiles were tossed about, and some personal assaults, in one of which Spencer Kellogg's coat was torn from his back * * * The excitement was intense, and it was remarkable that a destructive riot did not follow * * * Gerrit Smith was a spectator. When the necessity of breaking up the convention became apparent, he invited the people to go home with him, where they would find a warm welcome. About four hundred accepted the invitation, and the work of the convention was finished at Peterboro." Up to that time Gerrit Smith was not an ardent supporter of emancipation, but, true to the old saying that "the blood of the martyr is the seed of the church," the outrages at the Utica convention were the seed that resulted in the conversation of Gerrit Smith and made him one of the foremost champions of the cause which the prominent citizens of Utica would have smothered at its very birth. In the election of this year, Henry A. Foster was again elected to the senate, and Henry Graves, John W. Hale, William Knight, Jared C. Pettibone and John Stryker were elected to the assembly. The palliating circumstance, it would seem, for the acts of these prominent and reputable citizens was they feared the disruption of the union in consequence of the agitation of the slavery question. Many of them had, undoubtedly, experienced that which we of the present day know little of, and that is that slavery had existed in their midst. What would be thought to-day of an advertisement like one in the Utica Patriot of April 18, 1815—"For Sale. Two years and five months service of a female slave (a woman). Inquire at this office. Utica, March 21."

1836—The Democratic candidate for president in this year was Martin VanBuren. The Whig party was divided, and the northern wing of this party nominated William Henry Harrison, while the southern wing nominated Hugh L. White of Tennessee. The Democratic candidate for governor was William L. Marcy, and the Whig candidate was Jesse Buell, with Gamaliel H. Barstow for lieutenant governor. It was a foregone conclusion, when the Whig party divided, that VanBuren would be elected and that the state of New York would give a Democratic majority. The county of Oneida gave Marcy 2,054 plurality, and the electoral ticket and the county officers generally about the same. The VanBuren ticket carried the state of New York by 29,474. Samuel Beardsley was elected representative in Congress, and Levi Buckingham, John I. Cook, Lester N. Fowler and Andrew S. Pond were elected members of assembly. The presidential elector for this district was Parker Halleck.

1837—The financial panic had wrought havoc in the Democratic party, to the great advantage of the Whigs. The Whigs went into the campaign with much confidence, and this confidence was well placed. There were three tickets in the field for county offices. The Democratic-Republican nominated, for senator,

Avery Skinner of Oswego; for sheriff, Calvin Hall; for county clerk, Israel S. Parker; for members of assembly, Willard Crafts, Ebenezer Robbins, Amasa S. Newberry and Luke Hitchcock. The opposing candidates were Jonas Platt for senator; for sheriff, Lyman Curtis (Whig) and Samuel Comstock, who was called an Irregular; for county clerk, James Dean (Whig) and Anson Knibloe (Irregular); for members of assembly, Whigs, Russell Fuller, Fortune C. White, James S. T. Stranahan and Henry Hearsey; Democrats, Willard Crafts, Ebenezer Robbins, Clark Robbins, Luke Hitchcock; Irregulars, John P. Sherwood, Nathaniel Sherrill, Ingham Townsend and Jared C. Pettibone. Jonas Platt carried the county for senator by a plurality of 1,050; Lyman Curtis for sheriff by about 400 plurality; James Dean for county clerk, by about the same plurality; Levi Buckingham, John I. Cook, Lester N. Fowler and Andrew S. Pond, for members of assembly, by about the same plurality.

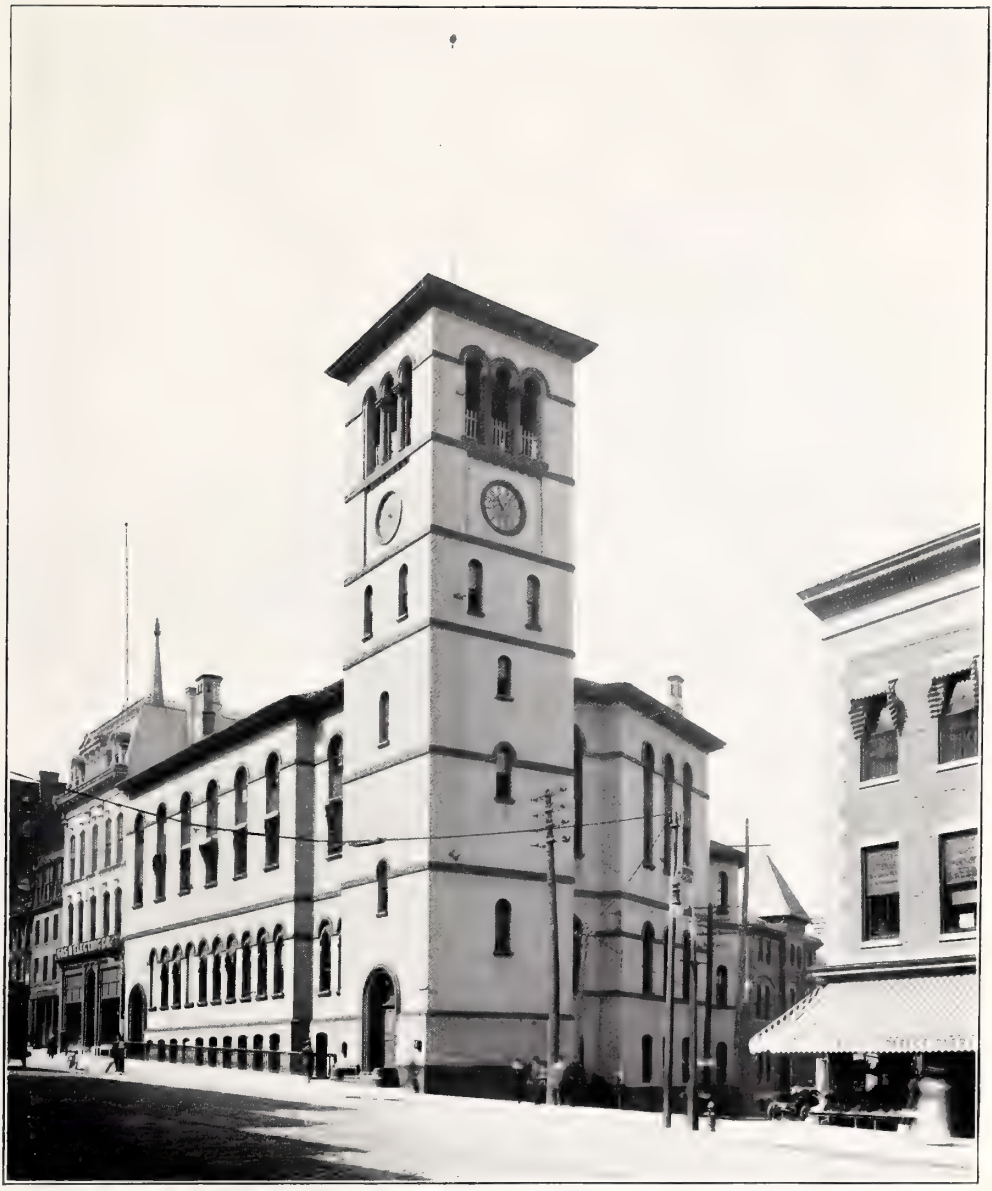
1838—The canvass of this year opened with warmth all along the line. All the great Whig leaders were alarmed at the situation. Gerrit Smith, at the head of the Abolitionists, questioned Seward as to the propriety of granting fugitive slaves a fair trial by jury, but Mr. Seward declined to make anti-election speeches. Seward had been nominated by the Whigs for governor, and Luther Braddish for lieutenant governor. Francis Granger had been the opposing candidate for governor, but had been beaten in the convention. A branch of the Democratic party, under Nathan P. Talmadge, assembled at Syracuse, adopted Seward and denounced Marcy. The Democratic convention assembled at Herkimer, September 12, renominated Governor Marcy for governor, and John Tracy for lieutenant governor. Mr. Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, was confident of the election of Seward, and the great political manipulator of the age, Thurlow Weed, was confident of success. This wizard of politics had for some time been influential in Whig circles, and but few men had exercised the power that Mr. Weed exercised in political affairs in any age, and at this time he was about entering upon his remarkable career. The Marcy local ticket was as follows: For representatives in Congress, John G. Floyd of Oneida and David P. Brewster of Oswego; for senator, Joseph Clark of Madison; for members of assembly, Ward Hunt, Israel Stoddard, Jesse Armstrong and Amasa S. Newberry. The Whigs nominated for representatives in Congress, Charles P. Kirkland and Henry Fitzhugh; for senator, John D. Ledyard; for members of assembly, Fortune C. White, Patrick Mahon, John J. Knox and Philip M. Schuyler. The majority for Marcy for governor in the county was 1,040, but Seward was elected by a majority of 10,321; Floyd and Brewster were elected representatives in Congress by about 900; Clark, for senator, carried the county by about 1,040 majority; Hunt, Stoddard, Armstrong and Newberry were elected members of assembly by an average majority of 730.

1839—This year was an "off year" politically. It would seem as if the great parties were preparing for the unusual campaign of 1840. The county officers elected in this year were members of assembly, as follows: Nelson Dawley, Anson Knibloe, Charles A. Mann and John F. Trowbridge.

CHAPTER XIII

1840—1859

1840—The campaign of 1840 was perhaps the most extraordinary of any that has ever occurred in the country. The Whigs nominated General William Henry Harrison for president and John Tyler for vice president; William H. Seward was renominated for governor, and the Democrats named William C. Bouck. The entire campaign was carried on upon national issues. The great cry of "Change of the Administration" was most effective. The Whig candidate for president was ideal, under the circumstances. He had performed valuable military services for the country, had been a successful general, and immortalized himself by the battle of Tippecanoe, which gave rise to the most effective cry of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." A Virginia paper had said that Harrison should remain in his log cabin. This was taken up by the Whigs, and log cabins were built all over the country; and Horace Greeley commenced the publication of a paper known as the Log Cabin. This was the entry of this great writer into national politics, and it is perhaps useless to say that he never had an equal as a newspaper writer. The state convention which nominated Seward was held in Utica, and, instead of being an ordinary convention, people came from all over the state in vast numbers. It is estimated that not less than twenty-five thousand people paraded the streets, and attempted to witness the proceedings of the convention. When the parade was passing, a bystander asked one of the marshals of the day how long the procession was. The marshal replied, "Indeed, sir, I can't tell you; the other end of it is forming somewhere near Albany." There was an attempt to ridicule General Harrison by suggestions of the log cabin, cider barrel and coon skin cap. This was taken up by the Whigs, and marching parties carried the cider barrel, drew the log cabin, and wore coon skin caps. This spirit was most effective in drawing to the Whig candidate the common people, and Harrison was elected by an overwhelming majority. As a matter of fact General Harrison was a most cultured gentleman, the son of Benjamin Harrison, who presided in the Continental Congress, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was governor of Virginia, and General Harrison, was the grandfather of Benjamin Harrison, one of the most able presidents who ever filled the executive chair. Of this campaign Henry Clay said, "The nation was like the ocean when convulsed by some terrible storm." Bouck for governor carried the county by 789 majority, but Seward was elected governor by 5,203. John J. Knox was elected presidential elector; John G. Floyd was elected to Congress; Calvin Dawley, Joseph Hallock, Luke Hitchcock and Nathan Odell were elected to the assembly, and David Moulton was elected sheriff.



CITY HALL, UTICA

1841—The year 1841 was uneventful as a political year, as neither president nor governor were to be elected, and very little interest was manifested in the election. The death of President Harrison was a sad blow to the Whig party, as John Tyler abandoned the party that elected him and took sides with its opponents. This divided the party somewhat, and the Whig party really never was rehabilitated, although it had temporary successes thereafter. The assemblymen elected this year were Ichabod C. Baker, Ebenezer Robbins, Horatio Seymour and DeWitt C. Stevens. This year marked the entry into state politics of one of the most prominent politicians upon the Democratic side in the history of its party. Horatio Seymour, from this time up to the day of his death, was a powerful element in Democratic circles, and at times swayed the entire party of the nation as well as the state by his unusual ability and high character.

1842—In 1842 the Whig party was really on the decline, for its prominent men, who were thought to be eligible, declined nominations tendered them for high office. Even Seward, who had twice been elected governor, declined to be a candidate. Luther Braddish was finally nominated for governor and Gabriel Farnam for lieutenant governor. The Democratic party was divided into two factions, the Conservatives and the Radicals. The division of the Whig party made the triumph of the Democratic party this year easy, and under the leadership of such men as Edward Croswell, editor of the Albany Argus, Daniel S. Dickinson, Samuel A. Beardsley, Henry A. Foster and Horatio Seymour they were victorious, and elected Bouck governor by a majority of 21,981, he having a majority in Oneida county over Braddish of 1,397. The members of assembly elected were Dan P. Cadwell and Amos S. Fassett by an average majority of 768 over Andrew Rockwell and Salmon Chase, and Evan Owens and Ezekiel Butler over David Murray and John H. Tower by an average majority of 230. Samuel A. Beardsley had a majority for representative in Congress over Charles P. Kirkland of 785. Henry A. Foster, being elected to the senate, was made its president pro tem, and, although he was not a stranger to office at this time, the wisdom of this choice was shown in his great ability as a presiding officer, and it is not extravagant to say that he had no equal as a debater in the senate. In another part of this work we give a sketch of Mr. Foster's life, but we cannot let the occasion pass to pay our tribute to his great ability, and, had he the elements of suavity that Horatio Seymour possessed, he would have been in the front rank among our national leaders.

1843—The Whig county convention assembled at Rome, September 28, 1843, and nominated Palmer V. Kellogg for sheriff, Calvin B. Gray for county clerk, and for members of the assembly Warren Converse, George Bristol, Samuel B. Hinckley and Russell Fuller. The Locofoco or Democratic convention met at Hampton and nominated for sheriff Squire Utley, for county clerk Delos DeWolf, and for members of assembly Horatio Seymour, James Douglass and Richard Empey. The Locofocos carried the county by about 800 majority. Kellogg was elected sheriff by a plurality of 525; DeWolf was elected county clerk by a plurality of 1,011; Horatio Seymour, James Douglass, Richard Empey and Justus Childs were elected to the assembly by an average plurality of about 1,100.

1844—In 1844 the National Democratic party nominated James K. Polk of Tennessee for president and George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania for vice presi-

dent, but it was claimed that VanBuren had been defeated for the nomination by treachery. The Whig convention nominated Henry Clay, the idol of the party, for president, and Theodore Frelinghuysen for vice president. Silas Wright, resigned as United States senator, became the Democratic candidate for governor, although this was not satisfactory to the Radical wing or the Soft Shells, as they were called, of the Democratic party. Millard Fillmore was nominated for governor and Samuel J. Wilkin for lieutenant governor at the Whig convention. Fillmore had been defeated for the Whig nomination of vice president on the Clay ticket, and this was to assuage his sorrows. Fillmore was about entering on a distinguished career. He had been a successful member of Congress, and this was a contest between two of the most prominent men in their respective parties. But a new element entered into the contest. The Abolition party had nominated James G. Birney of Michigan for president and Alvin Stewart of Utica for governor. Gerrit Smith and Briah Green, two of the ablest orators in the Abolition party, supported this last named ticket. The Whig county convention assembled at Hampton in September, and nominated to fill vacancy for member of Congress Salmon Chase, and for the full term Fortune C. White; for members of assembly Josiah S. Kellogg, Harvey Brayton, Samuel B. Hinckley and Jeremiah Knight; at the senatorial convention Samuel Farwell received the nomination for senator. The opposing candidates for senator were Enoch B. Talcott and Isaac S. Ford; for representatives in Congress, Timothy Jenkins, Levi D. Carpenter and Bela Allen; for members of assembly Horatio Seymour, Andrew Billings, Calvert Comstock and Merritt Brooks. The canvass was carried on with great spirit, and much sorrow was manifested at the defeat of Mr. Clay. Oneida county gave 734 plurality for the Polk electors, and 821 plurality for Wright for governor; about the same plurality for Talcott for senator, and Timothy Jenkins had a plurality of 526 for member of Congress for the full term, and Levi D. Carpenter about the same plurality. Andrew Billings, Merritt Brooks, Calvert Comstock and Horatio Seymour were elected to the assembly by a small plurality.

1845—The political campaign of 1845 was fought out largely in the legislature. This fight grew over the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. The two wings of the Democratic party had a majority in the assembly, but the Hards and Softs were not united, and a remarkable young man appeared upon the Whig side, who made a determined fight for the convention. This was John Young. Prior to this time he had done nothing to attract attention, nor was the public aware generally of his extraordinary talents. He was an excellent parliamentarian, and had set his heart upon carrying through the legislature the bill for a Constitutional Convention, and ultimately succeeded. This presaged his future career, and he at once passed into the front rank among young men of the Whig party. The Whig county convention met in Whitestown September 7, and nominated for members of assembly Benjamin F. Cooper, first district, Chauncey C. Cook, second district, Daniel G. Dorrance, third district, and Russell Fuller fourth district. There was nothing before the people to make the canvass exciting beyond the ordinary struggle for precedence and the question of a Constitutional Convention, which tended to strengthen the Whig party, as they were entitled to the credit of having this bill pass through

the legislature. The candidates for senator were Lyman J. Walworth, Democrat, Joshua A. Spencer, Whig, and James Brown, Abolitionist. The Democratic candidates for assembly were James Watson Williams, Henry Wager, Squire M. Mason, Nelson Dawley; and the Abolition candidates were John M. Andrew, William J. Savage, Edmund Allen and Freeman Waterman. The Whig candidate for senator, Joshua A. Spencer, had a plurality in the county of 811, and the Whig assemblymen, Messrs. Cook, Cooper, Dorrance and Fuller were elected by a plurality of about 500.

1846—The most important event in the state during the year 1846 was the work of the Constitutional Convention. The delegates to this convention from Oneida county were Harvey Brayton, Julius Candee, Edward Huntington and Charles P. Kirkland. Mr. Alexander, in his political history of the state, erroneously mentions Ezekiel Bacon as one of the delegates to this convention. Mr. Bacon was a delegate in the convention of 1821, but he was not in the convention of 1846. In speaking of Messrs. Bacon and Kirkland, Mr. Alexander refers to them as "the powerful leaders of a bar famous in that day for its famous lawyers." This convention liberalized the constitution, made nearly all offices elective, shortened the term of senator from four to two years, and provided that members of assembly should be elected in separate districts. The Whig state convention met at Utica, September 23. The delegates from Oneida county were Salmon Chase, Palmer V. Kellogg, Elihu Storrs and Samuel Beach. The prominent candidates for governor were Millard Fillmore, John Young and Ira Harris. On the third ballot Young received 76 votes to Fillmore's 45, and was declared duly nominated. Hamilton Fish was nominated for lieutenant governor by acclamation. The Whig county convention assembled at Rome on the 7th day of October, and nominated for member of Congress, Orsamus B. Matteson; for sheriff, John B. Bradt; for county clerk, George Tracy; for members of assembly, Warren Converse, James J. Carley, Isaac Curry and Nathan Burchard; also four coroners. The Barnburners met in convention at Rome, October 14, and nominated for Congress Timothy Jenkins; for sheriff, H. G. Everett; for county clerk, Richard Hurlburt, and for members of assembly, John Dean, John B. Miller, Vincent Tuttle and Ira Lillibridge. Mr. Jenkins was the representative in Congress at that time, and had been renominated by the Hunkers before this convention was held. The candidate for sheriff had also been nominated by the Hunkers, and the two last named assemblymen were Hunkers, but were not on the Hunker ticket. A Mass Young Men's Whig state convention was held in Syracuse, October 21st, was largely attended, and passed resolutions calling upon all Whigs to support the nomination of Young for governor. The delegates from Oneida county took a prominent part in that convention, the most prominent among them being Palmer V. Kellogg. The official canvass shows that Young carried the county for governor by a majority of 1,337; that Jenkins received a plurality for representative in Congress of 1,325; that Nelson J. Beach carried the county for senator by a plurality of 1,174; that Lester Barker received a plurality of 217 for sheriff; that Patrick Mahon received a plurality for county clerk of 360; that Nathan Burchard, Abel E. Chandler, Isaac Curry and John Dean were elected to the assembly by a small plurality.

1847—In 1847 the Democratic party was rent in twain, one branch being known as Hunkers and the other known as Barnburners. The term "Hunkers" was applied to the conservative element, because it was charged against the members of that wing of the party that they hankered after office, and this word was turned into "hunkers." The Barnburners were the radicals, and the term was applied to that branch of the party because it was said of them that they were like the farmer who burned his barn to get rid of the rats. The foremost leaders of the Hunker element were Horatio Seymour and Henry A. Foster. This division of the party was caused by the bolt of the Barnburners in the Syracuse convention September 7th, when the Hunkers had carried the convention against a resolution in favor of the Wilmot proviso. The Barnburners called a convention, declared in favor of free soil, but did not nominate a ticket. The effect, however, was to elect the Whig ticket by about 30,000 majority. The Whigs nominated Hamilton Fish for lieutenant governor to fill a vacancy; for comptroller, Millard Fillmore, for secretary of state, Christopher Morgan; for state treasurer, Albin Hunt; for attorney general, Ambrose L. Jordan; for state engineer, Charles B. Stuart; three canal commissioners and three inspectors of state prisons; the candidate for senator for the nineteenth district was Thomas E. Clark; for members of assembly, first district, Luke Smith; second district, Warren Converse; third district, Bloomfield J. Beach; fourth district, Russell Fuller. The Utica Gazette of the 22d of October, announces the nominations for the respective offices, and also contains a most interesting report from the Mexican seat of war. It is the report brought by steamer to New Orleans, and spread broadcast through the country, that General Scott had taken the city of Mexico; it also states that Generals Pillow and Shields had been wounded, but were doing well; that the loss in killed, missing and wounded of our army up to that time was from three to four thousand; that General Scott had issued a congratulatory order requiring the officers and men to return thanks to God for their triumph, and enjoining strict discipline and sobriety; also, that an American paper had already been issued in the city of Mexico. Clark carried the county for senator by 1,128. The Whig majority in the first assembly district was 739; second district, 330; third district, Beach was elected, and Henry Wager was elected in the fourth district by a small majority.

1848—The political campaign of 1848 was intensely interesting. The Whig convention had nominated General Zachary Taylor for president, who was one of the greatest heroes of the Mexican war, and Millard Fillmore for vice president. The Democratic candidates were Lewis Cass for president, and William O. Butler for vice president. The Whig state convention was held in Utica September 14th, and nominated Hamilton Fish for governor, and George W. Patterson for lieutenant governor; for electors at large, Henry H. Ross and John A. Collins. The Free Soil Democrats nominated for governor John A. Dix, and for lieutenant governor, Seth N. Gates. The Hunkers nominated R. H. Walsworth for governor, and William J. Forman, for lieutenant governor. General Taylor had won great fame in the Mexican war, which had virtually commenced in 1846. Taylor had been ordered to invade Mexican territory; he had done so, and from the time he entered it, in the many engagements he had with the Mexicans he had been successful. The declaration of war was made by Congress



CITY HALL, ROME



POSTOFFICE, ROME

on the 11th day of May, 1846, and the efficiency of Taylor was illustrated by the fact that he, with a less body of men, in every engagement with the Mexicans had been successful. This was notably true at Buena Vista, where he had defeated Santa Anna with twenty thousand men, although Taylor had but five thousand. His war record became a prominent element in the political campaign, and, although his opponent had rendered important military service, Taylor was swept into the presidential chair by an immense majority. The Whig candidate for governor was elected by a large plurality, and carried Oneida county by 1,401. There appeared upon the scene of action in Oneida county a man of remarkable ability, who, from this time for twenty years was the controlling element in Whig politics in central New York—Orsamus B. Matteson. In another part of this work we have given a sketch of his life as a politician, but it is proper here to say that he excelled as a manipulator in politics, and, but for an unfortunate cloud upon his actions as a member of Congress, he would have gone down in history as one of the foremost citizens of this great country. The Whig county convention met at Rome and nominated for member of Congress, Orsamus B. Matteson; for county treasurer, Sanford Adams; three superintendents of schools; and the members of assembly nominated in their respective districts were as follows: first district, Oliver Prescott; second district, Nehemiah N. Pierce; third district, Junius Woods; fourth district, John M. Muscott. The result of the election in the county was that the Whig candidates were elected by more than 1,000 majority over the Free Soil party, and more than 2,000 majority over the Hunkers. The Taylor electors had a majority over the Cass electors of more than 2,000; Matteson was elected to Congress, and Prescott, Pierce, Elwell and Stevens were elected members of assembly.

1849—General Taylor became president March 4, 1849, but the country was shocked because of his untimely death, and political parties seriously disturbed because of the fact that Millard Fillmore had become president. It was supposed that the slavery question had been permanently settled by resolutions which had passed Congress known as the Clay Compromise, and the greatest satisfaction was manifested throughout the country; bells were rung, guns were fired, and great rejoicing occurred, because this question, which threatened the disruption of the Union, was supposed to have been finally disposed of. But the truth of the saying, attributed both to Lincoln and Seward, that the "Nation could not exist half free and half slave," arose and "would not down" until it was finally settled at Appomattox, when Lee tendered his sword to the great hero of the Federal armies. The Whig state convention met in Syracuse in September and nominated Joshua A. Spencer for judge of the Court of Appeals; Washington Hunt for comptroller; Christopher Morgan for secretary of state; Alvin Hunt for treasurer; Samuel Stevens for attorney general, and some other state officers. By the constitution of 1846 Supreme Court justices were to be elected by districts, and the nominations were made this year; Joseph Mullin was the candidate for the fifth judicial district nominated by the Whigs, and the Locofocos nominated F. W. Hubbard. Both these candidates were from Jefferson county. The Whigs nominated for state senator, Joseph Benedict; for sheriff, John B. Jones; for county clerk, Alexander Rea; for members of assembly, first district, William J. Bacon; second district, John J. Knox; third district,

William Howes; fourth district, George Brayton. The Democrats nominated for sheriff, Edward Eames; for county clerk, Richard Hurlburt; for members of assembly, first district, Augustus Hurlburt; second district, Ralph McIntosh; third district, Robert Frazier; fourth district, Luther Leland. The result of the election was that Mr. Mann received 111 majority for senator, Jones, for sheriff, 147; Rea, for county clerk, 480; and the members of assembly, first district, Bacon, Rep., 625; second district, McIntosh, Dem., 20; third district, Frazier, Dem., 84; fourth district, Leland, Dem., 110 majority.

1850—In 1850 the Whigs nominated Washington Hunt for governor, and George W. Cornwell for lieutenant governor. The convention, however, that nominated Hunt was a riotous one, and resulted in a split of the Whig party. Francis Granger headed the bolters, and with his dignified manner, elegant apparel and silver gray hair led the bolting delegates as they passed out of the hall. This gave rise to the name "Silver Gray Whig" that was attached to that wing of the party thereafter. They called a convention to be held at Utica, October 17th, but did not make any nominations. The Democratic convention nominated Horatio Seymour for governor, and Sanford E. Church for lieutenant governor. A great meeting of citizens was held in New York city under the management of the Democrats for the purpose of capturing the Silver Gray element of the Whig party, but this was not very successful, and, although Seymour carried Oneida county by a majority of 1,088, Hunt was elected governor by a plurality of 262. The vote was so close that it required weeks to determine who was elected governor, although the other candidates upon the Democratic ticket were elected by substantial pluralities. The Whig county convention nominated for representative in Congress, Orsamus B. Matteson; for district attorney, Roscoe Conkling; for members of assembly, Joseph Benedict; second district, Lorenzo Rouse; third district, William Howes; fourth district, George Brayton. The Democrats nominated Timothy Jenkins for representative in Congress; for district attorney, Samuel B. Garvin; for members of assembly, first district, Nantis White; second district, William H. Hubbard; third district, Lewis Rider; fourth district, David Moulton. The result of the election was that Timothy Jenkins, Dem., received 117 majority for representative in Congress; Garvin, Dem., for district attorney, 626; and Joseph Benedict, Lorenzo Rouse, Lewis Rider and George Brayton were elected members of assembly.

1851—In 1851 there was no governor to be elected and the campaign was a quiet one. Seymour dominated the Democratic party, and nominated a state ticket of his own liking. Charles A. Mann, a senator from this district, with other Democrats resigned their seats in the senate in order to prevent legislation favorable to canals. This act was resented by the people of the county, and a Whig convention held at Rome, May 8th, denounced his conduct by resolution, and nominated Benjamin N. Huntington to fill the vacancy; Mr. Huntington was elected by nearly three thousand majority. The Democratic county convention was held at Rome and nominated P. Sheldon Root for county judge; Othneil S. Williams for surrogate; DeWitt C. Grove for treasurer; and Jesse Armstrong for senator; for members of assembly, first district, George Graham; second district, James M. Tower; third district, Henry Sanford; fourth district, John J. Castle. The Whig convention nominated Benjamin N. Hunt-

ington for senator; for county judge, Benjamin F. Cooper; for surrogate, Amos O. Osborne; for treasurer, Edmund H. Shelley; for members of assembly, first district, George D. Williams; second district, Chauncey S. Butler; third district, Robert H. Jones; fourth, George Brayton.

Mr. Huntington was elected senator by 749 majority; and the members of assembly, first district, Williams, Whig, 583; second district, Butler, Whig, 93; third district, Sanford, Dem., 265; fourth district, Castle, Dem., 98.

1852—The campaign of 1852 was an interesting one in the state, as the Whig national convention had nominated General Scott, the great hero of the Mexican war, for president, and William A. Graham for vice president. These nominations did not give satisfaction throughout the state of New York, as Henry Clay, at this time, was the idol of the Whig party, and great disappointment was manifested everywhere because he was not nominated for the presidency. The Democratic national convention assembled at Baltimore, and, notwithstanding the fact that the state of New York pressed the candidacy of Marcy, its delegates were divided; Seymour was the prominent figure in the Democratic party, and controlled the delegates to such an extent as to cast the majority of the vote for Marcy. Twenty-three supported Marcy and 13 supported General Cass. The result was that Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire was nominated for president, and William R. King of Alabama, for vice president. The Whig state convention met at Syracuse and renominated Governor Hunt, and William Kent, son of Chancellor Kent, for lieutenant governor. The Democratic state convention met in Syracuse and was entirely dominated by Seymour, who succeeded again in obtaining the nomination for governor, with Sanford E. Church as lieutenant governor. The division in the Whig party over the nomination of General Scott was the overthrow of the party, and Pierce was elected president and Seymour governor, carrying the state by 22,596 plurality, and the county by 1,632 plurality. The presidential elector for this district was Daniel Babcock. The Democratic county convention was held at Rome September 30th, and nominated for sheriff, Hugh Crocker, and for county clerk, Richard Hurlburt. The Whig county convention was held October 1st, and nominated for sheriff, John Bradt; for county clerk, Alexander Rae; for members of assembly, first district, Ephraim Palmer; second district, S. H. Addington; third district, John O'Neil; fourth district, W. D. Rowley. Dissatisfaction had been manifested in regard to the representative in Congress, Orsamus B. Matteson, and a very generally signed petition by very prominent men was presented to Hon. William J. Bacon, asking him to become a candidate for the nomination, who consented, but was not nominated in the convention. The fight against the nomination of Mr. Matteson for representative in Congress was led by Roscoe Conkling. The champion of Mr. Matteson in the convention was James McQuade, and it was finally determined that an informal ballot should be taken which resulted in Matteson 63, Huntington 9, Bacon 11, and one blank. Although this ballot was called informal, Mr. Conkling, after it was announced, arose and withdrew the name of Mr. Bacon. Mr. Conkling made a speech advocating harmony, and after speeches by others a formal ballot was taken which resulted in Matteson, 69, Huntington 16, whereupon Mr. Conkling moved the unanimous nomination of Mr. Matteson. As a protest

against this Joshua A, Spencer was put in nomination as an Independent candidate for representative in Congress. The Daily Gazette, a Whig paper, refused to support Mr. Matteson, but placed the name of Joshua A. Spencer in large type as its candidate for representative in Congress. The same paper, commenting upon the result of the election on the morning after, says: "We acknowledge beat,—whipped throughout. Some of the Whigs had a little consolation, amid the general overthrow of the Whig party, in the election of Oneida's favorite son to Congress." Mr. Matteson carried the county by 306, Rae by 365, while the rest of the Democratic ticket was elected. The assemblymen elected were Dexter Gilmore, Amos O. Osborne, Julius C. Thorn and Amos C. Hall.

1853—The Democratic state convention was held September 13, 1853, at Syracuse, and resulted in another split, and this time the Hunkers seceded from the convention and the Barnburners controlled the situation. The Whig convention assembled October 5th, and Roscoe Conkling was a prominent candidate for attorney general, but was defeated for the nomination by Ogden Hoffman. The state officers nominated by the Whigs were elected, with the exception of Hiram Denio of Oneida county and Charles H. Ruggles, who were elected to the Court of Appeals bench, because they were placed upon the tickets of both wings of the Democratic party. In this year William J. Bacon was nominated by the Whigs for justice of the Supreme Court in the fifth judicial district; they also nominated for senator, Daniel G. Dorrance; for district attorney, Eaton J. Richardson. The Democrats nominated for senator, John E. Hinman; for district attorney, Henry T. Utley. Mr. Dorrance, Rep., for senator, had 1,298 majority; Utley, Dem., for district attorney, 232 majority; and Joseph Benedict, A. P. Case, D. L. Boardman and James Mitchell were elected members of assembly.

1854—When the respective conventions assembled in 1854 the country was again extremely agitated over the slavery question. Mr. Seward had stirred the country by his discussion of the subject, and the Democratic party in the south was pressing its views with great vigor and great ability. This subject was paramount all through the land. The Democratic party, still rent in twain, held two conventions. The Hards nominated Greene C. Bronson for governor, and Elijah Ford for lieutenant governor. The Softs nominated Horatio Seymour for governor, and William H. Ludlow for lieutenant governor. This was a singular circumstance because, up to this time, Seymour was classed as a leader among the Hard Shells, but he had abandoned them and joined the Soft Shells. The Whig state convention held September 20th nominated Myron H. Clark for governor, and Henry J. Raymond for lieutenant governor. The great newspaper king, Horace Greeley, advocated the dropping of the name "Whig," and substituting for it the name "Republican," as a proper name for the party that opposed the extension of slavery. This had been done in some of the western states, and at Jackson, Michigan, it is claimed that the Republican party was formed. The platform that nominated Clark declared "for justice, temperance and freedom." Clark was supported by the Prohibitionists, and Roscoe Conkling, in referring to the idea of the new name for the party, said "this county belongs to the Republican party." In this year a new element entered



REPAIRING THE GREAT BREAK IN THE BLACK RIVER CANAL AT FORESTPORT

into politics—the American party, then known as the Know Nothings, which nominated Daniel Ullman for governor, and Gustavus A. Scroggs for lieutenant governor. The term "Know Nothing" grew out of the fact that it was charged of the American party that they had certain secrets, and that it was in reality a secret organization, the acts of which were mysterious, and when any of the party were interrogated in regard to it they made no answer, and it was then said of them that they were Know Nothings. For weeks after the election it was supposed Seymour had been elected, but the complete returns showed that Clark was elected governor by 309 plurality. Seymour carried Oneida county by 349 plurality. The Democrats nominated for county treasurer Henry Armstrong; for members of assembly, Henry R. Hart, Noah E. King, Spencer H. Stafford and Jesse Talcott. The Whigs nominated for members of assembly, G. D. Williams, Levi Blakeslee, H. H. Baker and Daniel Walker, who were all elected. For representative in Congress the candidates were Orsamus B. Matteson, William C. Johnson, Naaman W. Moore and Benjamin N. Huntington. Mr. Matteson had a plurality of votes for representative in Congress of 1,320.

1855—An important event in political affairs in 1855 was the election of a United States senator. The term of William H. Seward expired, and his position on the slavery question had drawn to him certain support, and alienated from him many of his former followers. The north was intensely excited over the Kansas question. About five thousand Missourians had invaded Kansas and had fraudulently carried the election. This outrage was resented in the North, and it became a political issue. After a bitter fight in the legislature Seward was re-elected. The Hards of the Democratic party met in convention at Syracuse August 23rd, approved the compromise measures, and did nothing to satisfy the people of the North upon the slavery question. The Softs met in convention August 29th, condemned the Kansas outrages, and opposed the further extension of slavery. The Whig convention, and a mass convention, made up largely of the Softs, was held at Syracuse, September 26th. One of the objects of these two conventions was to get together upon some basis under the name of the Republican party, and committees were appointed to agree upon a ticket. This was successful; the Whigs marched in a body to the Republican convention, were received with great rejoicing, cheers and shouts, and the coalition was effective. The American party and the Free Democracy and Liberty party met in Utica, September 12th, and nominated Frederick Douglass for secretary of state, and Lewis Tappen for comptroller. The result of this election was that although the new party did not have a plurality in the state, it cast 135,962 votes. The Democratic county convention was held at Rome October 4th, and nominated for senator Naaman W. Moore; for sheriff, Marcus L. Kenyon; for county clerk, Henry R. Hart; for county judge, P. Sheldon Root; for surrogate, John G. Crocker; for members of assembly, first district, Peter Brewer; second district, James J. Hanchett; third district, Thomas D. Penfield; fourth district, Caleb Goodrich. The Republican county convention was held at Rome, October 10th, approved the action of the Republican state convention and the Whigs held at Syracuse, and appointed a committee to confer with what was known as the Matteson Whig convention in session at Rome.

The same proceedings were had in the Matteson convention, and in the evening the committee of the Matteson convention reported that they had conferred with the committee of the other convention, and had agreed upon the following ticket: for senator, E. J. Richardson; for sheriff, Calvin Hall; for clerk, Israel S. Parker; for county judge, J. Wyman Jones; for surrogate, H. M. Burchard; for members of assembly, first district, Benjamin Allen; second district, Horace H. Eastman; third district, John B. Elwood; fourth district, George W. Smith. The result in the county upon the local ticket was as follows: Richardson, Whig, for senator, 1,001 plurality; Hall, Whig, for sheriff, 1,950 plurality; Howes, Dem., for county clerk, 490 plurality; Root, Dem., for county judge, 908 plurality; Burchard, Whig, for surrogate, 55 plurality; members of assembly, first district, Fowler, Dem., 436 plurality; second district, Hanchett, Dem., 643 plurality; third district, Penfield, Dem., 191 plurality; fourth district, Goodrich, Dem., 154 plurality.

1856—Again a presidential canvass was upon the people. The Kansas controversy was still the excitement of the hour, and when the national conventions met in 1856 the country was in a ferment over this great question. The Democratic national convention was held at Cincinnati, and one of the most prominent men in this convention was Horatio Seymour. In reality, he was the great moving spirit in shaping the work of the convention. The candidates for president were Franklin Pierce, Stephen A. Douglass and James Buchanan. The conservative spirit controlled the convention, refused to renominate Pierce, would not accept Douglass, as too advanced in his ideas upon the slavery question, and nominated James Buchanan for the presidency, and John C. Breckenridge for vice president. The Republican national convention met in Philadelphia June 17th, and contained a vast majority of northern Whigs, Soft Shell Democrats, Abolitionists, and men of almost all shades of opinion, provided their sympathies were against the extension of slavery. John C. Fremont, known as the Pathfinder, was nominated for president, and two prominent candidates appeared for the nomination for vice president—William L. Dayton and Abraham Lincoln, and Mr. Dayton was nominated. The Republican state convention met in Syracuse, September 17th, and nominated John A. King for governor, and Henry R. Selden for lieutenant governor. The two wings of the Democratic party met in separate conventions, combined, and nominated Amasa J. Parker for governor, and John Vanderbilt for lieutenant governor. The American party nominated Erastus Brooks for governor, and Lyman Odel for lieutenant governor. This party had also nominated Millard Fillmore for president. Theodore S. Faxton of this county was the candidate for presidential elector on the American ticket; James Lynch on the Republican ticket, and John Stryker on the Democratic ticket. The Republican candidate for member of Congress was Orsamus B. Matteson, and the Democratic candidate, William C. Johnson; for district attorney the Democrats renominated Henry T. Utley, and the Republicans nominated Jairus H. Munger; the Republicans nominated for members of assembly, first district, Richard U. Sherman; second district, Peleg B. Babcock; third district, John Halstead; fourth district, Ingham Townsend. The Democrats nominated for members of assembly, first district, Henry R. Hart; second district, George H. Cleveland; third

district, William S. Parkhurst; fourth district, John T. Thomas. Fremont carried the state of New York by a plurality of 80,000, but Buchanan, being a resident of the state of Pennsylvania carried that state, and that made him president. King, for governor, carried the state by 65,784 plurality, and Oneida county by the unprecedented plurality of 4,279. Matteson was re-elected to Congress, Munger was elected district attorney, and Messrs. Sherman, Babcock, Halstead and Townsend were elected members of assembly by substantial majorities.

1857—In the legislature of 1857 Ward Hunt, of Utica, was a prominent candidate for United States senator. There were several other candidates, but the great wizard of politics, Thurlow Weed, had decided upon Preston King, and with his usual adroitness, when it became necessary to exercise his power, gave the nomination to Mr. King by a vote of 65 to 17 for Hunt. No governor was elected in this year. There were three tickets in the field—Democrat, Republican and American, or Know Nothing ticket. It is a fact that many of the American party supported the Democratic ticket, and it was elected, as follows: Gideon J. Tucker, secretary of state; Sanford E. Church, comptroller; Lyman Tremain, attorney general; Hiram Denio, of Oneida county, judge of the Court of Appeals. The Republican county convention nominated Richard U. Sherman for state senator, but he declined, and Aldrich Hubbell was substituted in his place; John J. Parry for county treasurer, and the assembly ticket was made up as follows: first district, George F. Weaver; second district, William J. McKown; third district, Thomas G. Halley; fourth district, Reuben Knight. The Democrats nominated Othniel S. Williams for state senator; Adam VanPatten for county treasurer; for members of assembly, first district, Henry R. Hart; second district, Charles D. Jones; third district, William S. Parkhurst; fourth district, Obadiah J. Owens. The result was that Hubbell, Rep., was elected senator by 107; Parry, Rep., county treasurer by 157; for members of assembly, Hart, Dem., 359; second district, McKown, Rep., 627; third district, Halley, Rep., 27; fourth district, Knight, Rep., 296.

1858—The Republican state convention was held in Syracuse, and the prominent candidates for governor were Timothy Jenkins of Oneida county, and Edward D. Morgan, of New York. This convention was manipulated by Mr. Weed, and he was able to nominate Morgan by a vote of 162 to 52 for Mr. Jenkins. Robert Campbell was nominated for lieutenant governor. A large ratification meeting was held in Utica during this campaign, and Mr. Jenkins made one of the principal speeches in support of the ticket. The Democratic state convention would have nominated Horatio Seymour for governor, but he declined, and Amasa J. Parker received the nomination, and John J. Taylor for lieutenant governor. The American party held its convention at Syracuse, and after two days of negotiations failed to unite with the Republicans, and nominated for governor Lorenzo Burrows. At the Republican county convention Roscoe Conkling was nominated for representative in Congress; William J. McKown for sheriff; J. Earl Hulbert for county clerk; for members of assembly, first district, Charles M. Scholefield; second district, Edward Loomis; third district, Patrick C. Costello; fourth district, Didymus Thomas. The Democrats nominated for representative in Congress P. Sheldon

Root; sheriff, Thomas D. Penfield; county clerk, Zenas M. Howes; for members of assembly, first district, William C. Churchill; second district, Pomroy Jones; third district, Enoch B. Armstrong; fourth district, Thomas B. Allanson.

Here entered into national politics a man who was destined to rank among the foremost in the country—Roscoe Conkling. The congressman from this district, Orsamus B. Matteson, had become unpopular in his own party, and a consultation of prominent Republicans was had at the house of Richard U. Sherman, which then stood on the corner of Eagle and Kemble streets, which house has since been removed from the lot. The persons who took part in this consultation were Ward Hunt, Richard U. Sherman, William Ferry, Palmer V. Kellogg, Roscoe Conkling, Joseph A. Sherman and several others. The question was, who should be nominated to redeem the district from Matteson's domination. Several different persons were considered, but finally it was agreed that Mr. Conkling should be the candidate. He had made a reputation as district attorney, was a young man of whom there could be no fault found, and it was supposed that he would unite the party better than any other candidate that could be nominated. The Matteson element of the party, when the announcement was made that Conkling was to be a candidate, were tremendously excited, and strained every effort to defeat him. Charles H. Doolittle was the opposing candidate, was one of the foremost lawyers of his age in central New York, and a man of very high character. The contest was bitter, as might be expected, but Mr. Conkling was nominated by a small majority in the convention, went into the canvass with his great ability, and manifested his wonderful faculty for organization. The disappointment of Matteson, because of the defeat of his candidate in the county convention, caused him to support the nominee on the Democratic ticket for representative in Congress. The result was that Morgan was elected governor by a plurality of 17,440, and carried Oneida county by 2,735; Conkling was elected representative in Congress by 2,833; McKown, sheriff, by 2,124; Hulbert, for county clerk, 824; all Republicans; members of assembly, first district, Scholefield, Rep., 84; second district, Loomis, 1,314; third district, Costello, Rep., 308; fourth district, Thomas, Rep., by 596.

1859—As no governor was to be elected this year the campaign was not exciting, as the highest officer to be elected was secretary of state. In this year delegates were elected to the national conventions to nominate a president. The great question before the people was that of slavery, and it entered largely into the canvass, for it was understood that the delegates to the national convention would have the shaping of the position of the parties upon this great question. The Democratic state convention met at Syracuse, September 14th, to elect delegates to the national convention to be held at Charleston, S. C. A fierce fight occurred in this convention. A body of prize fighters had been brought there by Fernando Wood of New York, to control the convention by force, if it could not be controlled otherwise. Resolutions endorsing the administration of President Buchanan were adopted. The Republican state convention assembled at Syracuse September 7th, and nominated a ticket made up of candidates of Democratic and Whig antecedents. Its candidate for secretary of state was Elias W. Leavenworth. The American party met September 22d,

and endorsed five of the candidates of the Democratic party. Leavenworth was defeated by about 1,500, showing that this was accomplished by the vote of the Know Nothings. The Republicans nominated William H. Ferry for state senator; George W. Smith for county judge; for members of assembly, first district, James McQuade; second district, Benjamin A. Allen; third district, Thomas Evans; fourth district, George Williams. The Democrats nominated Lewis Rider for state senator; N. Curtis White for county judge; for members of assembly, first district, Dan P. Cadwell; second district, Charles B. Wilkinson; third district, Charles Graham; fourth district, Alfred Buck. The result of the election was that Ferry, Rep., was elected senator by 3,407; Smith, Rep., for county judge, 2,616; members of assembly, first district, McQuade, Rep., 601; second district, Allen, Rep., 920; third district, Evans, Rep., 293; fourth district, Williams, Rep., 683.

It was during this year that the famous John Brown episode occurred in Virginia, and intensified the feeling on the subject of slavery to an extent absolutely unparalleled. This was as much of an issue in this county as elsewhere. Brown was eulogized as a patriot and martyr, and condemned as a murderer, and his real position in history is problematical.

CHAPTER XIV

1860—1869

1860—The eventful year of 1860 opened with the public mind greatly excited over the approaching national conventions. The Democratic national convention was held at Charleston, S. C., where a bitter controversy arose, and it was found impossible to harmonize the views of the Democrats of the North and the South upon the slavery question. It has been frequently charged that this was intentional on the part of the South, to give them an excuse for withdrawing from the Union, which, it was thought, was in the minds of the leaders of the South at this time. The Northern wing of the party adjourned the convention to assemble in Baltimore, and Stephen A. Douglass and Andrew Fitzpatrick were nominated for president and vice president; they declared in favor of what was known as Squatter Sovereignty, the meaning of which was that each territory should decide for itself on the question of slavery. The southern wing of the party met at Richmond, and nominated John C. Breckenridge for president and Joseph Lane for vice president. Still another party was in the field with its candidates; it was known as the Constitutional Union and Old Line Whig party, the candidates of which were John Bell for president and Edward Everett for vice president. The Republican national convention met in Chicago May 16th. The foremost candidate for president was William H. Seward of New York, and there was but little question when the convention assembled as to his nomination. Horace Greeley had disagreed with Seward, and opposed his nomination, claiming that he was not the strongest candidate. He appeared in the convention as the delegate of a western territory, and his influence was great in favor of the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. Although Seward had led on the vote for two ballots, on the third ballot Lincoln was nominated by a vote of 231½ against 180, and Hannibal Hamlin was nominated for vice president. Although it was claimed that Lincoln was not well known throughout the country, his nomination gave general satisfaction except to the supporters of Seward. The Republican state convention renominated Governor Morgan and Robert Campbell for lieutenant governor. The Democratic state convention nominated William Kelley for governor and William C. Crain for lieutenant governor. James T. Brady was also the Independents' candidate for governor. The Republican county convention nominated for representative in Congress Roscoe Conkling; for county treasurer, John J. Parry; for members of assembly, first district, James McQuade; second district, Levi T. Marshall; third district, George H. Champlin; fourth district, William Lewis. The Democrats nominated for representative in Congress, DeWitt C. Grove; for county treasurer, Griffith M. Jones; for members of assem-



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bly, first district, Francis Kernan; second district, Garrit I. Bronson; third district, Marquis Kenyon; fourth district, Daniel J. Drummond. This campaign was a notable one in the history of the country. During the fall, business was almost suspended, and every one was giving attention to the political canvass. Men were organized into what was known as Wide Awakes—which were uniformed marching clubs composed of Republicans. Upon the Democratic side similar organizations existed known as Little Giants, in honor of Stephen A. Douglass, who was known as the "Little Giant." A general canvass was made throughout the state, and particularly in Oneida county, and public meetings were held in substantially every town and hamlet. The great demonstration on the Republican side was on October 15th in Utica, when an immense mass meeting was held, and was attended very largely by the inhabitants of Central New York. Two great tents were erected between State, Hart and William streets, that property being void of any buildings at that time. The speakers were Carl Schurz, ex-Lieutenant Governor Noble of Wisconsin, and William A. Howard, who had been chairman of the committee to investigate the outrages in Kansas. The tents, which it was claimed would hold eight or ten thousand people, were entirely inadequate to hold the crowd, and an outside meeting was organized, and it was to this meeting that ex-Lieutenant Governor Noble delivered his address. In this campaign Roscoe Conkling spoke extensively and most effectively. The Democrats also held great mass meetings in Utica and in Rome during the campaign. On the night of election the excitement was so great that scarcely any one in the city of Utica slept, and the streets were filled with men awaiting the news. Before morning the news was of such character that it was reasonably certain Lincoln had been elected, and enthusiasm of the Republicans was unbounded. It appeared afterwards that Lincoln had carried the state by 50,136, and Morgan had been elected governor by 63,460. The result in the county was that the Lincoln electors received over 3,000 majority; Morgan for governor, 3,400; Conkling for representative in Congress, 3,563; Parry for county treasurer, 3,384; the following were elected members of assembly; first district, Kernan, Democrat, 436 majority; second district, Marshall, Republican, 1,389 majority; third district, Kenyon, Democrat, 249 majority; fourth district, Lewis, Republican, 883 majority.

1861—The enthusiasm and rejoicing over the election of Lincoln had scarcely subsided when the war cloud appeared in the South. Buchanan's vacillation and timidity was severely condemned by the Republicans and many Democrats, but what seemed evil at the time probably worked out the greatest good in the end. As soon as it was certain that war would come and the president called for volunteers, there was a hearty response, and war meetings were held throughout the country. The support of the president during the year 1861 was most cordial. The Democratic state convention assembled at Syracuse; Francis Kernan of Utica, was temporary chairman, and in his speech he favored the prosecution of the war. The platform, however, was not satisfactory and the candidates nominated at this convention virtually repudiated the platform before election day. A convention called the People's convention, which consisted of Republicans and Democrats favorable to the national administration, nominated a Union ticket headed by Daniel S. Dickinson for attorney gen-

eral, also William B. Taylor of Oneida county, for state engineer. A great Democratic meeting was held in Utica, October 28th, and was addressed by Governor Seymour. His speech could not be said to have been patriotic under the existing circumstances, and the state gave a majority for the Union ticket of 100,000. The local Union ticket consisted of Alexander H. Bailey for senator, Hugh Crocker for sheriff, and Dan P. Buckingham for county clerk; for members of assembly, first district, Charles N. Scholefield; second district, Eli Avery; third district, Thomas D. Penfield. There was also a People's candidate for member of assembly in the third district, Rensselaer Lament, nominated by those who were dissatisfied with the nomination of Mr. Penfield; Fourth district, Jeremiah Sweet. The Democratic ticket was made up of John F. Seymour for senator; Giles Hawley for sheriff; James J. Hanchett for county clerk; and for members of assembly, first district, Abram B. Weaver; second district, Bradford C. Montgomery; third district, Rensselaer Lament, the candidate of the People's party, who was adopted by the Democrats; fourth district, John F. Thomas. The result of the election was that Bailey, Union, received a majority of 3,069 for senator; Crocker, Union, 2,845 majority for sheriff; Buckingham, Union, 3,198 majority for county clerk; for members of assembly, first district, Scholefield, Union, 5 majority; second district, Avery, Union, 1,325 majority; third district, Penfield, Union, 604 majority; fourth district, Sweet, Union, 782 majority.

1862—During the year 1862 the war had been disastrous to the Union side, and a great depression existed throughout the country. The Democratic newspapers and public speakers severely condemned the administration, criticised Mr. Lincoln and ridiculed him in every conceivable way. His proclamation, declaring that in the future if the South did not lay down its arms he should issue another proclamation declaring the slaves free, had caused intense feeling, and many who had supported him up to that time abandoned him and went over to the Democrats, upon the theory that the war was being prosecuted to free the slaves, and that it might cease if the government would compromise with the South upon the basis of union as it had existed prior to the secession of the states. This, however, was not the case, for Mr. Lincoln communicated with the president of the Southern Confederacy, and the confederate states declined to even negotiate upon any basis except their independence. Horatio Seymour was nominated for governor by the Democratic state convention, and David R. Floyd Jones lieutenant governor. The Republican candidate for governor was James S. Wadsworth, who, at the time, was a general at his post in the army, with Lyman Tremaine as lieutenant governor. The contest was so bitter that it was proposed at one time to have both candidates withdraw, and to agree upon John A Dix. Dix, however, declined to be considered, as he was at his post doing most effective duty in the army. The discouraging condition at the seat of war, the feeling against the proclamation of the president on the slavery question, and general dissatisfaction with the administration caused the defeat of the Republican ticket, and Seymour was elected by a majority of 11,571, although Wadsworth carried Oneida county by about 481. Great interest centered in the election of the representative in Congress. Roscoe Conkling had served four years, and, as is the case, had disappointed many in not

procuring their appointment to office. This militated against him, and his very prominent antagonist justly took advantage of all fair means to accomplish his own election. Francis Kernan had been nominated by the Democrats, and the two went into the canvass with great vigor, but Mr. Conkling's health was very poor, and it was necessary for him to harbor his strength late in the campaign, and much of the time he was not able to be out of the house. The writer has heard him state that as the cause of his defeat in this election. The candidates for the assembly upon the Republican ticket were—first district, Charles H. Doolittle; second district, Daniel M. Prescott; third district, Samuel P. Lewis; fourth district, Isaac McDougall. The Democratic candidates for the assembly were—first district, Abram Weaver; second district, Barzilla Budlong; third district, Asa Sherman; fourth district, Thomas Bamber, Jr. The majority for Mr. Kernan for representative in Congress was 98, Weaver, Democrat, was elected to the assembly from the first district by a majority of 128; Prescott, Republican, second district, by 1,154 majority; Sherman, Democrat, third district, by 604 majority; McDougall, Republican, fourth district, by 469 majority.

1863—The most extraordinary condition of affairs existed in the legislature in the winter of 1863. The parties were so evenly divided and party ties so weak that it was impossible for weeks to elect a speaker. Chauncey M. Depew was in the legislature and a prominent candidate for speaker, but, after weeks of controversy, the Republicans united upon an Independent Democrat known as Timothy C. Callicot, and he was duly elected speaker amidst an unprecedented scene in the legislature. Threats of personal violence and substantially a riot existed during the proceeding. A prominent candidate for U. S. senator this year was Ward Hunt, of Oneida county, but, by the combination of opposing elements, Edwin D. Morgan was selected. At this time the sentiment of a portion of the Democratic party was so strongly in favor of the South that they were denominated as Copperheads, the significance of which was that they were likened to a snake called copperhead, which is said to attack its enemy in the rear. Governor Seymour vetoed a bill, which had been passed by the legislature, permitting soldiers to vote in the field under proper restrictions, and on the 4th of July he delivered an oration in New York, dwelt largely upon the subject of war, condemning the administration, and, in his adroit manner, intensified the feeling against the administration and against the prosecution of the war. About this time a pamphlet appeared, known as the New Gospel of Peace, which was a satire upon what were known as the Copperheads, in which Seymour was included. This pamphlet, among other things, said: "He is sometimes called Seemer, because he seems to be what he is not. Others call him Saymore, because he can say more and mean less than any other man in the country." In Mr. Seymour's New York speech, he said: "When I accepted the invitation to speak, with others, at his meeting, we were promised the downfall of Vicksburg, the probable capture of the confederate capitol, and the exhaustion of the rebellion. By common consent, all parties had fixed upon this day when the results of the campaign should be known, to mark out that line of policy which they felt that our country should pursue. But, in the moment of expected victory, there came the midnight cry for help from Pennsylvania to save its despoiled fields from the invading foe; and within sight of this great commercial

metropolis, the ships of your merchants were burned to the water's edge." It is a remarkable fact that on the morning on which Governor Seymour delivered this speech Pemberton surrendered, with more than 27,000 men and great quantities of munitions of war, the city of Vicksburg to the commander of the union forces, Ulysses S. Grant. More than that, Meade, on the afternoon of the 3d day of July, had driven Lee from Pennsylvania and won the great battle of the war—Gettysburg. It is still more notable that Governor Seymour's speech said that such things were promised upon that day, but little did he think that they had actually been accomplished. It was claimed afterwards by Seymour's opponents that the famous riots in New York city occurred in consequence of his Fourth of July speech, and he was severely criticised for addressing the mob as his "friends." We do not think that this criticism is well founded, for the writer has heard Governor Seymour many times deliver political speeches, and he never heard him use a harsh term. It was his custom, in speaking of the Republican party, to refer to them as "our friends." As no governor was to be elected this year the Democratic state ticket was made up of David B. St. John, comptroller, Sanford E. Church, attorney general, and other minor offices. The Republicans nominated Chauncey M. Depew for comptroller, William B. Taylor of Oneida, for state engineer, and the state was carried by Depew by a majority of 29,405. The Republicans were not idle during this year in Oneida county. At their convention, which was called the Republican Union convention, held on September 25th, they had nominated Alexander H. Bailey for senator, George W. Smith for county judge, John J. Parry for county treasurer, and for members of assembly, first district, Benjamin Shaw; second district, Levi Blakeslee; third district, Aaron W. Kellogg; fourth district, John W. Douglass. The fifth judicial district had also nominated Henry A. Foster, of Rome, for justice of the Supreme Court, and at the time of his nomination it was understood that if elected he would remove to Oswego. This he did after his election, and on the expiration of his term he returned to his old home in Rome, and died there at an advanced age. A sketch of his life is found in another chapter of this work. The Anti-Administration party, as it was styled at this time, nominated for senator, Othneil S. Williams; Griffith M. Jones, for county treasurer; and for members of assembly, first district, Abram Weaver; second district, Edmund Terry; third district, Chauncey Brodock; fourth district, William W. Hallock. Substantially the only issue in the campaign was the question of the war, the Republican Union party supporting the administration, and the other party opposing substantially everything done by the administration. The result in the county was as follows: For senator, Bailey, Rep.-Union, 963 majority; for treasurer, Parry, Rep.-Union, 1,093 majority; members of assembly, first district, Weaver, Democrat, 212 majority; second district, Blakeslee, Rep.-Union, 1,005 majority; third district, Brodock, Democrat, 313 majority; fourth district, Douglass, Republican, 393 majority.

1864—There was much fault found with the national administration in 1863-4, and Mr. Lincoln was criticised severely by the Radicals as being too conservative, and a like criticism was made by the Conservatives because he was too radical. The Radicals called a national convention at Cleveland, Ohio, for May 31st, and John C. Fremont was nominated for president and John Cochran

for vice president. Many prominent Republicans were opposed to the renomination of Lincoln, and General Grant was talked of by many as the proper candidate to lead the Republican party in this campaign. The Republican convention held at Baltimore, however, unanimously nominated Lincoln for president and Andrew Johnson for vice president. An attempt was made after that to induce Lincoln to withdraw, and it was proposed to hold another convention to agree upon somebody who would unite the party. The convention, however, was not held, Mr. Lincoln stood, and almost from the time of his nomination he grew in popularity with his party, and finally the Fremont ticket was withdrawn, and his supporters fell into the ranks of the regular Republican organization. The Republican platform declared for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and sustained Lincoln in his proclamation freeing the slaves. The Democratic convention was held in Chicago, and the prominent figure was Horatio Seymour. He presided in the convention, but declined to be a candidate for the presidency. His sincerity in declining was questioned by some of the orators of the day. Francis Kernan was also a delegate in the convention, and it can be said without qualification that they were two of the leading spirits in shaping the policy of that convention. The platform condemned the national administration and demanded a cessation of hostilities "with a view to an ultimate convention of all the states or other peaceful means to the end that, at the earliest practical moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the federal union of the states." The convention then proceeded to nominate General George B. McClellan for president, and George H. Pendleton vice president. The Republicans nominated for governor Reuben E. Fenton, and Thomas G. Alvord for lieutenant governor. The Democrats nominated John T. Hoffman for governor, and David R. Floyd Jones for lieutenant governor. The campaign in Oneida county was intensely interesting. Roscoe Conkling made a thorough canvass of the county, and he had such able assistants upon the stump as Ellis H. Roberts, Alexander H. Bailey and Henry A. Foster. The Democratic party was represented upon the stump by Horatio Seymour, Francis Kernan, J. Thomas Spriggs, and other able and eloquent speakers. The feeling was intense, and the chief subject discussed was the "war," the Republicans arguing that no quarter should be given to traitors and that the war should be prosecuted with the utmost possible vigor, the Democrats arguing for reconciliation with the South and a suspension of all hostilities until negotiations could be carried on to the end that peace might be established between the contending forces. The Republican county convention was held under unusual circumstances. A fierce attack had been made upon Roscoe Conkling by members of the Republican party led by George W. Smith, county judge, and they endeavored in every possible way to prevent his nomination. Mr. Kernan had defeated him two years before, and as a last resort Conkling's opponents circulated diligently the report that the president did not wish him nominated, and this was having great effect in the canvass. The convention assembled at Rome, September 23d. Roscoe Conkling was put in nomination, and Judge Smith, who was a remarkable talker, made a bitter speech opposing his nomination, and stated in substance that it would be displeasing to the president to have Conkling nominated. This move had been anticipated and Ward Hunt, being

a delegate in the convention, replied to Judge Smith, and, as a part of his reply, read the following letter from Mr. Lincoln: "Executive Mansion, August 16, 1864. Hon. Ward Hunt, my dear Sir—Yours of the 9th inst., was duly received, and submitted to Secretary Seward. He makes a response which I herewith enclose to you. I add for myself, that I am for the regular nominee in all cases, and that no one could be more satisfactory to me as the nominee in that district, than Mr. Conkling. I do not mean to say there are not others as good as he in the district; but I think I know him, to be at least good enough. Yours truly, A. Lincoln." This letter produced the desired effect, and Mr. Conkling was readily nominated. The Republican local ticket, in addition to member of Congress, consisted of Daniel B. Danforth, for sheriff; Orson Carpenter, for county clerk; and for members of assembly, first district, Samuel R. Campbell; second district, Lorenzo Rouse; third district, Hezekiah L. Wilcox; fourth district, George W. Cole. The local Democratic ticket consisted of Francis Kernan, for representative in Congress; Giles Hawley, for sheriff; James C. Bronson, for county clerk; and for members of assembly, first district, Abram B. Weaver; second district, Isaac T. Doolittle; third district, Thomas D. Penfield; fourth district, Simeon Fuller. There was great excitement on election day, and the returns were received in Utica and read to crowds on the streets and around newspaper offices; in fact, the city was kept all night in a state of excitement over the result, but before morning it was reasonably certain that Lincoln had been elected, although he lost the state of New York. There were crowds in the streets shouting and singing and rejoicing over what was deemed to be a great victory for the union cause. A humorous song was sung hundreds of times during the night, one verse of which was as follows:

"Come, come, come, Jeff, come,
Come with your old Beauregard;
Your niggers and your cotton will soon be forgotten,
You can't go back on Abe so very hard."

It is said that many men were moved to tears when it was determined that Lincoln had been re-elected. Fenton carried the county for governor by 1,152 majority; Conkling received 1,150 majority for representative in Congress; Danforth for sheriff, 1,041 majority; Carpenter for county clerk, 1,070 majority; for members of assembly, first district, Weaver, Dem., 113 majority; second district, Rouse, Rep., 1,055 majority; third district, Penfield, Dem., 675 majority; fourth district, Cole, Rep., 635 majority.

1865—The year 1865 witnessed one of the most joyous events in the history of the government, which was the termination of the great Civil War. It also witnessed one of the saddest days in the history of the country—the day on which Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, April 14th. When the news of the surrender of Lee reached Utica it was proposed to celebrate the event by a public demonstration. On Friday evening, April 14th, a meeting of citizens was held in the Common Council Chamber to make arrangements for the celebration, and a committee was appointed to consider the subject. At one o'clock that night the telegraph announced the sad news that President Lin-

coln had been assassinated. The celebration was never had, but what occurred is described in one of the newspapers, which said: "Nowhere did the terrible national calamity fall with more depressing effect than in Utica. It came upon us in the midst of rejoicing for victories won. While we were assembled to devise means for a formal celebration, the assassins at Washington had formed a plan and waited an opportunity to bereave the nation of its great head. People read the telegrams and turned away from the horrid deed and sickening details with feeling well nigh bordering on despair. At 8 a. m., the wires flashed the last sad truth, that President Lincoln was dead. Our flags were not forbidden to float, but reasonably were lowered to half mast, while above their folds the black pennant of mourning symbolized the deep anguish of twice ten thousand hearts in Utica. Before the hour of noon Genesee street was robed in mourning. Heavy festoons of black drooped from window to window, and crape everywhere floated sorrowfully in the breeze. Neighbor met neighbor with a saddened look. The people crowded around the various bulletin boards, reading with the most intense anxiety the news dispatches, and many silent prayers ascended that God would spare that life, which although it had almost flickered to its socket, still seemed so essential to our nation's future." The following proclamation was issued by Mayor Butterfield:

"Public Sorrow. Mayor's Office, Utica, April 15, 1865: A great calamity has befallen the nation in the murder of its chief magistrate and the attempted murder of the chief officer of his cabinet. Citizens are requested to close their place of business and suspend their usual avocations from 12 noon till 2 p. m., of today, during which hours all the bells of the city will be tolled. John Butterfield, Mayor."

In accordance with their own feelings and sense of propriety not less than with the proclamation of the mayor, the business men closed their several offices and stores during the hours suggested. And for those two hours the bells of the city tolled slowly, sadly.

"And so Utica, in common with the nation, demonstrated by every outward and inward manifestation her grief at the event which now paralyzes the country. But we still keep the flag flying. It is an act which Abraham Lincoln would commend were he living."

Sunday the churches were draped in black and the congregations were sorrowful. The texts of the discourses preached were expressions in which Christians of all ages have given utterance to the emotions of grief, and the discourses themselves reviewed the details of the awful event, the character of the illustrious deceased, and the greatness of our loss, expressing the foremost confidence in the future of the country and pledging the support of the people to the executive on whom the tremendous responsibilities of giving shape to the events of that future have so unexpectedly fallen. It was indeed a solemn day for Utica. No one remembers its like.

Wednesday of the following week the funeral was held, and there was in this city a demonstration taking the form of a memorial parade of all the societies. The grand marshal was Col. James McQuade, and his assistants were Col. C. A. Johnson and Col. J. Palmer. The procession was headed by the

military Brig. Gen. Dering and staff, the 21st Brigade, 45th, 53d and 101st regiments; a catafalque, officers of the army and navy; the colors of the 14th, 25th and 26th regiments borne by wounded soldiers; veteran officers and soldiers and wounded officers and soldiers in carriages; soldiers on furlough. The second division was commanded by Gen. Z. C. Priest, and it was made up of all the Masonic, Odd Fellow and Rechabite bodies of Utica, the Hibernians, St. Vincent de Paul Society, the police, mayor and Common Council. The third division was made up of the 12 companies of the fire department. The procession moved from Broad to John, Bagg's Square, Genesee, Lafayette, State, Court, Hopper, Rutger, Howard avenue, South, Park avenue, Genesee, Whitesboro, Washington to Columbia. All the societies wore badges of mourning and the apparatus was draped in black. A public meeting was held at the First Presbyterian church, at which there were present Dr. Campbell, Rev. P. H. Fowler, D. D., Rev. Ashbel G. Vermilye, D. D., Rev. D. C. Corey, D. D., and Rev. Mr. Wheadon. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Fowler, presided. There were addresses by Dr. Vermilye and Dr. Corey. Hon. C. H. Doolittle suggested that resolutions should be adopted, and Mayor Butterfield was called to preside. Judge William J. Bacon offered appropriate resolutions, which were adopted.

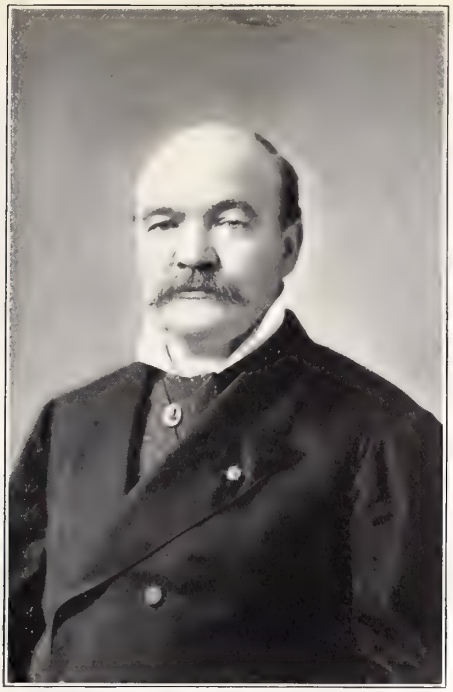
Bishop Coxe issued a letter in accordance with which a meeting was held at Grace church the same day. The burial service was read by the rector of the church, Rev. Edwin M. Van Deusen. Rev. Dr. S. H. Coxe, of Trinity church, Rev. Dr. W. T. Gibson, of St. George's church, and Rev. Dr. A. B. Goodrich, of Calvary church, and Rev. Messrs. Perry and Baker, also took part in the service. Appropriate services were held in all the Episcopal churches Thursday, the following day.

A committee of prominent citizens of Utica went to Little Falls on the day of the funeral and escorted the remains of President Lincoln through this city.

Immediately after the assassination the Utica Herald said editorially:

"From the heights of joy to the depths of despair! On Friday the country rang with jubilation over the victory of the Union arms and the speedy return of peace. The country awoke Saturday to the direst affliction, to woe the profoundest, to the alarm and terror which the assassin's arm carried to the bravest hearts. Tears flow, strong men sigh, sorrow and anguish and lamentation fill the land. The nation mourns as a mother mourns for her first born. But Mr. Lincoln is no longer mortal. The assassin has given him the honor of martyrdom. The national grief enshrines his power, and he has passed to the white light of history. Alas, he is dead. But God still reigns and the republic lives. The fruits of the victories won must be secured. The work of pacification must go on."

These meetings were not confined to the cities, but were general in all the towns of the country. The terrible event, coming so soon after the surrender of Lee, seemed to impress the people more than if it had come at any other time. Perhaps it is as well here as anywhere to refer to the soldiers from Oneida county who took part in the great conflict. When it is considered that five regiments were made up in Oneida county, and that a large number of young



BRIG. GEN. JAMES McQUADE



GEN. CHARLES WHEELOCK



BREVET BRIG. GEN. RUFUS DAGGETT



BRIG. GEN. JAMES G. GRINDLAY

men had enlisted in other organizations than the regiments organized in this county, it may be concluded that almost every household had its representative upon the battlefield, hundreds of whom sleep in unmarked graves. The regiments organized in this county were the 14th, 26th, 97th, 117th and 146th. When their shattered ranks returned they were received with every manifestation of gratitude, and their memory has ever been and will ever be held sacred in this community. The principal officers in these regiments were as follows: 14th—James McQuade, colonel and Brev. Brig. General; Charles Skillin, lieut. colonel, killed at the battle of Gains Mills, June 27, 1862; Thomas M. Davies, Lieut. Colonel. The majors were Charles B. Young and Lewis Michaels; adjutants, John F. McQuade and Thomas Manning; quartermasters, Thomas H. Bates and William Broadhead; surgeon, Alonzo Churchill; chaplain, Charles E. Hewes. 26th—Colonels, William H. Christian and Richard A. Richardson; lieut. colonel, Gilbert S. Jennings; major, Ezra F. Wetmore; adjutants, William K. Bacon and Charles Ackerman—Bacon died of wounds received in the battle of Fredericksburg; quartermasters, William B. Blackwell and DeWitt C. Starring; surgeon, Walter B. Coventry; chaplains, Ira Smith and Daniel W. Bristol. 97th—Charles Wheelock, colonel and Brev. Brig. General—died in the service of disease; John P. Spofford, colonel and Brev. Brig. General; Charles Northrup, major and Brev. Lieut. Colonel; Charles Buck, Joel T. Comstock and N. D. Ferguson, majors—Ferguson died in the service; J. V. Ferguson, chaplain. 117th—William R. Pease, colonel and Brev. Brig. General; Alvin White, colonel; Rufus Daggett, Lieut. Colonel and Brev. Brig. General; Francis X. Meyer, Lieut. Colonel; Egbert Bagg, major and Brev. Lieut. Colonel; adjutants, James M. Lattimore, Augustus M. Irwin, Charles S. Millard and Charles H. Roys; quartermaster, William E. Richards; surgeons, Edward Loomis, Henry W. Carpenter and James A. Mowris; chaplain, J. F. Crippin. 146th—Kenner Garrard, colonel and Brig. General; David T. Jenkins, colonel, killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864; J. Neilson Potter, colonel; James Grindlay, colonel and Brev. Brig. General; Peter Glaesgens, lieutenant colonel and Brev. Colonel; majors, George Pomeroy, William S. Corning, Jesse J. Armstrong, Henry C. Curran and Isaac P. Powell; adjutants, Edward Comstock, William Wright and James P. Pitcher; quartermasters, A. Pierson Case and Marvin Eggleston; surgeon, Thomas M. Flandrau; chaplains, Albert Erdman and Edward P. Paison.

In 1865, the highest officer to be elected was a judge of the Court of Appeals. No great significance was attributed to the election, except that it was understood the Republican-Union party supported the national administration, and the other party opposed it. There does not seem to have been any other issue. The Republicans nominated for judge of the Court of Appeals Ward Hunt; for senator, Samuel Campbell; for members of assembly, first district, Charles M. Scholefield; second district, Alva Penny; third district, Benjamin N. Huntington; fourth district, Silas L. Snyder. The Democrats nominated John W. Brown for judge of the Court of Appeals; John Butterfield for senator; for members of assembly, first district, George Graham; second district, Oliver B. Brown; third district, William S. Parkhurst; fourth district, William H. Owen. Ward Hunt was elected judge of the Court of Appeals

by a substantial majority; Campbell was elected senator by a majority of 2,196; the following members of assembly were elected; first district, Graham, Dem., 242 majority; second district, Penny, Rep., 1,072 majority; third district, Huntington, Rep., 740 majority; fourth district, Snyder, Rep., 636 majority.

An incident of unusual importance occurred June 10th, which was the reception of General Grant in Utica. He had not returned to his home in Galena during the entire war, and he left Washington for the purpose of visiting his home, passing through New York city and along the Central and on to Chicago, and was received with unprecedented enthusiasm. His train arrived in Utica at 4:40 a. m. It was known that he would be upon this train, and the entire country for miles around were at the station to see him. When the train arrived a salute was fired, all the bands in the city were on hand to enliven the occasion with patriotic music, all the bells in the city were rung, fire companies were on hand, and an immense concourse of people. He was aroused in his berth and appeared on the platform. The Utica Morning Herald of the next morning said: "Quietly opening the door of one of the sleeping cars, there appeared upon the platform Ulysses S. Grant, lieutenant general of our armies. He was dressed in a mulberry broadcloth coat, with woolen vest and pants, and carried in his hand a common black Kossuth hat. * * * For fully ten minutes he faced his Utica admirers. * * * The same appearance of stubborn determination was there that we expected to see * * * 'unconditional surrender.' Not a word did he say to us; indeed, had he done so, we should have mistrusted that we had waked up the wrong man."

1866—The political situation in the entire country in 1866 was most peculiar. Andrew Johnson had succeeded to the presidency, had abandoned the party that elected him, taken sides with the South upon many of the important questions of reconstruction, and, in order to merit public opinion, made an extensive trip through the country and made a number of speeches in which he undertook to vindicate himself in the position he had taken. He was received in Utica by a delegation of eminent men, and was welcomed by Mayor McQuade, who, in a guarded speech, extended the freedom of the city to the president of the United States. This trip was known at the time as "Swinging Around the Circle," and it was during this trip that he made such an attack upon Congress that one of the charges made against him on his impeachment was that he had committed high crimes and misdemeanors by assaulting one branch of the government. Some of the prominent Republicans in the state and county sided with Mr. Johnson, and the line was quite sharply drawn between Congress and the president. After President Johnson had made his speech in Utica, General Grant, who was in the party, was presented to the crowd by Hon. Charles H. Doolittle. The newspaper report says: "Hats were wildly flung upward, handkerchiefs waved, and from the wild cheering which greeted him, it was plain to see who was the man Utica came out to see." The newspaper report also says: "With Farragut and Secretary Seward, General Grant stood upon the rear platform and waved his farewell to the crowd." The Union-Republican state convention renominated Reuben E. Fenton for governor, and Stewart L. Woodford for lieutenant governor. The same party

held its county convention at Rome September 10th, and renominated Roscoe Conkling for representative in Congress, and Charles Northrup for county treasurer; the same party also nominated for members of assembly, first district, Levi Blakeslee; second district, Ellis H. Roberts; third district, Benjamin N. Huntington; fourth district, Leander W. Fiske. The Democrats nominated for governor John T. Hoffman, and Robert H. Pruyn, for lieutenant governor. In the county there was nominated an Independent Republican ticket, adopted by the Democrats, and it consisted of Palmer V. Kellogg for representative in Congress, and Griffith M. Jones for county treasurer; for members of assembly, first district, Peter Clogher; second district, James G. Preston; third district, George H. Sanford; fourth district, Nathaniel D. Bronson. It is doubtful whether there was ever a political canvass on local issues as exciting as this one, and the interest was centered in the congressional candidates. Palmer V. Kellogg was one of the men who had been instrumental in making Mr. Conkling the candidate for representative in Congress in opposition to Orsamus B. Matteson. After the election of Mr. Conkling in 1860, Mr. Kellogg and certain other Republicans called upon Mr. Conkling in regard to the appointments which would be made by President Lincoln. He received them in an arrogant manner, and, instead of accepting any suggestions from them, he said to them that when he wanted them he would call for them. It is easy to understand that these men were offended, and from that time onward they sought for an occasion to get even with Mr. Conkling. It was thought by them that the year 1866 was a favorable time to accomplish this end. Mr. Kellogg, therefore, accepted the Independent Republican and Democratic nominations, with a view of defeating Mr. Conkling. The writer was at this time a student in the law office of Mr. Conkling, and had the privilege of learning the inside of the campaign. Mr. Kellogg was a man of great wealth, spent his money liberally in the canvass, and unquestionably believed that he was to be elected. The campaign upon Mr. Conkling's side was most effective. He threw himself into the canvass with great energy, addressed Republican meetings in nearly every town and hamlet in the county, procured the list of the names of every voter in the county, had them classified as Republican, Democrat or Independent, and literature was distributed with great discrimination to every voter in the congressional district. An incident of great importance occurred the week before election. A workingmen's organization had appointed a committee to communicate with every candidate in the county upon the subject of legislation to better the condition of the workingmen. It was claimed that this committee had been corruptly controlled by Mr. Kellogg, or some of his followers, and on Thursday evening of the week before election a meeting was held in the city hall at which the committee made its report, recommending that the labor men support Mr. Kellogg for Congress, Mr. Clogher for member of assembly in the first district, Preston in the second district, Sanford in the third, all Democrats, and Fiske, Republican, in the fourth. This report produced a sensation in the meeting, and a number of workingmen, who were Republicans, protested against it, and finally started a counter-movement in the interests of Mr. Conkling. On the day following the meeting, a petition was circulated calling a meeting for Saturday evening to protest against the action of the committee, and to take such

action as should be thought proper in the premises. This meeting was held in Concert Hall, which stood where the U. S. government building now stands, and an enormous crowd attended. The great number of people could not be accommodated inside of the hall, and a meeting was organized in the street. The first important speech of the evening was made by F. X. Greenia of Rome, and it was very effective in demonstrating to the workingmen that they had been sold out by the committee, and that they should not support the candidates recommended by the committee which had made its report at the city hall. A motion was then made that Mr Conkling be invited to address the meeting, but that he should confine himself entirely to a discussion of the questions pertaining to the workingmen. A committee was appointed and he was brought before the meeting, and it is safe to say that he never made a more effective speech than he made on that occasion. At the opening of his address it was difficult to quiet the crowd in consequence of hisses and yells, but before he had finished he had so changed the sentiment that the meeting went wild with enthusiasm. He addressed himself that evening to the candidates of the two parties, and endeavored to show that in every instance the candidates nominated on the ticket with him had been favorable to the workingmen's interests, and those on the opposite ticket had been unfavorable. On the night of election both parties were extremely excited at their headquarters when the news of election came in. The ward in which Mr. Kellogg lived had given him an excellent vote, and his friends were confident that he was to be elected, but other parts of the city were more favorable to Mr. Conkling. The Republicans had assembled in Concert Hall, and there awaited the returns. At that time there was no rapid means of communication between Utica and the northern part of the county, neither telephone nor telegraph existing there at that time, and the only means of getting the report was to run a special train upon the Utica & Black River railroad from Boonville to Utica, to bring the returns to the city. This train arrived about 1 o'clock at night, and at that time it was believed that Mr. Conkling was elected, but when the train came in and the report was that he had carried the northern towns by about two thousand majority it was then certain that he was elected, and the wildest enthusiasm existed. He was in the hall, and had been called out repeatedly to address the great crowd assembled. As soon as it was reasonably certain that he had been successful different ones were called upon to address the meeting, and also a Mr. John Morgan of Deerfield, an excellent humorist, was called out repeatedly to entertain the crowd. Among other things which he did was to sing a song, which he said he had composed upon the political situation. Two verses of this song were as follows:

"I dreamed a dream the other night, when all around was still,
I dreamed I saw the Kellogg ship a coming up a hill;
With all the Copperheads on board, all dreaming of the future,
And wondering what their fate would be when landed up Salt River.

"The ship rode on, the storm prevailed, and Barber, he got ill,
But Goodsell was on board in time, and Smith to make his will;
They held a council on his case, and told him not to die,
For all the greenbacks were not gone they got of General Frye."



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT IN UTICA



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT VERONA



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT IN ROME



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT IN WATERVILLE

The individuals referred to in the verses were those with whom Mr. Conkling had had a bitter fight, and had worsted them in every instance, Frye being the provost marshal general, who had been removed from his position largely through the influence of Mr. Conkling. Smith was Judge Smith, who had bitterly attacked Conkling in the Republican convention of 1864. When it was finally determined that Mr. Conkling was elected John Morgan stepped to the front of the stage and said he had composed an epitaph to be placed upon the tombstone of the Kellogg party. It was as follows:

"Stranger, lightly tread,
For God's sake, let them lie;
For since they're dead we live in peace,
But Hell is in a Frye."

At this the audience went wild with enthusiasm, and Morgan was compelled to repeat it over and over again. The crowd finally left the hall, and it was swelled by great numbers in the street; a cannon and a band were procured, and from five to ten thousand people went up Genesee street to Mr. Kellogg's house; the cannon was fired, a dirge was played by the band, and one, Billy Phillips, delivered a funeral oration. If the proceeding might not be called disgraceful, to say the least, it was most extraordinary. Conkling had received a majority of 1,417; Northrup for county treasurer, 161; for members of assembly, first district, Blakeslee, 88 majority; second district, Roberts, Republican, 550; third district, Sanford, Democrat, 490; fourth district, Fiske, Republican, 571.

1867—A constitutional convention was to be held in 1867. From Oneida county Francis Kernan, Democrat, was elected as one of the delegates at large. Both parties made nominations of some of their most worthy men as delegates in the senatorial district. Richard U. Sherman, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Benjamin N. Huntington and George Williams were nominated by the Republicans, and ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals, Hiram Denio, ex-County Judge Othneil S. Williams, Thomas D. Penfield and George Graham were nominated by the Democrats. The Republican delegates were elected, and did excellent service in the convention, Mr. Sherman ranking with the leaders of the convention, and much of the time presiding, although William A. Wheeler, afterwards vice president of the United States, was president of the convention. It was in this year that Roscoe Conkling was elected to the United States Senate, and this left a vacancy in the office of representative in Congress. The Republican convention nominated Alexander H. Bailey for this vacancy; for state senator, Samuel Campbell; for sheriff, George F. Weaver; for county clerk, Arthur F. Brown, and for members of assembly, first district, John French; second district, Alanson B. Cady; third district, John J. Parry; fourth district, Ambrose Nicholson. The Democrats nominated for representative in Congress, John Stryker; for senator, George H. Sanford; for sheriff, Giles Hawley; for county clerk, James C. Bronson; for members of assembly, first district, William H. Chapman; second district, Oscar B. Gridley; third district, James Stevens; fourth district, George J. Flint. The campaign was one of no

special interest, and the result was as follows: For representative in Congress, Bailey, 667 majority; for senator, Campbell, Republican, 259; for sheriff, Weaver, Republican, 810; for county clerk, Bronson, Democrat, 75; for members of assembly, first district, Chapman, Democrat, 94; second district, Cady, Republican, 410; third district, Stevens, Democrat, 378; fourth district, Nicholson, Republican, 434.

1868—The impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, by the House of Representatives by a vote of 126 to 47, was the great event in the year 1868. The Republicans, generally, in the country sustained the Republicans in the House of Representatives on the question of impeachment, although on the trial the Senate failed to convict him, because of the fact that two or three of the most prominent Republicans in the Senate voted against conviction, and they were virtually driven out of the Republican party by their acts. The issues between the parties were still those that pertained to the war, and the logical candidate for the presidency was General Grant, who was nominated with great enthusiasm at Chicago, with Schuyler Colfax for vice president. The Republicans nominated John A. Griswold for governor, and Alonzo B. Cornell for lieutenant governor, and in Oneida county the following ticket was nominated: For representative in Congress, Alexander H. Bailey; for district attorney, Daniel Ball; for members of assembly, first district, Eli Avery; second district, Addison B. Tuttle; third district, Myron G. Beckwith; fourth district, Erastus Ely. The Democratic national convention was held in New York city, and was presided over by Horatio Seymour. After three days of unsuccessful endeavor to agree upon a candidate and failing, Mr. Seymour was nominated by acclamation, and reluctantly accepted the nomination. It is quite probable he realized that his election was doubtful, but he had received great honors from the party, and felt constrained to accept the nomination whether it would result in his election or defeat. Francis P. Blair was nominated for vice president. The Democrats nominated for governor, John T. Hoffman, and for lieutenant governor Allen C. Beach. The Democratic local ticket consisted of J. Thomas Spriggs for representative in Congress; Henry O. Southworth for district attorney; for members of assembly, first district, DeWitt C. Ray; second district, James M. Willard; third district, James Stevens; fourth district, Joel T. Comstock. Both parties went into the canvass with enthusiasm, and Governor Seymour, having established his headquarters at the Butterfield House in Utica, made that the mecca for the leading Democratic politicians of the country. It was, however, impossible to stem the tide in favor of the great hero of the war, and General Grant was elected by a large majority of the electoral vote, and carried the county by 1,317, although Seymour carried the state of New York by about 10,000 majority, and Hoffman, for governor, by about 26,900. It has been claimed that the result in the state was procured through the election frauds in New York city. Griswold, Rep., for governor carried the county by 1,260; Bailey, Rep., for representative in Congress, by 1,302; Ball, Rep., was elected district attorney by 1,262 majority; the members of assembly were elected as follows: first district, Avery, Rep., 45 majority; second district, Tuttle, Rep., 651; third district, Stevens, Dem., 304; fourth district, Ely, Rep., 709.

1869—No questions of importance were before the people of the county in the political campaign of 1869. There was, however, a division in the Republican party that continued from this time for many years; it consisted on one side of the friends of Roscoe Conkling, and on the other side of his political opponents in his own party. The Republicans nominated for state senator, Daniel B. Goodwin; for county treasurer, Charles Northrup; for members of assembly, first district, Samuel S. Lowery; second district, David B. Miner; third district, George A. Cantine; fourth district, James Roberts. The Democrats nominated for senator George H. Sanford; for county treasurer, George Barnard; for members of assembly, first district, Thomas J. Griffith; second district, Lewis H. Shattuck; third district, St. Pierre Jerred; fourth district, Thomas B. Allanson. The result of the election was as follows: Sanford, Dem., was elected senator by 26 majority; Northrup, Rep., treasurer, 791 majority; the members of assembly, first district, Lowery, Rep., 448; second district, Miner, Rep., 408; third district, Jerred, Dem., 620; fourth district, Roberts, Rep., 787.

CHAPTER XV.

1870—1879.

1870—The Republican state convention assembled at Saratoga, September 8, 1870, and nominated General Stewart L. Woodford for governor, and for lieutenant governor Sigismund Kauffman, and its county ticket was made up as follows: For representative in Congress, Ellis H. Roberts; sheriff, Lewis Gaylord; county clerk, Linus R. Clark; for members of assembly, first district, George W. Chadwick; second district, Sidney A. Bunce; third district, Erastus W. Graves; fourth district, Isaac McDougall. September 22 the Democratic state convention was held in Rochester and nominated for governor, John T. Hoffman, and for lieutenant governor, Allen C. Beach. At the Democratic county convention held at Rome, September 24, Abram B. Weaver was nominated for representative in Congress, Thomas D. Penfield for sheriff; James C. Bronson for county clerk; the Democrats also nominated for members of assembly, first district, Theodore P. Cook; second district, Joseph Benedict; third district, Thomas Mulhall; fourth district, Nathaniel Bronson. The Democrats were successful in the state and elected their governor, but Woodford carried Oneida county by a majority of 1,330; Roberts, Rep., was elected representative in Congress by a majority of 1,716; Gaylord, Rep., sheriff by 941; Clark, Rep., county clerk, by 1,478 majority; members of assembly, first district, Chadwick, Rep., by 648 majority; second district, Bunce, Rep., 693 majority; third district, Mulhall, Dem., by 398 majority; fourth district, McDougall, Rep., by 589 majority.

1871—The year 1871 was an off year, and there was no particular issue before the people except as to who should hold office. The Republicans nominated for senator, Samuel S. Lowery, for district attorney, David C. Stoddard, and for members of assembly, first district, Martin T. Hungerford; second district, Eleazer Beckwith; third district, William Jackson; fourth district, Albert L. Hayes. The Democrats nominated for senator, George H. Sanford; for district attorney, Lewis H. Babcock, for members of assembly, first district, William H. Barnett; second district, Joseph Benedict; third district, George K. Carroll; fourth district, Harry Weed. At this time Senator Lowery had become a potential factor in the Republican party of the county, and he carried the election by a majority of 1,457, while Stoddard, the Republican candidate for district attorney, carried the county by 845. The members of assembly elected were, first district, Hungerford, Rep., by 540 majority; second district, Beckwith, Rep., 715; third district, Carroll, Dem., 152; fourth district, Hayes, Rep., 658 majority.

1872—A presidential election was to be held in 1872, and a large number

of Republicans, who had been disappointed generally in not getting office or controlling patronage, were displeased with the administration of General Grant. They formed themselves into an organization known as the Liberal Republican party, and their chief object was to prevent the renomination of General Grant in this year. The foremost Republican to take this position was Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune. Greeley had become an old man, and had been greatly disappointed repeatedly in not obtaining that which he desired from the Republican party. His ability as a newspaper writer has been acknowledged throughout the entire country, and it is probably safe to say that he has never had his equal as a clear, forcible writer upon political subjects. The power of the Tribune had been so great, that in all localities of the state there were dovout followers of Horace Greeley, and this had the effect of drawing quite a percentage of Republicans into the Liberal Republican movement. The popularity of General Grant, however, was so great, that he was unanimously nominated by acclamation in the Republican national convention held in Philadelphia, and Henry Wilson was nominated for vice president. The Liberal Republican party had held a convention at Baltimore, and had nominated for president, Horace Greeley, and for vice president, B. Gratz Brown. This ticket was adopted by the Democrats, and the canvass was, therefore, between Grant, Republican, and Greeley, Liberal Republican, and in some respects it was quite peculiar. In 1864 the New York Tribune had been a powerful element in the canvass supporting General Grant, and among other things Mr. Greeley had said in his paper, "General Grant, the man who was never beaten and never will be." Little did he think at that time that in four years he was to be the candidate against General Grant, and that his prophecy should be so eminently true. The Republican state convention was held in Utica, August 22, and when it assembled it seemed to be conceded that William H. Robertson was to be the candidate for governor. He was present until the evening before the convention assembled, but returned home with the understanding that he was to be nominated. A number of candidates were presented to the convention, and the chairman arose and announced that the vote would be taken. Just at that instant Henry Clews advanced upon the platform and addressed the chair. The chairman, still standing, recognized the speaker, who stepped forward and in an eloquent speech presented the name of General John A. Dix as the candidate for governor. It was a thunderbolt in the convention. A delegate from Monroe arose and withdrew the name of Freeman Clark. Other delegates arose to second the nomination of Dix, and amid the greatest enthusiasm all other names were forgotten and General John A. Dix was unanimously nominated. It has been claimed that this dramatic event was planned by Roscoe Conkling; also that it was planned by Thurlow Weed; but, whoever planned it, it was a master stroke of political engineering. John C. Robinson was nominated by the convention for lieutenant governor. The local ticket consisted of, Ellis H. Roberts, for representative in Congress; for county treasurer, William McPherson; for members of assembly, first district, Nicholas A. White; second district, Henry J. Coggeshall; third district, Patrick H. Costello; fourth district, Daniel Walker. The Democrats and Liberal Republicans nominated for governor, Francis Kernan; for lieutenant governor, Chaun-

cey M. Depew; for representative in Congress, Richard U. Sherman; for county treasurer, Charles S. Griffin; for members of assembly, first district, Lewis H. Babcock; second district, Reuben S. Bingham; third district, George K. Carroll; fourth district, Charles B. Coventry. This campaign was as enthusiastic on the Republican side as any that has ever occurred within the county since that of 1840. Greeley was ridiculed because he had so often and so bitterly assailed the Democratic party, and now to be its candidate, the situation was peculiar. During the campaign he said, "I have been assailed so bitterly that I hardly know whether I am running for president or for the penitentiary." The result in the county was 3,248 for the Grant electors; 2,156 for Dix, Rep., for governor; 2,803 for Roberts, Rep., for representative in Congress; 2,609 for McPherson for county treasurer; the Republicans elected their members of assembly by the following majorities: first district, White, 135; second district, Coggeshall, 426; third district, Costello, 789; fourth district, Walker, 1,000.

1873—Nothing of importance occurred in the political arena of Oneida county during the year 1873. The usual excitement over candidates was not sufficient to arouse the county to enthusiasm, but the Republicans were generally successful at the polls. Their ticket consisted of Samuel S. Lowery for senator, George Benedict for sheriff, and James B. Paddon for county clerk; for members of assembly, first district, George W. Chadwick; second district, Arthur F. Brown; third district, John J. Parry; fourth district, Griffith O. Jones. The Democratic county convention met in Rome, October 8, and nominated for senator Enoch B. Armstrong; for sheriff, James C. Bronson; for county clerk, Egbert Bagg; for members of assembly, first district, Harvey D. Talcott; second district, George W. Cleveland; third district, Harvey S. Bedell; fourth district, John M. Whipple. The result of the election was that Lowery, Rep., for senator received 2,829 majority; Benedict, Rep., for sheriff, 948; Paddon, Rep., for county clerk, 2,006; and Republican assemblymen were elected by the following majorities: first district, Chadwick, 764; second district, Brown, 17; third district, Parry, 244; fourth district, Jones, 635.

1874—In 1874 there entered prominently into the politics of the state of New York a man who was destined to be a very important element, not only in state but in national politics—Samuel J. Tilden. He was nominated for governor by the Democratic state convention, September 18, and William Dorsheimer, for lieutenant governor. The Democrats named for supreme court judge, fifth judicial district, Albertus Perry; for representative in Congress, Scott Lord; for district attorney, Henry T. Utley; for members of assembly, first district, Richard U. Sherman; second district, Silas T. Ives; third district, Edward Lewis; fourth district, Harry Weed. The Republican state convention met in Utica and renominated Governor John A. Dix, and John C. Robinson for lieutenant governor; Milton H. Merwin was nominated for Supreme Court judge, fifth judicial district; for representative in Congress, Ellis H. Roberts; for district attorney, M. D. Barnett; for members of assembly, first district, George Chadwick; second district, John W. Boyle; third district, Stephen Cromwell; fourth district, Harrison Lillibridge. There was also an independent State ticket in the field, which was Myron H. Clark for governor, and James L. Bagg for lieutenant governor. For representative in Congress, Richard



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E. Sutton; for district attorney, Dean F. Currie; for members of assembly, first district, Harlow Skeels; second district, Silas Purdy; third district, James C. Longland; fourth district, William E. Clark. It has always been claimed by the friends of General Dix that many of his supporters in 1872, who desired to control him while he was governor but failed, turned against him in the election of 1874, and that this resulted in his defeat at this election. He carried the county of Oneida by a plurarity of 747. The local canvass centered upon the candidates for representative in Congress. Ellis H. Roberts and Roscoe Conkling had had political and personal differences, each accusing the other of acts that were unfriendly, and Scott Lord, the candidate of the Democratic party in this election was the law partner of Mr. Conkling. It is scarcely susceptible to argument that had Mr. Conkling and his friends supported Mr. Roberts there would have been no doubt about his election, but they found it a convenient time to punish him for what they deemed ingratitude, and, therefore, supported Judge Lord, who was elected by a plurality of 1,426; Merwin was elected to the Supreme Court bench, carrying Oneida county by a majority of 416; Barnett, Rep., for district attorney, was elected by a plurality of 167; and members of assembly, first district, Sherman, Dem., 255 plurality; second district, Ives, Dem., 175 plurality; third district, Lewis, Dem., 446; fourth district, Lillibridge, Rep., 525.

1875—It is doubtful whether an event more imposing ever occurred in Utica than that which occurred in 1875—the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland. This was an immense gathering of the veterans of the civil war. There were present President Grant, Generals Sherman, Hooker, Slocum, Fullerton, and many others who had won fame during the great war, and the city received them with open arms. The decorations were profuse, and at night the city was illuminated as it never had been before, and has never been since. The meetings were most impressive, and among the prominent civilians who took part were Horatio Seymour, Roscoe Conkling, Judge Doolittle, Francis Kernan and many others. Notable addresses were made by Governor Seymour and Roscoe Conkling, and a remarkable speech was made by General Sherman. Again an off year came in politics, and there was little excitement attending the conventions, and few candidates were anxious to be selected as the standard bearers. The Republican convention at Rome, September 22, nominated for senator, Theodore S. Sayre; for county treasurer, William McPherson; for members of assembly, first district, Arthur B. Johnson; second district, Sylvester Gridley; third district, Curtis J. Wright; fourth district, George B. Anderson. The Democrats on September 25, nominated for senator Josiah K. Brown; for treasurer Thomas B. Slingerland; for members of assembly, first district, Richard U. Sherman; second district, Silas T. Ives; third district, James H. Flanagan; fourth district, Walter Ballou. There was also an independent or Prohibition ticket which nominated for senator, Charles Avery; country treasurer, George B. Law; for members of assembly, first district, Timothy Parker; second district, Silas Purdy; third district, James Longland; fourth district, Otis P. White. The election returns showed that Mr. Sayre, Rep., for senator had received a plurality of 355; McPherson, Rep., for county treasurer, 493 plurality; for members of assembly, first district, Sherman, Dem.,

365 plurality; second district, Gridley, Rep., 1,065 plurality; third district, Flanagan, Dem., 123 plurality; fourth district, Ballou, Dem., 221 plurality.

1876—The Republican national convention assembled at Cincinnati, and after an earnest canvass for candidates Rutherford B. Hayes was nominated for president and William A. Wheeler for vice president; while the national Democratic convention at St. Louis nominated Samuel J. Tilden for president and Thomas A. Hendricks for vice president. At the state convention the Republicans nominated Edwin B. Morgan for governor, and Sherman S. Rogers for lieutenant governor. The Republican local ticket was nominated August 31 at a convention held at Rome, and consisted of William J. Bacon, for representative in Congress; Frederick G. Weaver for sheriff; Taliesin Evans for county clerk; and for members of assembly, first district, James Corbett; second district, Everett Case; third district, Benjamin D. Stone; fourth district, J. Robert Moore. The Democrats again nominated for governor Horatio Seymour. He was not at the convention, and when he was waited upon and the nomination tendered him he peremptorily declined. Lucius Robinson was named in his place for governor, and William Dorsheimer for lieutenant governor. Scott Lord was nominated for representative in Congress; for sheriff, James G. Preston; for county clerk, Thomas J. Griffiths, and for members of assembly, first district, Grove W. Bagg; second district, Joseph B. Cushman, 2d; third district, Spencer J. Upson; fourth district, Walter Ballou. Mr. Tilden made an excellent canvass of the state, and his great ability was manifested in the remarkable detail of his work. This was a very eventful campaign, in that both parties claimed the election of their candidate for the presidency, and it all turned upon certain electoral votes from southern states. It will be remembered that this was decided by a board consisting of certain senators and representatives in Congress, and this board, having decided by a vote of 8 to 7 that Mr. Hayes was elected, he became president, and Mr. Tilden ceased to be very active in politics from that time onward. The Republican presidential electors received a majority in Oneida county of 1,175. Morgan, Rep., for governor received 1,071 majority; Bacon, Rep., representative in Congress, 719; Weaver, Rep., for sheriff, 795; Evans, Rep., for county clerk, 1,435; and the Republican assemblymen were elected by the following majorities: first district, Corbett, 208; second district, Case, 247; third district, Stone, 638; fourth district, Moore, 424.

1877—The divisions in the Republican party that had been somewhat healed broke out anew in the campaign of 1877. The Republicans assembled at Rome in convention, October 3, and nominated for senator Sylvester Gridley; for district attorney, Milton D. Barnett; and the Republican candidates for members of assembly were, first district, William Jones; second district, Seth W. Peck; third district, Cyrus D. Prescott; fourth district, Seymour Jones. The Democrats nominated Alexander T. Goodwin for senator; James L. Bennett for district attorney; and for members of assembly, first district, James V. H. Scoville; second district, A. De Verney Townsley; third district, James D. Corcoran; fourth district, Robert H. Roberts. The Republican nominee for senator was supposed to be a friend of Roscoe Conkling, but the division in the party was so bitter at this time that there were a large number of Republicans

who would not vote for any candidate supposed to be a warm friend of Conkling. The Democrats, therefore, elected their candidate for senator, Mr. Goodwin, by a plurality of 1,145; while Mr. Barnett, Rep., carried the county by a plurality of 2,189 for district attorney. The result on members of assembly was as follows: first district, Jones, Rep., 188 plurality; second district, Townsley, Dem., 192 plurality; third district, Prescott, Rep., 148 plurality; fourth district, Roberts, Dem., 174 plurality.

1878—In 1878 the Republicans presented Cyrus D. Prescott, candidate for for representative in Congress; for county treasurer, John Kohler; for members of assembly, first district, Benjamin Allen; second district, Frank Sang; third district, Henry R. Jones; fourth district, H. Dwight Grant. The Democrats nominated for representative in Congress, J. Thomas Spriggs; for county treasurer, John DeRyther; for members of assembly, first district, Richard U. Sherman; second district, R. Wilson Roberts; third district, Thomas D. Penfield; fourth district, Robert Roberts. The canvass centered on members of assembly in the first district. It was conceded that the county would go Republican, but the situation in the first assembly district was an unusual one. Mr. Conkling resided in the district, and Benjamin Allen was a very strong friend of Mr. Conkling. Mr. Sherman, the candidate of the Democratic party in that district, had been one of Mr. Conkling's warmest friends, and it was at Mr. Sherman's house that Mr. Conkling was brought forth as a candidate for Congress when he was yet under 25 years of age. Both sides were determined to win in this election. The influences were so strong for Mr. Conkling and his friends that the district gave a substantial Republican majority, and Mr. Allen was elected by 509 plurality. In the second district, Sang, Rep., received a plurality of 254; third district, Penfield, Dem., 393 plurality; fourth district, Grant, Rep., 649 plurality; and, as was expected, the county gave 1,068 plurality for Prescott, Rep., for representative in Congress, and 1,686 plurality for Kohler, Rep., for county treasurer.

1879—The Republican state convention met in Saratoga in 1879 and nominated for governor, Alonzo B. Cornell, who was classed as a friend of Roscoe Conkling, which disappointed many Republicans, and they manifested no interest in the canvass. George G. Hoskins was nominated for lieutenant governor. The Democrats met in Syracuse, September 12, and nominated for governor, Lucius Robinson, and for lieutenant governor Clarkson N. Potter. The local Republican ticket was, for senator, George B. Anderson; for sheriff, Francis X. Meyers; for county clerk, Henry J. Coggeshall. The county ceased to have four members of assembly at this time, in consequence of a reapportionment giving Oneida county only three members, and the Republican candidates were: first district, Henry J. Cookinham; second district, James A. Douglass; third district, David Gray. The Democrats nominated for senator, James Stevens; for sheriff, Wilson Smith; for county clerk, Martin S. Gotry; and for members of assembly, first district, James V. H. Scoville; second district, Martin V. B. Warner; third district, Lewis R. Powell; Mr. Scoville also was supported by the Labor party. There was also a bolting Democratic ticket for governor, which resulted in the election of Cornell, although the combined vote against him was greater than that cast for him. The rest of the Republican ticket in

the state was elected. The result in the county was that Stevens, Dem., was declared to be elected by a plurality of 154. It was proposed by Mr. Anderson to contest the election, claiming that there had been fraud in the town of Westmoreland and that he (Anderson) was elected by about 100 plurality. The writer was present when this matter was considered at a conference of legislators held in Albany, and it was finally decided that the election should not be contested. The senator, who was chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, said in the hearing of the writer that there were too many Republicans in the senate already. Myers, Rep., for sheriff received a plurality of 2,996; Coggeshall, Rep., for county clerk, 1,002; and the Republican assemblymen were elected by the following majorities: first district, Cookinham, 137; second district, Douglass, 118; third district, Gray, 593.

CHAPTER XVI.

1880—1889.

1880—The year 1880 presented the Democratic party divided into two factions, the Regulars and the Kelly or Anti-Tilden party, and two conventions were held in Syracuse to elect delegates to the national convention. The Tilden element controlled, and the national convention nominated for the presidency General Winfield S. Hancock, and William H. English for vice president. The Republican national convention assembled in Chicago, and on the 36th ballot nominated for president James A. Garfield, and for vice president, Chester A. Arthur. The Greenback party also had a ticket in the field consisting of James B. Weaver for president and E. J. Chambers for vice president. The Republicans nominated for representative in Congress Cyrus D. Prescott; for county judge, William B. Sutton; for district attorney, William A. Matteson; and for members of assembly, first district, James Armstrong; second district, David G. Evans; third district, Thomas D. Roberts. The Democrats nominated Richard E. Sutton for representative in Congress; Thomas E. Kinney for county judge; for district attorney, William Townsend; and for members of assembly, first district, Joseph Joeressen; second district, Edward D. Evans; third district, Charles E. Fraser. This canvass was made almost entirely upon the tariff question. The Democrats declared in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and the Republicans declared in favor of the protection of home industries. There was also a violent attack made upon General Garfield, it being claimed that he had acted improperly in regard to money transactions while a member of Congress. This, however, produced little effect, and the tariff question was the all-absorbing theme during this exciting campaign. Immense meetings were held within the county, notably a Democratic meeting on September 16, in Utica, which was addressed by Governor Seymour, Francis Kernan, and other distinguished speakers. There was also an immense Republican meeting and torchlight procession at night on October 25. At this meeting General Grant was present, presided and made a brief speech. The meeting was addressed by Senator Conkling and Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts. In the evening the torchlight procession was made of up of uniformed Republican clubs, and Senator Conkling gave a public reception to General Grant. At the beginning of this campaign Mr. Conkling was lukewarm, and probably would not have taken an active part in it had it not been for the influence of General Grant. Conkling had been a delegate in the national convention, had advocated the nomination of General Grant, and Grant had received 306 votes in the convention, but a speech made by Garfield in nominating John Sherman produced a tremendous effect in the convention, and was the

means of the nomination of Garfield. This disappointed Conkling, and he was always jealous of Garfield, and on his return from the convention he criticised Garfield severely. The result of the election was that Garfield carried the state, and carried the county by a majority of 2,053. Prescott, Rep., for representative in Congress had a majority of 2,052; Sutton for county judge, 2,213; Matteson for district attorney, 1,660; while the Republican members of assembly were elected as follows: First district, Armstrong, 214; second district, Evans, 534; third district, Roberts, 1,255.

1881—The assassination and death of President Garfield changed the whole situation politically in the state of New York. The President had refused to make certain appointments desired by Mr. Conkling. Thomas C. Platt had been elected to the senate, and took his seat trammeled by promises that he had made to certain prominent Republican legislators just prior to his election. Mr. Conkling had asked, prior to election, that he should be allowed to name the secretary of the treasury and the collector of the port of New York. Mr. Garfield had declined to make that promise, but stated that he would accord such political favors as he was entitled to in consequence of his very prominent place in the party. At Albany during the canvass for U. S. Senator, the prominent candidates were friends of Mr. Conkling—Thomas C. Platt and Richard Crowley. Few, even, of Mr. Conkling's friends knew which of the two he favored, but the writer knows that he favored Mr. Platt, as he confided to some of his confidential friends. On the evening the caucus was to be held for the nomination of senator, Mr. Platt was asked to attend a conference at the Delevan Hotel. He did attend, and this conference consisted of the prominent Republican members of the senate. He was there told if he would support Senator William H. Robertson for any position for which the President should nominate him, they would nominate him, (Platt) for the United States Senate on the first ballot. Mr. Platt made this promise, and he was nominated on the first ballot. It was at that time supposed that Mr. Robertson would be nominated as Minister to France, but, instead of that, the President nominated him for Collector of the Port of New York. Mr. Conkling violently opposed the confirmation of Mr. Robertson. Mr. Platt informed Mr. Conkling of the promise he had made, and said to him that he could not live in the state of New York and not keep his promise. It was then suggested by Mr. Platt that they should resign, that the legislature was favorable to them, that they could both go back to the legislature, be re-elected, and then come to the senate untrammeled by promises. This was finally consented to by Mr. Conkling, and resignations were forwarded to Governor Cornell, but they failed of reelection, after a desperate struggle. From this time onward Mr. Conkling took no active part in politics. President Arthur and Mr. Conkling did not agree, and the relations between them ceased to be friendly. Memorial services were held throughout the country on the death of General Garfield, and a notable gathering assembled in the First Presbyterian Church in Utica, where addresses were made by Dr. Daniel G. Corey, Hon. William J. Bacon, Rev. Dr. Thomas Brown, and many others. The Republican party was rent in twain by this fight between the President and Mr. Conkling, and the Conkling party was known as the Stalwarts, while those who sided with the President were known as Halfbreeds. The

Republican county convention was held at Rome, October 12, and nominated for senator, Samuel H. Fox; for county treasurer, John Kohler; and for members of assembly, first district, Willard J. Scott; second district, J. Theodore Knox; third district, Frank A. Edgerton. The Democratic county convention was held in Rome, October 14, and Robert H. Roberts was nominated for senator; Henry Hopson for county treasurer; and for members of assembly, first district, H. Lee Babcock; second district, Morris R. Jones; third district, Charles J. Edic. The result of the election was that the Democrats elected Mr. Roberts senator by a plurality of 791; the Republicans elected Kohler, treasurer, by 33 plurality; and for members of assembly, first district, Patrick Griffin, an Independent Republican, was elected by a plurality of 114; second district, Jones, Dem., 140 plurality; third district, Edgerton, Rep., 613 plurality.

1882—The year 1882 found the Republican party still rent in twain, and when its state convention assembled at Saratoga it met under great difficulties. It is stated by Alexander, in his "Political History of the State of New York," that James S. Wadsworth was made a candidate for governor in the interest of Judge Charles J. Folger, who was the national administration candidate for governor, but this is an error. Mr. Wadsworth was first favored for the nomination in Oneida county, and the writer drew the resolutions, which were adopted in the Oneida county assembly district conventions, instructing the delegates to the Saratoga convention to favor the nomination of Mr. Wadsworth. The writer also served as chairman of the delegation in that convention. The meetings of the Wadsworth delegates were held in the writer's room in the United States Hotel, and the facts in regard to the case are that 68 delegates assembled in that room. There were several others favorable to the nomination of Wadsworth when the convention assembled, among whom was ex-Senator Madden. It was evident that these delegates had the control in the convention, provided they could be held together. A committee was appointed to meet the representative of Governor Cornell to agree upon organization of the convention, as the Cornell forces and the Wadsworth forces constituted a majority in the convention. The writer was chairman of the committee of the Wadsworth delegates, and he, with two others, Senator Lorin Sessions and Charles E. Ferrin, met U. S. Senator Warner Miller and Edmund Pitts, and it was agreed between them that Mr. Pitts should be selected as the temporary chairman of the convention. This committee made a report to the Wadsworth delegates on the evening before the convention, and their report was unanimously adopted. It was then also unanimously determined that every delegate in the room should vote for Mr. Wadsworth as long as his name was in the convention. The national administration's influence then began to have its effect. Tremendous inducements were offered to delegates who were in the interest of Mr. Wadsworth to vote for Senator Madden for temporary chairman, and these influences with others were so potential that twelve of the delegates violated their promise, refusing to vote for Pitts, and cast their votes for Madden, thus determining the policy of the convention. The result of this was that Charles J. Folger was nominated for governor, with B. Platt Carpenter for lieutenant governor; but the feeling was so intense that it was from that day an assured fact that whoever should be nominated by the Democrats for gov-

ernor would be elected. It fell to the lot of Grover Cleveland to be nominated by the Democrats for governor, with David B. Hill as lieutenant governor. The result of the election proved the folly of the action of the national administration party in controlling, in the manner that it did, the Republican Saratoga convention, and placed a former resident of Oneida county in the executive chair of the great state of New York. The local ticket nominated by the Republicans was for representative in Congress, Samuel H. Fox; for sheriff, Hugh P. Owens; for county clerk, Arthur Ballou; and for members of assembly, first district, Albert P. Seaton; second district, Ira C. Jenks; third district, Oscar F. Hulser. The Democrats nominated for representative in Congress J. Thomas Spriggs; for sheriff, Thomas D. Penfield; for county clerk, Henry Hopson; and for members of assembly, first district, William Townsend; second district, Clarence E. Williams; third district, Thomas B. Allanson. The division in the Republican party was manifested in the county as well as in the state, and Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate for governor, carried the county by 4,932 majority; Penfield, Democrat, was elected sheriff by 693 majority; Ballou, Republican, was elected county clerk by 225; and the Democratic assemblymen were elected by the following majorities: first district, Townsend, 765; second district, Williams, 2,087; third district, Allanson, 195.

1883—The year 1883 presented no events worthy of great attention among the political controversies in the county. The Republican state convention was held at Richfield Springs, but as no governor was to be elected it was rather a tame affair. The local Republican ticket was, for senator, Henry J. Coggeshall; for district attorney, William A. Matteson; and for members of assembly, first district, Joseph Joyce; second district, Clarence E. Allen; third district, T. James Owens. The Democrats nominated for senator, Thomas E. Kinney; for district attorney, William Townsend; and for members of assembly, first district, Joseph Marron; second district, Joseph Ackroyd; third district, Thomas B. Allanson. The result of the election was that Coggeshall, Rep., received a plurality of 1,054; Matteson, Rep., for district attorney, received a plurality of 823; and members of assembly were elected as follows: first district, Joyce, Rep., 524 plurality; second district, Ackroyd, Dem., 150 plurality; third district, Owens, Rep., 538 plurality.

1884—The congressional district in 1884 consisted of Oneida and Lewis counties and was known as the 23d district. The first meeting of delegates in this district was held at Boonville, April 18, for the purpose of electing delegates to the national convention, and the delegates chosen were William E. Scripture of Oneida and A. M. Lampher of Lowville; William S. Bartlett was nominated for presidential elector. The state convention was held in Utica and nominated delegates to the national convention, resulting in the selection of Andrew D. White, Theodore Roosevelt, John I. Gilbert and Edwin Packard as delegates at large, and the accrediting of the delegates selected by the different districts. James G. Blaine was the most prominent Republican candidate for the presidency, and these delegates at large were opposed to Mr. Blaine, while a good number of the delegates selected from the respective districts were favorable to his nomination. The national convention nominated Blaine for



MOHAWK RIVER AT THE FOOT OF GENESEE STREET, UTICA.
NEAR THE OLD FORD



MOHAWK RIVER AT THE FOOT OF GENESEE STREET, UTICA (THE OLD FORD),
AS IT NOW EXISTS. THE RIVER CHANNEL HAVING BEEN ENTIRELY
FILLED. THE NEW CHANNEL IS NOW FARTHER NORTHWARD

president, and John A. Logan for vice president. Henry J. Cookinham was nominated by the Republicans for representative in Congress at a convention held at Booonville, September 17, and the Republican county convention nominated for county treasurer, John R. Edwards; and the candidates for members of assembly were, first district, Benjamin Steber; second district, George P. Nock; third district, T. James Owens. Grover Cleveland was nominated by the Democrats for president, and Thomas A. Hendricks for vice president. J. Thomas Spriggs was renominated for representative in Congress by the Democrats at the convention held in Booneville, September 11, and at the Democratic county convention Pierre Becker was nominated for county treasurer; the Democrats nominated for members of assembly, first district, Thomas J. Griffith; second district, Lewis B. Sherman; third district, S. Mason Smith. There was also a Prohibition ticket in the field, consisting of Dr. Henty, of Lowville, for representative in Congress. Dr. Henty was not a Prohibitionist, but was put in nomination by the influence of the Anti-Blaine element for the purpose of defeating Mr. Cookinham for Congress, as the bolting Conkling Republicans supported Mr. Spriggs, as well as they did Mr. Cleveland. The campaign was one of the most bitter in the history of the country. Grover Cleveland was violently attacked, and his character assailed in almost every possible way. Mr. Blaine was also attacked, charged with dishonesty, incompetency, and of using his office as speaker of the house of representatives corruptly. Roscoe Conkling never forgot that Mr. Blaine and he had disagreed in the house of representatives, and that Blaine had characterized him as having "the strut of a turkey gobbler." Mr. Conkling, although at this time practicing law in New York City, came to Utica, called together his political friends, and endeavored to induce them to support Cleveland instead of Blaine at the approaching election. This appeal was not in vain, for in the Utica Press of October 24, there appears a paper signed by about one hundred of Mr. Conkling's friends styling themselves a "committee," which paper is a violent attack upon Mr. Blaine. One of the subdivisions of this paper reads as follows: "The lack of all statesmanship in his long congressional career which has failed to identify his name with any single affirmative act of well defined or conspicuous public importance, and in its negative character has contributed to the delay or defeat of many measures of wise legislation." When it is remembered that Mr. Blaine was the leader of the Republican side of the house of representatives, was one of the ablest speakers who ever presided over that body, that he was one of the best informed men in the entire country, was one of the most effective writers and speakers that the country has ever produced, to say the least, the statement of this committee is quite extraordinary. The county gave the Cleveland electors a plurality of 30, and the state gave him a plurality of 1,034, which, it has been charged, were fraudulently obtained by the manipulation of the returns in New York City by one, John O'Brien, who was a Conkling Republican, and at the head of the election department in that great city. Edwards, Rep., was elected county treasurer by 340 plurality, and the members of assembly elected were, first district, Steber, Rep., 22 plurality; second district, Sherman, Dem., 240 plurality; third district, Owens, Rep., 174 plurality.

1885—General Grant died in August, 1885, and memorial services occurred in Utica on August 9, an immense crowd assembling at the Opera House, and addresses were delivered by Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, Frederick G. Fincke, Charles H. Searle, Hon. Francis Kernan, and a letter was read from ex-Governor Horatio Seymour. After General Grant retired from public office he received great honor, all feeling of bitterness that had existed during the political campaign seemed to have been laid aside, and he was admired by the entire country, nowhere more than in Oneida county. He had visited the county on several occasions, had been the guest of Senator Conkling, and his gentleness, which was almost womanish, was most remarkable in a man who had been so terrible a warrior. In this year the Republicans nominated Ira Davenport for governor, and Joseph B. Carr for lieutenant governor, while the Democrats nominated David B. Hill for governor; Mr. Hill had succeeded to the executive chair of state because of the election of Mr. Cleveland to the presidency. Roswell P. Flower was nominated for lieutenant governor, but declined, and Edward F. Jones was nominated in his place. The Republicans nominated for senator, Henry J. Coggeshall; for sheriff, John Batchelor; for county clerk, M. Jesse Brayton; and for members of assembly, first district, Benjamin Hall; second district, Robert W. Evans; third district, Israel J. White. The Democrats nominated for senator, Abram Weaver; for sheriff, Robert A. Jones; for county clerk, LeGrange E. Scrafford; and for members of assembly, first district, Charles K. Grannis; second district, Lewis B. Sherman; third district, Willard T. Atwood. Hill was elected governor, and the result in Oneida county was that Coggeshall, Rep., for senator received a majority of 2,381; Batchelor for sheriff, 2,037 majority; Brayton, Rep., for county clerk, 1,282; all of the Republican members of assembly were elected, as follows: first district, Hall, 275; second district, Evans, 110; third district, White, 1,273.

1886—In 1886 the Republican congressional district convention met at Boonville and nominated James S. Sherman for representative in Congress, and this was the first appearance of Mr. Sherman in national politics. He had been elected Mayor of Utica by a large majority, had been chairman of the Republican county committee, and was thoroughly equipped by education and training to fill the office for which he had been nominated, as future results have clearly demonstrated. The county convention met in Rome, October 1, and nominated for district attorney Josiah Perry; for members of assembly, the Republicans nominated, first district, Benjamin Hall; second district, Robert W. Evans; third district, John C. Davies. The Democrats nominated for representative in Congress, J. Thomas Spriggs; for district attorney, Thomas S. Jones, and for members of assembly, first district, Charles K. Grannis; second district, Lewis B. Sherman; third district, Thomas D. Penfield. The result of this election was that Mr. Sherman, Rep., was elected to Congress by a plurality of 697; Jones, Dem., was elected district attorney by 129 plurality; and the Republican assemblymen were elected by the following pluralities: first district, Hall, 646; second district, Evans, 210; third district, Davies, 1,023.

1887—There was nothing in the year 1887 to excite public interest in the election, and everything moved on in an ordinary way. The Republicans nominated for senator, Henry J. Coggeshall; for treasurer, John R. Edwards;

and for members of assembly, first district, Michael H. Sexton; second district, George G. McAdam; third district, George Beatty, Jr. The Democrats nominated for senator John G. Gibson; for treasurer, George P. Russ; and for members of assembly, first district, J. Harry Kent; second district, Edward Kernan; third district, A. J. Sly. The result was as might have been expected, that the county gave a Republican majority, electing Coggeshall senator by a plurality of 1,243; Edwards, county treasurer by 1,712; and members of assembly, first district, Kent, Dem., 295 plurality; second district, McAdam, Rep., 265 plurality; third district, Beatty, Rep., 357 plurality.

July 14 President Cleveland, who had been recently married, visited Utica with his wife, and was entertained by Senator Kernan. In the evening a public reception was given at the Butterfield House, which was attended by a great number of people, and the impression made by Mr. Cleveland and his beautiful wife was most favorable. There was a particular interest manifested in the reception because of the fact that Mr. Cleveland had formely resided within the county at Clinton, and also at Holland Patent.

1888—Roscoe Conkling died in New York, April 18, 1888. His residence had always been retained in Utica, but his law practice was in New York, and he spent most of his time there, only occasionally coming to Utica, and when there he mingled very little with his former associates. It is supposed that he contracted a severe cold by undertaking to walk up Broadway from his office to his hotel during the great blizzard of 1888. Traffic was virtually suspended in the city, and it was substantially impossible to travel except upon foot, and when he arrived at the hotel he was near collapse. He was taken sick, and it resulted in an abscess behind the drum of the ear, which proved fatal. A committee, consisting of prominent Uticans, went to New York, accompanied the remains to Utica and to the cemetery. As prominent as he had been in his day, he left little to make his name prominent in the annals of the nation. The Republican congressional district convention, including Oneida and Lewis counties, was held at Boonville, May 23, to elect delegates to the national convention, and the delegates selected were Samuel R. Campbell and Henry Phillips. They were unpledged, but were supposed to be favorable to James G. Blaine, should he be a candidate for the presidency. The presidential elector nominated by this convention was J. S. Koster of Lewis county. The Republican national convention nominated General Benjamin Harrison for president, and Levi P. Morton for vice president, and this gave great satisfaction to the Republicans of Oneida county. Harrison was favorably known throughout the country, and the family to which he belonged had been one of the most prominent in the history of the country, as his great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, presided in the Continental Congress, his grandfather had been three times governor of Virginia, his father a prominent politician and candidate for Congress, himself governor of the state, United States senator, and general in the Union Army during the great Civil War. The Republican state convention convened at Saratoga and nominated Warner Miller for governor, and for lieutenant governor S. V. R. Cruger. The Republican congressional district convention met at Booneville, September 5, and renominated James S. Sherman for representative in Congress. The county convention nominated Thomas Wheeler

for sheriff, and for county clerk, Fred D. Haak. The Republicans nominated for members of assembly, first district, Adelbert D. Risley; second district, George G. McAdam; third district, Abisha B. Baker. The Democratic national convention renominated Grover Cleveland for president, and Allen G. Thurman for vice president. Governor Hill and lieutenant governor Jones were renominated by the Democratic convention in Buffalo by acclamation, and the Democrats in their congressional district convention nominated John D. McMahon for representative in Congress. In the Democratic county convention Richard E. Sutton was nominated for sheriff, and Charles H. Ballou for county clerk. For members of assembly the Democrats nominated, first district, Joseph H. Kent; second district, Erastus Tiffany; third district, Frederick H. Thompson, who declined, and one Knowlton, was a candidate, but received few votes. From the time Harrison was nominated he grew in public estimation, and his letter of acceptance was a masterly production. The campaign turned almost entirely upon the tariff question, and Mr. Harrison was elected, carrying the state of New York, his electors receiving a majority in the county of Oneida of 1,966. Miller, Rep., was defeated for governor, but carried Oneida county by a majority of 874. The result in the congressional district was the election of Mr. Sherman, and he carried the county of Oneida by 1,213 majority. Wheeler, Rep., was elected sheriff by a majority of 4,256; Haak, Rep., county clerk, by 2,915 majority; for members of assembly, first district, Kent, Dem., received 216 majority; second district, McAdam, Rep., 426 majority; third district, Baker, Rep., over Knowlton, 3,395 majority; it appears that there was really no opposing candidate to Mr. Baker.

1889—No particular importance attached to the political canvass of 1889, and the primary elections and conventions were held with the usual routine of business, attended and controlled by the professional politicians. September 13, the Republican county convention was held in Rome, and Henry J. Coggeshall was nominated for senator, and Myron W. VanAuken for district attorney. A political fight within the party was made against the nomination of Mr. VanAuken, and the defeated party resented the way they thought they had been treated, at the polls. The Republicans also nominated for members of assembly, first district, James H. O'Connor; second district, George G. McAdam; third district, Russell S. Johnson. The Democrats nominated for senator, James H. Flanagan; for district attorney, Thomas S. Jones; and for members of assembly, first district, John S. Siegrist; second district, James T. Dempsey; third district, the Democrats had no candidate, but the Prohibitionists nominated Andrew Hurlburt. The result was that Coggeshall, Rep., was elected senator by a majority of 1,046, but the bolting Republicans against Mr. VanAuken defeated him for district attorney, and gave Jones, Dem., a majority of 2,164; for members of assembly, in the first district, O'Connor, Rep., received a plurality of 323; second district, Dempsey, Dem., received 297 plurality; third district, Johnson, Rep., over the Prohibition candidate, received 3,624.

CHAPTER XVII.

1890—1899.

1890—The Republican congressional district, consisting of Oneida and Lewis counties, nominated for representative in Congress James S. Sherman, and the Democrats nominated Henry W. Bentley. The Republicans also nominated Theodore B. Davis for county treasurer, and for members of assembly, first district, James K. O'Connor; second district, Geo. G. McAdam; third district, Russell S. Johnson. The Democrats nominated for county treasurer Charles F. Barnard; for members of assembly, first district, Cornelius Haley; second district, James L. Dempsey; third district, Leonard E. Adsit. In this campaign the interest centered largely upon the candidates for representative in Congress. Mr. Sherman had been elected in 1888 over Mr. Spriggs, and had made changes in the post offices and other federal offices throughout the congressional district. This was accompanied by the usual disappointment of those who did not obtain positions, and it was resented by them at the polls. This feeling was manifested more strongly in the town of Westmoreland than in any other part of the congressional district. Mr. Sherman had been requested by some Republicans to appoint the wife of a deceased postmaster at Hampton, in the town of Westmoreland, who was a Democrat appointed by Mr. Cleveland, which he had refused to do, but made the appointment of one of the foremost citizens of the town. The result of the election was that whereas, the town should have given more than 100 Republican majority, it gave a majority for Mr. Bentley, and Mr. Bentley was elected by a plurality of 399. Barnard, Dem., was elected county treasurer by a plurality of 10, and the members of assembly, first district, Haley, Dem., received 715 plurality; second district, Dempsey, Dem., 168 plurality; third district, Johnson, Rep., 136 plurality.

1891—Governor David B. Hill, who had served as the executive of the state since the elevation of Cleveland to the presidency, was elected to the United States senate at the 1891 session of the legislature, but did not take his seat in Washington until January, 1892. He was the chief manipulator of Democratic politics in the state, and used his power to the aggrandizement of himself and his friends against all opposition. He procured the nomination in the Democratic state convention of Roswell P. Flower for governor, and for lieutenant governor William F. Sheehan. The Republicans nominated for governor J. Sloat Fassett, and for lieutenant governor John W. Vrooman. The local Republican ticket was for senator, Henry J. Coggeshall; for sheriff, Samuel H. Budlong; for county clerk, Rouse B. Maxfield; and for members of assembly, first district, T. Solomon Griffiths; second district, David C. Walcott; third district, C. Winfield Porter. The Democrats nominated for sena-

tor, Thomas E. Kinney; for sheriff, John C. Schreiber; for county clerk, Charles N. Felton; and for members of assembly, first district, Cornelius Haley; second district, Harry S. Patten; third district, Leonard E. Adsit. The result of the election in the state was the success of the Democratic party upon its state ticket, although Fassett, Rep., for governor received a pluraliy in the county of 266; Coggeshall, Rep., for senator, received a plurality of 1,567, while Schreiber, the Democratic candidate for sheriff, was elected by 1,240 plurality; Maxfield, Rep., for county clerk, received 91 plurality; and the members of assembly, first district, Haley, Dem., received 786 plurality; second district, Patten, Dem., 321 plurality; third district, Porter, Rep., 796 plurality.

1892—On September 8, 1892, occurred the death of ex-Senator Francis Kernan. It is not extraordinary praise to say of him that, with a single exception—Horatio Seymour—he was the most prominent Democratic politician who ever resided within the county of Oneida. A sketch of his life is given in another chapter of this work, but there was one thing about Mr. Kernan that should be said in this connection, which is this: He was an ardent partisan and never forsook his party, although he disapproved many times of its policy, and sometimes, also, of its candidates. During the reign of William Tweed, when Democratic politics were dictated by him in the state of New York, and during the corruptions in the legislature, Mr. Kernan was heard to say that, although he disapproved of the ticket and the policy many times, he thought it wiser to remain an active member of his own party or he would lose his influence for good. Perhaps this was a correct philosophy, and was exemplified in the life of Mr. Kernan, who invariably was on the side of economy and honesty in public office. His funeral occurred September 10, was attended by members of the bar, and every mark of respect was paid to his memory.

As 1892 was a year in which a president was to be elected, much interest was manifested upon the Democratic side as to the candidate. It was a foregone conclusion that President Harrison would be renominated, but it was also feared that he could not be elected, not because of any fault of his administration, but because of the passing of what was known as the McKinley Tariff Bill, which, it was claimed by the Democrats, raised duties to such an extent as to be injurious to the interests of the farmer and of the common people. President Harrison was renominated June 11, with Whitelaw Reid as the candidate for vice president. Grover Cleveland was nominated for the presidency by the Democrats with Adlai E. Stevenson for vice president. The Democrats made an aggressive campaign upon the tariff question, the people were frightened by the discussion of the McKinley law, and from the beginning of the canvass it was reasonably sure that Mr. Cleveland would be elected. For state engineer and surveyor the Democrats nominated Richard W Sherman, of Utica; for representative in Congress, Henry W. Bentley; for county judge, Charles A. Talcott; for district attorney, Edward Lewis; for members of assembly, first district, Cornelius Haley; second district, Harry S. Patten. For representative in Congress the Republicans renominated James S. Sherman; and its county ticket consisted of Watson T. Dunmore for county judge; George S. Klock for district attorney; members of assembly, first district, Samuel S. Lowery; second district, C. Winfield Porter; by a re-apportionment



RESIDENCE OF VICE PRESIDENT JAMES S. SHERMAN



RESIDENCE OF UNITED STATES SENATOR FRANCIS KERNAN

of senators and assemblymen in the state, Oneida county was assigned two members instead of three. The result of the election was that Cleveland, Dem., was elected president; Sherman, Rep., elected representative in Congress by a plurality in Oneida county of 562; Dunmore, Rep., county judge, by 530 plurality; Klock, Rep., district attorney, by 2,190 plurality; and members of assembly, first district, Haley, Dem., by 138 plurality; second district, Porter, Rep., by 142 plurality.

It was during this year that the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America was celebrated. A very large meeting was held in the First Presbyterian Church in Utica to commemorate this notable occasion, and a very able address was delivered by the Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.

1893—The year 1893 was an uninteresting year for the politics of the county. The Republicans nominated for county treasurer, William E. Richards, and for members of assembly, first district, Henry T. Hoeffer; second district, Joseph Porter. As this was a year for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention, and as the statute provided hat they should be elected by senatorial districts, the district consisting of Oneida, Lewis and Otsego counties required a convention of delegates from these three counties to make the nomination. The following ticket was nominated by the Republicans: Henry J. Cookinham, John C. Davies, of Oneida; Charles S. Mereness, of Lewis; and James W. Barnum and Abraham Kellogg, of Otsego. Henry J. Coggeshall was also nominated in this district for state senator. The Democrats nominated as delegates to the constitutional convention, Charles D. Adams, Thomas H. Stryker, Oscar F. Lane, Lowell S. Henry and T. Miller Reid; for state senator, Harry S. Patten; for county treasurer, Charles F. Barnard; for members of assembly, first district, Ernest J. Ellwood; second district, Charles N. Felton. No special interest was manifested in the election, although the most important part of it was the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The convention of 1867 had submitted a revised constitution, but it was rejected by the people, except as to the judiciary article, which was adopted. A feeling was strong in the state in favor of a radical revision of the constitution, and the Republican candidates for delegates were elected and carried the county by more than 2,000 majority. Senator Coggeshall received a plurality of 2,279; Richards, Rep., for treasurer, 2,143; and the Republican assemblymen in both districts were elected, in the first district Hoeffler receiving a plurality of 1,583, and Porter, in the second district, a plurality of 1,273.

1894—The Constitutional Convention assembled in May, 1894, and the delegates from Oneida county were well treated in the organization, Mr. Davies being made chairman of committee on railroads, and Mr. Cookinham being placed upon the committees of the judiciary, privileges and elections and suffrage. At the close of the convention Mr. Cookinham was appointed chairman of a committee to draft an address to the people of the state explanatory of the new constitution. The constitution as revised made material changes, was adopted in the convention by a vote of 95 to 45, and was ratified by the people by a large majority. One radical change in this revised constitution was made in the system of representation. The apportionment of senators

was according to senatorial districts, but a provision was placed in the constitution that no city, no matter how great its population or how many counties it should consist of, should have more than one-half of the senators. This provision, it is apparent, was intended to prevent the city of New York ever having a majority vote in the senate. The Republican local ticket consisted of James S. Sherman, for representative in Congress; Van R. Weaver, for sheriff; Garry A. Willard, for county clerk; and for members of assembly, first district, Henry P. Hoeffler, second district, William Carey Sanger. The Democrats nominated for representative in Congress, John D. Henderson; for sheriff, Adrian Lee; for county clerk, John C. Schreiber; and for members of assembly, first district, Thomas D. Watkins; second district, James L. Dempsey. The congressional district had been changed by a new apportionment, and Oneida and Herkimer counties now constituted the 23d district. The Republican state convention had nominated for governor, Levi P. Morton, and for lieutenant governor, Charles T. Saxton. The Democrats again placed before the people as a candidate for governor David B. Hill, and for lieutenant governor Daniel P. Lockwood. Hill was in the ascendency in his party, and unquestionably desired another candidate for governor, but it was difficult for him to induce a candidate of his liking to accept the nomination, and he was compelled to fill the position himself to hold his party together. This, however, was not entirely successful, for the anti-Hill element of the party nominated Everett P. Wheeler for governor, and adopted Daniel P. Lockwood for lieutenant governor. The result in the state was most disastrous to Hill, as he was defeated by an enormous majority. The result in Oneida county was a plurality for Morton, Rep., for governor of 3,717; Sherman, Rep., representative in Congress, 4,478 plurality; Weaver, Rep., candidate for sheriff, 4,387 plurality; Willard, Rep., county clerk, 3,457 plurality; the Republican members of assembly were elected as follows: first district, Hoeffler, 2,236 plurality; second district, Sanger, 2,213 plurality.

1895—The most important office to be filled locally in 1895 was that of justice of the Supreme Court. Irving G. Vann of Onondaga, and William E. Scripture of Oneida, were nominated for this office upon the Republican ticket. The county ticket consisted of Frederick G. Weaver for senator, and George S. Klock for district attorney. The revised constitution having been adopted Oneida county was allotted three assemblymen instead of two, and the Republicans nominated in the first district, Henry P. Hoeffler; second district, William Carey Sanger; third district, William B. Graves. At the Republican county convention held at Rome, Senator Coggeshall appeared and was supported by a minority of the convention. Having failed to obtain the coveted prize he bolted with others, and he was nominated for senator by the bolters, and adopted by the Democrats as their candidate for senator. The Democrats made no nomination against Vann for justice of the Supreme Court, but nominated Theodore L. R. Morgan against William E. Scripture. For district attorney, William J. Kernan; for members of assembly, first district, Walter Embly; second district, James L. Dempsey; third district, D. Francis Searle. The canvass during this year centered upon the candidates for senator. Mr. Coggeshall had received great favors from the Republican party—

no charge was made against the party because he was not nominated—he had been fairly defeated in the convention, but, refusing to submit to the will of the majority, he seized the occasion, and, unquestionably having been promised the support of the Democratic organization in case he should bolt the Republican convention, consented to this arrangement, and carried the county against Mr. Weaver by 4,763 majority. Scripture, for justice of the Supreme Court, received a majority in the county of 3,736, while Klock, Rep., for district attorney, carried the county by a majority of 3,794; the result upon members of assembly was, first district, Embly, Dem., 375 majority; second district, Sanger, Rep., 705 majority; third district, Graves, Rep., 1,141 majority.

1896—The defeat of President Harrison in 1892 was accomplished by the effective way the Democratic party had treated the McKinley tariff law, and after three years of Democratic control under Cleveland it would seem that the people came to the conclusion that they had made a grievous error, and at the Republican national convention William McKinley of Ohio, chairman of the committee that had framed the McKinley bill and the man from whom it derived its name, was nominated for president, with Garrett A. Hobart as the candidate for vice president. In New York state Frank S. Black was nominated for governor, with Timothy L. Woodruff for lieutenant governor. James S. Sherman was again nominated for representative in Congress by the Republicans; William E. Richards was renominated for county treasurer, and the assembly ticket consisted of, first district, George E. Philo; second district, William Carey Sanger; third district, William B. Graves. The Democrats nominated for president William J. Bryan, with Arthur Sewall for vice president; for governor, Wilbur F. Porter, and for lieutenant governor Frederick Schraub; for representative in Congress, Cornelius Haley; for county treasurer, Charles T. Hayden; for members of assembly, first district, Walter Embly; second district, Arnon G. Williams; third district, John J. Dooley. The canvass was made entirely upon the tariff issue, and McKinley, being the embodiment of the protection principle, had enthusiastic support from manufacturers generally throughout the country, and, as Oneida county is so largely interested in industries that require protection, he swept the county by the unprecedented plurality of 7,706, and Black received a majority of 5,607 for governor. Sherman was re-elected for Congress by a plurality of 7,283; Richards re-elected treasurer by 7,421; and the members of assembly, first district, Philo, Rep., received 1,101 plurality; second district, Sanger, 2,348 plurality; third district, Graves, 2,494 plurality. This unprecedented vote in Oneida county was due to the fact that after the election of Mr. Cleveland the Democrats had control of both branches of Congress and passed what was known as the Wilson tariff law, which was in principle a tariff "for revenue only" law, and it had caused a great financial depression, most favorable to the Republicans in the canvass, and undoubtedly produced an extraordinary result in every commercial and industrial center.

1897—The excitement over the election of 1896 had passed over, and again there came an off year in 1897. Little interest was felt in the election, and again the politicians had their own way in nominating whoever they saw fit,

and the people acquiesced in their choice. The Republicans nominated for sheriff, William H. Reese; for county clerk, George D. Frank; for members of assembly, first district, John Williams; second district, Louis M. Martin; third district, John E. Mason. The Democrats nominated for sheriff, Michael Doll; for county clerk, Joseph Wurz; and for members of assembly, first district, Cornelius Haley; second district, Daniel D. McElhenny; third district, John Singleton. The returns of the election showed that the county had been carried by the Republicans by large pluralities, Reese, for sheriff receiving 3,238; Frank, for county clerk, 3,665; and the members of assembly, first district, Williams, 430; second district, Martin, 1,410; third district, Mason, 1,719.

1898—The war between the United States and Spain had brought to the front a man, of whom it could not be said that he was unknown in New York politics at that time, but who came forward with tremendous strides until he became in the public eye the foremost American of the times—Theodore Roosevelt. He was nominated for governor by the Republicans in 1898, and Timothy L. Woodruff received the nomination for lieutenant governor. From this time onward Mr. Roosevelt was a potential element in the Republican party until the fall of 1910. The Republicans again renominated James S. Sherman for representative in Congress; and the Republican county convention apparently forgot the bolting of Mr. Coggeshall two years before, and nominated him again for state senator; for county judge, Watson T. Dunmore; for district attorney, Timothy Curtin and for members of assembly the Republicans nominated, first district, John Williams; second district, Louis M. Martin; third district, John E. Mason. The Democrats nominated Augustus VanWyck for governor, and Elliot Danforth for lieutenant governor; for representative in Congress, Walter Ballou; for senator, Thomas D. Watkins; for county judge, D. Francis Searle; for district attorney, James W. Rayhill; for members of assembly, first district, William J. Sullivan; second district, Joseph B. Cushman; third district, William S. Thomas. Mr. Roosevelt, who at the time was immensely popular in the state, made a canvass, and was received with every manifestation of enthusiastic support. Mr. VanWyck also made a canvass, and, although his party made a strenuous effort to carry the state, the Roosevelt ticket was successful. Mr. Roosevelt carried the county by a plurality of 1,377; Sherman by a vote of 1,906 plurality, but Senator Coggeshall's plurality dwindled down to 56; Dunmore, Rep., for county judge, 1,432 plurality; Curtin, Rep., for district attorney, 312 plurality; members of assembly, first district, Sullivan, Dem., 1,176 plurality; second district, Martin, Rep., 622 plurality; third district, Mason, Rep., 1,370 plurality.

1899—Nothing of importance in the political field occurred in 1899, and a light vote was cast at the election. The Republicans nominated General Rufus Daggett for county treasurer, and the assembly ticket consisted of, first district, William E. Richards; second district, Louis M. Martin; third district, Edward M. Marson. The Democrats nominated for county treasurer James H. Flanagan, and for members of assembly, first district, William Sullivan; second district, Joseph B. Cushman; third district, Frank Z. Jones. Flanagan, Dem., carried the county for treasurer by 280 plurality; members

of assembly, first district, Sullivan, Dem., 666 plurality; second district, Martin, Rep., 1,110 plurality; third district, Mason, Rep., 4,162 plurality.

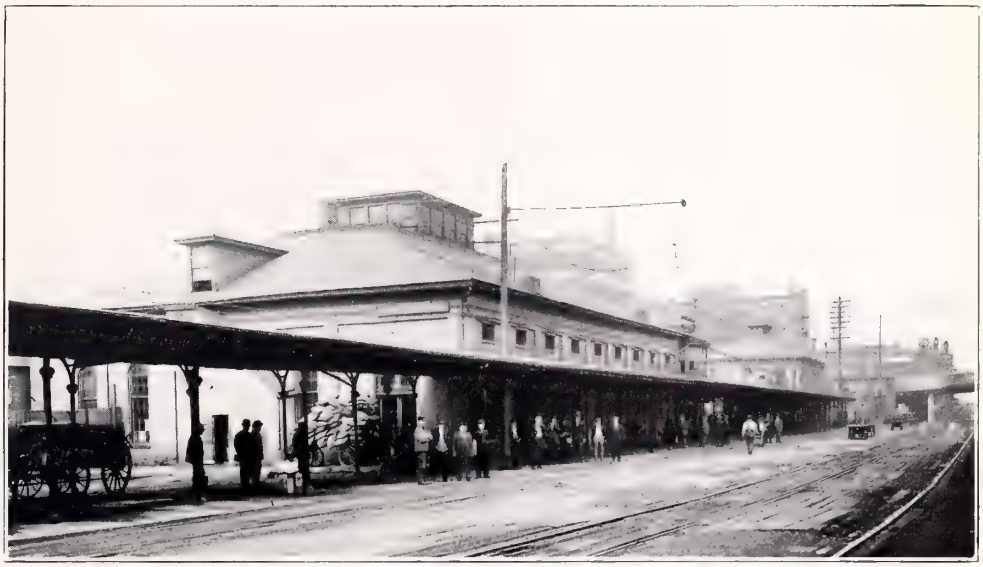
It was during this year that Vice President Hobart died suddenly. He was a man of great ability, and up to that time there had scarcely been a vice president who had so impressed himself upon the public mind as Mr. Hobart. He died November 22, and due honors were paid to him because of his great worth and high position he occupied in the nation and in his party.

CHAPTER XVIII

1900—1912

1900—The administration of President McKinley had been such that no Republican assumed to become a candidate against him for renomination. He was renominated at the Republican national convention, and Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for vice president. The Republicans nominated Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., for governor, and Timothy L. Woodruff for lieutenant governor; Robert MacKinnon was nominated for presidential elector; again James S. Sherman received the nomination for representative in Congress; and the Republican county convention nominated for senator, Garry A. Willard; for sheriff, Lincoln E. Brownell; for county clerk, Joseph Porter; and for members of assembly, first district, Michael J. McQuade; second district, Fred J. Brill; third district, Edward M. Marson. The Democrats nominated for president, William J. Bryan, and for vice president Adlai Stevenson; for governor John B. Stanchfield, and for lieutenant governor, William F. Mackey; for representative in Congress, Henry Martin; for senator, Leonard E. Adsit; for sheriff, William J. Sullivan; for county clerk, Robert Lockhart; for members of assembly, first district, Frank J. Bugental; second district, William J. Butler; third district, Omar R. Brayton. This campaign was very interesting because of the personality of Mr. Bryan. He had the peculiar notions upon finance which were not approved of by many of the leading men in his own party. He was a brilliant orator, and one of the most successful campaign speakers in the entire country, had been nominated against the judgment of men of his own party who were interested in large financial institutions, and they feared, if elected, he would undertake to carry out some of his, as they called them, visionary ideas. No question was ever made as to his honesty, and he was highly respected as a man. The large financial centers, however, could not support him, and in Oneida county the result was what might have been expected, that the county gave a very large Republican majority, and elected all of its candidates for minor offices. Mr. McKinley received a plurality in the county of 6,386; Odell, for governor, 5,066 plurality; Sherman, for representative in Congress; and the Republican county convention apparently sheriff, 3,367; Porter, for county clerk, 3,286; for members of assembly, first district, McQuade, 5,801; second district, Brill, 1,754; third district, Mason, 2,235.

1901—The greatest industrial event in the United States during the year 1901 was the holding of the Pan American Fair at Buffalo. Early in September President McKinley visited the fair, and in the great hall prepared for such occasions he delivered a very eloquent, statesmanlike and excellent address.



NEW YORK CENTRAL STATION, UTICA

A few moments after an assassin approached him, having a pistol concealed in his hand, and shot him. It can be said to the credit of the police that the assassin would have been torn in pieces except for their interference. Although the president lingered for a few days he died at Buffalo, and this made Theodore Roosevelt president of the United States. The death of McKinley produced a tremendous effect throughout the country, as he was admired by every one and was a conservative and safe ruler. Mr. Roosevelt was considered erratic, and for some time uncertainty reigned in financial affairs. A series of memorial services were held throughout the country, and a notable one in the First Presbyterian church in the city of Utica on September 19, which was addressed by Rev. Dr. Willard A. Bartlett, who was a personal friend of President McKinley. The political affairs in central New York, although much disturbed by the death of McKinley, moved on in their usual way, and local politicians took charge of the conventions and produced such results as they thought wise. The Republicans nominated for district attorney, Timothy Curtin; and the members of assembly were, first district, Michael J. McQuade; second district, Frederick J. Brill; third district, Edward M. Marson. The Democrats nominated Seymour E. Spinning for district attorney, and for members of assembly, first district, Thomas A. Mortimer; second district, George H. Green; third district, John B. Coughlin. No particular interest was manifested in this campaign, and the Republicans were successful, as they should be in a county which is so largely Republican, except in years when dissensions in that party hand over some of the offices to the Democrats. Curtin, for district attorney, received a plurality of 3,272; and the Republican members of assembly were elected as follows: first district, McQuade, 55 plurality; second district, Brill, 861 plurality; third district, Mason, 1,834 plurality.

1902—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., had for several years been chairman of the Republican state committee. He was an ex-congressman, and was candidate for the Republican nomination for governor in 1902. Although he had bitter opponents in the party he succeeded in obtaining the nomination, and for lieutenant governor Frank W. Higgins was nominated. Higgins was a state senator, and a man of ability and high character. For representative in Congress James S. Sherman was again renominated. In the Republican county convention a bitter contest occurred over the nomination for senator, and William E. Lewis was finally the successful candidate, but his nomination was not received by a portion of the party with high favor. For county clerk the Republicans nominated Harry G. Lake; for treasurer, Henry W. Roberts; for members of assembly, first district, Michael J. McQuade; second district, Fred J. Brill, third district, John C. Evans. The Democratic party nominated for governor Bird S. Coler, and for lieutenant governor, Charles N. Bulger; for representative in Congress, Edward Lewis; for senator, William Townsend; for county clerk, Herman Clark; for treasurer, Leonard E. Adsit; for members of assembly, first district, Thomas A. Mortimer; second district, Edwin E. Dorn; third district, William H. Goetz. The campaign was carried on chiefly between the candidates for senator and clerk.

A bitter contest over the election of a justice of the Supreme Court in the Fifth judicial district occurred in this year. John C. Davies of Camden, this county, was nominated by the Republicans, which was distasteful to some of the party, who immediately took steps to put an independent candidate in the field. This was done by petition signed by, as was claimed, over two thousand electors. The independent candidate selected was Watson M. Rogers, of Watertown, who was also a Republican. He was endorsed by the Democratic party, and was elected by a majority of about ten thousand, carrying Oneida county by a majority of 1,788. Mr. Rogers was a lawyer of good standing, and had been district attorney of Jefferson county. Mr. Davies had twice been attorney general of the state, was prominent in the Republican party, and his experience in public affairs was far greater than that of Mr. Rogers.

The result of the election was to place Governor Odell again in the executive chair of state, although he carried Oneida county by only 163 plurality; Mr. Sherman, Rep., for representative in Congress, received 1,764 plurality; Townsend, Dem., for senator, received 221 plurality; Clark, Dem., for county clerk, 371 plurality; Roberts, Rep., for treasurer, 1,797 plurality; for members of assembly, first district, Mortimer, Dem., received 421 plurality; second district, Brill, Rep., 267 plurality; third district, Evans, Rep., 1,167 plurality.

1903—It was not all harmony in the Republican ranks as they approached their conventions in 1903. Sharp controversies were going on in regard to candidates, but the county convention settled this by the nomination of William T. Binks for sheriff, and for members of assembly, first district, Henry L. Gates; second district, Jay A. Pratt; third district, John C. Evans. The Democrats nominated for sheriff, Samuel H. Jones; for members of assembly, first district, Thomas A. Mortimer; second district, William H. Squires; third district, Charles J. Durr. As is frequently the case some particular candidate upon the ticket concentrates the work of the different parties, which sometimes occurs upon an office comparatively insignificant, but in this case they centered upon the office of sheriff, and the result was the election of Jones, the Democratic candidate, by a majority of 1,407; for members of assembly, first district, Mortimer, Dem., received 73 majority; second district, Pratt, Rep., 3 majority; third district, Evans, Rep., 886 majority.

1904—The administration of President Roosevelt, although disappointing to many Republicans, was of such a character as to commend him for renomination, and he received a unanimous renomination at the Republican national convention, and Charles W. Fairbanks was nominated for vice president. The Republican state convention nominated Lieutenant Governor Frank W. Higgins, for governor, and M. Linn Bruce for lieutenant governor. For representative in Congress James S. Sherman was renominated; for senator, Henry J. Coggeshall again appeared as the nominee of the Republican party; Emerson M. Willis was nominated for district attorney, and the assembly ticket was made up as follows: first district, Henry L. Gates; second district, Jay H. Pratt; third district, John C. Evans. The Democrats nominated for president Alton B. Parker, and for vice president, Henry Gassaway Davis; for governor, D. Cady Herrick, and for lieutenant governor, Francis Burton Harri-

son; for representative in Congress, Prof. William H. Squires; for senator, Howard C. Wiggins; for district attorney, P. H. Fitzgerald; for members of assembly, first district, Thomas A. Mortimer; second district, Albert C. Salisbury; third district, Dwight H. Colgrove. Parker proved to be a weak candidate, and made some mistakes by public utterances and communications to the press, and Mr. Roosevelt swept the country like a whirlwind. The Republicans elected their entire ticket in Oneida county by large pluralities. Mr. Roosevelt carried the county by 5,202; Higgins, for governor, by 2,084; Sherman, for representative in Congress, 3,591; Coggeshall, for senator, 1,972; Willis, for district attorney, 4,485; members of assembly, first district, Gates, 128; second district, Pratt, 857; third district, Evans, 1,851.

1905—For many years the Prohibition party has had a ticket in the field in Oneida county, sometimes nominating candidates for every office, and at other times nominating only for certain offices. There have been also for a number of years other tickets in the field, but the votes given to the candidates of these minor parties have been so insignificant that it is thought wise not to enter into that question here. The Prohibition vote has decreased instead of increasing, but it is altogether probable that some of the other parties will increase in numbers, as, for instance, the Socialistic party, which is a new party in this part of the country, although it is probably destined to cut quite a figure in politics in the future. After the strenuous campaign of 1904, the political energy seemed to have spent itself, and in 1905 but little interest was taken in the election. The Republicans nominated for county clerk, Alfred J. Bromley; for treasurer, Henry W. Roberts; and for members of assembly, first district, Henry L. Gates; second district, Jay H. Pratt; third district, John C. Evans. The Democrats nominated for county clerk, Gervase M. Flower; for treasurer, Robert C. Fehrmann; for members of assembly, first district, Louis F. Vogel; second district, John W. Spring; third district, Willard J. Teelin. It would seem that the Republicans had not forgotten to vote this year, although they took little interest in the election, and they made a clean sweep in the county, electing Bromley clerk by a plurality of 3,743; Roberts treasurer by 3,380; members of assembly, first district, Gates, 571; second district, Pratt, 1,337; third district, Evans, 1,099.

1906—The year 1906 brought to the front a new man in state politics on the Republican side—Charles E. Hughes, a lawyer of New York City, who had been selected to investigate the insurance companies, and had won quite a reputation in his work in that direction. He was Mr. Roosevelt's candidate for governor, and his selection was acquiesced in generally throughout the state, and he received the nomination, with M. Linn Bruce as the candidate for lieutenant governor. The Republicans nominated for justices of the Supreme Court in the Fifth judicial district Peter B. McClennan of Syracuse, and Pascal C. J. DeAngelis of Utica. Again James S. Sherman was nominated for representative in Congress; John C. Evans was nominated for senator; Fred E. Swancott for sheriff; and for members of assembly, first district, Merwin K. Hart; second district, Ladd J. Lewis, Jr.; third district, A. Grant Blue. The Democratic party in the state was rent asunder by the prominence which had been obtained by William Randolph Hearst, the proprietor of the

New York American. Many of the better class of Democrats opposed him as an improper man to be nominated for the office of governor, but, with his influence and with his paper at his back he succeeded in capturing the nomination, with Lewis Stuyvesant Chandler as the candidate for lieutenant governor; for justice of the Supreme Court the Democrats adopted Peter B. McClennan, because he was already a justice and had served fourteen years; and they nominated against Mr. DeAngelis, Owen M. Reilly; for representative in Congress, James K. O'Connor was nominated; for senator, Joseph C. Ackroyd; for sheriff, Frederick Gilmore; for members of assembly, first district, Louis F. Vogel; second district, John W. Bell; third district, Charles Knight. The canvass was intensely interesting. Mr. Hearst flooded the country with the most extraordinary literature. One of the most eventful circumstances in the campaign occurred at Utica. Mr. Elihu Root, who was secretary of state in the cabinet of President Roosevelt, came to Utica for the purpose of making a political speech. It was understood that Mr. Root voiced the sentiment of the national administration, and his speech was printed, not only in the principal papers of the state, but throughout the entire nation. It was a most extraordinary effort, and was such an arraignment of Mr. Hearst that no answer could be made. The plan of Mr. Hearst, in distributing his literature, was to follow Republican speakers with his emissaries; this was done in Utica, and his paper, bitterly attacking Republican candidates, the president and Mr. Root, was distributed in the streets by the thousands upon the night that Mr. Root delivered his address. But his methods seemed to work against him instead of in his favor, and were resented by many of the thinking Democrats. The result in the state was to give Hughes a large plurality, and he carried the county of Oneida by 3,420; DeAngelis, for justice of the Supreme Court, received 5,347 plurality; Sherman, for representative in Congress, 2,508 plurality; Ackroyd, Dem., for senator, received a plurality of 485; Gilmore, Dem., for sheriff, 529 plurality; the Republican members of assembly were elected as follows: first district, Hart, 149 plurality; second district, Lewis, 1,555 plurality; third district, Blue, 1,686 plurality.

1907— In 1907 the political situation had not been changed materially from the year before, and the canvass was carried on in its ordinary way in an off year. The Republicans nominated for district attorney, Emerson M. Willis, and for members of assembly, first district, Merwin K. Hart; second district, Ladd J. Lewis, Jr.; third district, A. Grant Blue. The Democrats nominated for district attorney William M. Arthur; for members of assembly, first district, Monroe C. Teller; second district, Frank T. Watson; third district, Charles Knight. As the Republican party was united in this election there was little hope for any of the candidates on the Democratic ticket, and Mr. Willis for district attorney carried the county by a plurality of 4,042; for members of assembly the result was as follows: first district, Hart, 1,510; second district, Lewis, 1,834; third district, Blue, 1,066.

1908—Again in 1908 the people were confronted with a presidential election. On the Republican side there was but one name that was prominent as the probable candidate for this office, and that was William Howard Taft of Ohio. Mr. Taft had served as judge of the circuit court of U. S., and

presiding judge of the circuit court of appeals; had been governor-general of the Philippine Islands; was secretary of war in President Roosevelt's cabinet, and was in good repute. It cannot be said, however, that his candidacy met with the general approval of the Republicans throughout the country. The President, however, had selected him as the candidate, and all the influence of the national administration in the hands of Mr. Roosevelt was used to secure his nomination, and this was accomplished and was accepted by the Republicans without serious disappointment. There were many candidates for the vice presidency. It cannot be said, however, that the successful candidate made himself a candidate at any time during the canvass. James S. Sherman of Utica had served five terms as representative in Congress, was among the most effective legislators in the house of representatives, extremely popular with his fellow members, and a majority of the Republicans of the House desired his nomination, although it was not desired by Mr. Roosevelt. The convention in making up the ticket, however, in its wisdom decided that Taft and Sherman would be the strongest combination that could be made, and Mr. Sherman, therefore, was nominated with great enthusiam. On his return to Utica he was received with every mark of respect, Democrats as well as Republicans joining in the great reception tendered him. For Governor the Republicans renominated Charles E. Hughes, and for lieutenant governor Horace White, of Syracuse; the Republican congressional convention assembled at Herkimer and nominated Charles S. Millington, a banker of Herkimer, for representative in Congress, a man of excellent standing in the community; the Republicans also nominated for senator, Frederick M. Davenport; county clerk, Charles A. G. Scothon; treasurer, James T. Somers; for members of assembly, first district, Merwin K. Hart; second district, Ladd J. Lewis, Jr.; third district, Robert C. Edwards. Again in the Democratic national convention Mr Bryan loomed up as the presidential candidate, and his party, against the judgment of many of its foremost men, were compelled to accept him, with John W. Kern as the candidate for vice president. For governor the Democrats nominated Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, with John A. Dix as the candidate for lieutenant governor; for representative in Congress, Curtis F. Alliaume; for senator, Joseph C. Ackroyd; for county clerk, John T. Evans; for treasurer, Charles H. Sullivan; for members of assembly, first district, John W. Manley; second district, George Benton; third district, Albert Kaufman. During the campaign the county was favored by a visit from the candidate for the presidency on the Republican side, and an immense crowd assembled at the Opera House in Utica to hear him, but it cannot be said that he added to his reputation by his address on that occasion. Mr. Sherman was called upon, and discussed the tariff question in a concise, well worded, short address, and after the meeting had ended the common talk in the audience was that the ticket would have been much stronger had it been reversed. Mr. Bryan also visited the county, spoke in Utica and Rome, and was received with enthusiasm. It must be said of him that he is one of the most effective speakers in the country, and invariably makes an excellent impression. The result of the election was a foregone conclusion in the state of New York, because the great industrial interests were disturbed by

the policies advocated by Mr. Bryan, and Taft and Sherman carried the county by a plurality of 4,192; Hughes, for governor, by 2,620 plurality; Millington, for representative in Congress, by 3,165; Davenport, Rep., for senator, 2,586; Scothon, Rep., for county clerk, 3,845; Somers, Rep., for treasurer, 5,072; and members of assembly, first district, Manley, Dem., 595; second district, Lewis, Rep., 2,153; third district, Edwards, Rep., 1,566.

1909—The county of Oneida in 1909 was extremely agitated politically over the subject of nominating a justice of the Supreme Court. William E. Scripture had served for fourteen years, and he had given offense to the large corporate interests in the county by what they claimed was bias against their interests. It was also charged against him that he had given too much attention to politics, but no one questioned his integrity. A fierce attack, however, was made upon him in the county, and some prominent Republicans bitterly opposed his nomination. At the county convention held in Rome to elect delegates to the judicial convention Charles A. Miller of Utica made a bitter attack upon Judge Scripture, and threatened that in case he was nominated there would be a bolt of Republicans, and that Scripture would not be supported by the element which he represented. Judge Scripture was nominated by the convention held in Syracuse, but the delegates from the county of Lewis refused to vote to make his nomination unanimous. Edgar S. K. Merrell of Lowville was selected as the candidate in opposition to Mr. Scripture, although he had written a letter advocating the renomination of Judge Scripture. It can safely be said that it is the opinion of the bar that Mr. Merrell in no sense was the superior of Judge Scripture. The Republicans also nominated for sheriff Daniel P. Becker; for members of assembly, first district, Minard J. Fisher; second district, Herbert E. Allen; third district, James T. Cross. The Democrats nominated for sheriff, James T. Lockhard; for member of assembly, first district, John W. Manley; no assemblymen were nominnated in the second and third districts. The result in the county was that Merrell, candidate for Supreme Court judge, received a plurality of 5,585, and was elected in the judicial district; Becker, Rep., for sheriff a plurality of 2,636; for members of assembly, first district, Manley, Dem., 1,081 plurality; as there was no Democratic candidate against Allen in the second district he received a plurality of 6,786; Cross, in the third district, also having no opposition, received 5,258 plurality.

1910—There were serious divisions in the Republican party in 1910. Vice President Sherman had been prominent in the councils of the party, and had not conceded to certain elements in the party the consideration they thought themselves entitled to, and an organization was effected known as the Republican league. The moving spirits in this league were ex-Attorney General John C. Davies, Hon. William Carey Sanger, Hon. Russell S. Johnson, Hon. Merwin K. Hart, and others prominent in Republican local politics. It was claimed that this organization was for the purpose of purifying politics and procuring the passage of a law in favor of direct primary elections. On the other hand, it was claimed that the sole object of the organization was to oppose what was desired politically by the Republican club of Utica. The feeling between these factions was very bitter, and was manifested by the

league in its opposition to Vice President Sherman and ex-Mayor Wheeler. The Republican state committee met in New York and selected the vice president as temporary chairman of the approaching state convention at Saratoga. In this meeting a member proposed that ex-President Roosevelt should be nominated instead of the vice president. This motion was made after the vice president had been nominated. The vote, however, in the committee, was in favor of Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Roosevelt was highly indignant at his defeat. He instituted a vigorous canvass to procure the election of delegates to the state convention who were favorable to him. It may be said that no more bitter contest for delegates ever occurred in the state of New York than that precipitated by Mr. Roosevelt. He put himself in communication with members of the Republican league in Utica, and sought to prevent the vice president being a delegate in the state convention. This combination placed an opposition ticket in the field in Mr. Sherman's own ward and also in his assembly district. The opposition ticket in the ward consisted of Charles H. Searle, William H. Start, Charles B. Tefft, George W. Miller, William G. Edwards, Edmund J. Wager, John P. Williams, George W. Chapman, E. L. Hockridge and Alfred J. Bromley. It was said at the time that many of these opponents to Mr. Sherman took the position they did because, during Mr. Sherman's long service in public life, he had not supported them in their political ambitions. However that may be, there were enough votes against him to carry the vice president's ward against him, and the assembly district convention also contained a sufficient number of opposing delegates to send a delegation to the state convention opposed to the vice president. Mr. Roosevelt, in a telegram, congratulated his supporters in Oneida county at their success. Mr. Sherman was sent as a delegate from the first district, instead of from the district in which he resided. When Mr. Sherman left Utica to attend the convention at Saratoga a large number of citizens, calling themselves "Sherman's Friends" accompanied him, while the opponents of the vice president, calling themselves "Roosevelt's Boomers" went to the convention in considerable numbers. On reaching Saratoga the vice president was called upon for a speech, and he spoke to a crowd in the park in a happy vein, declaring himself to be a Republican, and virtually saying that he was willing to abide by a majority vote. Mr. Roosevelt, on his way to the convention, was greeted by a large number of people wherever he stopped, and spoke in bitter terms of his opponents. He declared that he had them "beaten to a frazzle." He also said that he was making the fight against the bosses. In commenting upon this the Utica Daily Observer of August 29, called attention to the fact that a large number of those Mr. Roosevelt called "bosses" had been appointed to the offices which they had filled by Mr. Roosevelt himself. The Observer said that Mr. Barnes was made surveyor of the port of Albany, Mr. Merritt was made postmaster at Washington, D. C., and collector at Niagara Falls, Mr. O'Brien collector at Platsburg, Mr. Hendricks superintendent of insurance, Mr. Ward a member of the national Republican committee, and Mr. Wadsworth speaker of the assembly by Mr. Roosevelt himself. All of these men were at the convention opposed to Mr. Roosevelt, and he, therefore, denominated them as "bosses." Mr. Roosevelt

controlled this convention and was elected temporary chairman by a vote of 568 to 443 for Mr. Sherman. It had been charged that when Mr. Sherman was elected by the state committee as the temporary chairman of the convention it was done through some misrepresentation, but at Saratoga, just prior to the meeting of the convention, there was a meeting of the state committee at which it was unanimously determined that such was not the case, and the action of the committee in selecting Mr. Sherman at the prior meeting was reaffirmed by a vote of 22 to 15. Mr. Roosevelt procured the passage of a resolution through the convention changing the method of selecting the members of the Republican state committee. Prior to this time it was always accomplished by the delegates from the congressional district selecting the member of the committee from each district. At Mr. Roosevelt's instigation a resolution was passed giving to the temporary chairman of the convention the right to select a committee from the delegates from each congressional district, which committee was to name the members of the state committee. It was charged by his opponents that of all acts this was the most arbitrary of anything that had ever occurred in a Republican state convention. The selection of the state ticket was dictated entirely by Mr. Roosevelt, and was made up of Henry L. Stimson for governor, and Edward Schoeneck for lieutenant governor. Mr. Roosevelt procured his nephew, Douglass Robinson, whose father has a summer home in Herkimer, to become a candidate for representative in Congress against him at the election. The Republicans nominated for county judge, without serious trouble in the Republican district congressional convention, but it was apparent from the beginning that the Roosevelt influence would be against him at the election. The Republicans nominated for county judge, George E. Pritchard; renominated for senator, Frederick M. Davenport; for district attorney, Bradley Fuller; comptroller, a new office in the county, Charles H. Watters; for members of assembly, first district, John C. Dillon; second district, Herbert E. Allen; third district, James T. Cross. It was apparent from the beginning that the Republican party was sadly shattered by what had occurred at the state convention, and the prospects were gloomy for success in the state and in the congressional districts. The Democrats were harmonious, and after many consultations to fix upon a proper candidate for governor they finally selected John A. Dix for that office, and for lieutenant governor Thomas F. Conway. They nominated for representative in Congress, Charles A. Talcott; for county judge, Frederick H. Hazard; for senator, T. Harvey Ferris; for district attorney, William S. Mackie; for comptroller, Jeremiah H. Carroll; for members of assembly, first district, John W. Manley; second district, Fred W. Wasmuth; third district, Robert G. Jones. A vigorous campaign was carried on throughout the entire state by both parties. A special effort was made in Oneida county to hold up the Republican vote, but it was uphill work, and, although Mr. Sherman supported the ticket, the feeling of resentment was so great in the county that the Democratic party was substantially successful at the election, carrying the state and most of the congressional districts, and getting a majority in both houses of the legislature. Dix carried the county by a plurality of 882, and Talcott, for representative in Congress, by a plurality of 2,826. It was evi-

dent that the Republican League supported Mr. Talcott instead of Mr. Millington. Senator Ferris, Dem., received a plurality of 791 against Mr. Davenport; Hazard, Dem., for county judge, received 580 plurality; Fuller, Rep., for district attorney carried the county by 919 plurality; Carroll, Dem., was elected comptroller by 768 plurality; and the members of assembly, first district, Manley, Dem., was elected by 1,521 plurality; second district, Allen, Rep., by 1,106 plurality; third district, Cross, Rep., by 961 plurality. Mr. Roosevelt's congressional district and town gave a majority against his ticket, and when this was determined the Democrats in his own town started the cry, "We have beaten him to a frazzle."

1911—The political situation in the county in this year was more favorable to the Republicans than in 1910. The differences between Vice President Sherman and ex-President Roosevelt, which divided the party in 1910, were held in abeyance in the fall of 1911. The Republicans held their caucuses and the wing of the party favorable to Mr. Sherman was successful, carrying every town and ward in the county. The county convention was harmonious and made the following nominations: For county clerk, Charles A. G. Scothon, who had served in that office for three years, it being the first instance in many years when a county clerk was renominated. James T. Somers, who had served one term as county treasurer, was renominated; for coroner, Price Lewis. For members of assembly, first district, Ralph Entwistle; second district, Herbert E. Allen, renominated; third district, James T. Cross, renominated.

Allan S. Pirnie, a Republican, had been a candidate for the nomination of county clerk in the Republican convention, but was defeated by Mr. Scothon. He afterward accepted the nomination on the Democratic ticket for the same office. Jacob H. Bohrer was nominated for county treasurer by the Democrats, and Dr. H. J. Haberer for coroner. For members of assembly, first district, John W. Manley; second district, Charles J. Amrhein; third district, John F. Clark. Two other county tickets were in the field, the Socialist and Independence league. The Socialists nominated for county clerk, Edward Stansfield; for county treasurer, Frank VanAlstyne; for coroner, Herman Jacob; for members of assembly, first district, Henry J. Grant; second district, Max Jahn; third district, B. F. Ouderkirk. The ticket nominated by the Independence league was made up partially from the Republican ticket and partially from the Democratic ticket, as follows: for county clerk, Charles A. G. Scothon; county treasurer, James T. Somers; both Republicans; for coroner, Dr. H. J. Haberer, a Democrat. This party made no nominations for members of assembly.

The campaign was carried on enthusiastically by the Republicans, particularly in the city of Utica, as the ticket which had been nominated was a popular one, and a sufficient amount of attention was given to the county ticket to get out a comparatively full vote for an off year. The result in the county was the election of the entire Republican county ticket, by the following majorities: For county clerk, Charles A. G. Scothon, Rep., received a plurality of 2,105; for county treasurer, James T. Somers, Rep., received a plurality of 3,105; for coroner, Price Lewis, Rep., 2,036 plurality; for members

of assembly, first district, Ralph Entwistle, Rep., 131 plurality; second district, Herbert E. Allen, Rep., 1,645 plurality; third district, James T. Cross, Rep., 1,078 plurality. In regard to the election of justice of the Supreme Court for the fifth judicial district, Oneida county gave Edgar C. Emerson, the Republican candidate, who resides in Watertown, a majority of 1,771 over Henry Purcell, the Democratic candidate, who also resides in Watertown; and Henry Purcell received a plurality of 522 over Irving G. Hubbs, Republican, who resides in Pulaski; but in the judicial district Mr. Emerson and Mr. Hubbs were elected by substantial majorities.

CHAPTER XIX

PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND STATISTICS

Oneida county from its organization has been one of the most important in the Empire state. National and state offices have been filled by her sons with marked ability and distinguished honor, from constable to the high position of president of the United States, and from justice of the peace to governor of the commonwealth. Despite the probability of criticism for occupying so much space with a list of names, but presuming that many will desire at times to examine it, the following list is given of men who have been residents of Oneida county, and who have filled important offices under the federal and state government and also within the county. The offices which pertain especially to the courts of the county are given in another chapter under the heading, "Courts, Bench and Bar."

Member of Continental Congress and signer of the Declaration of Independence—William Floyd.

President of the United States—Grover Cleveland, elected in 1884 and 1892.

Horatio Seymour, Democratic presidential candidate in 1868, but not elected.

Vice President of the United States—James S. Sherman, elected 1908.

Secretary of State for the United States—Elihu Root, appointed March 4, 1905.

Secretary of War of the United States—Elihu Root, appointed August 1, 1899; re-appointed February 1, 1903.

Assistant Secretary of War of the United States—William Carey Sanger, appointed March 14, 1901-03.

Postmaster General of the United States—Gordon Granger, appointed under Presidents Jefferson and Madison, and held the position prior to becoming a resident of Oneida county; Thomas L. James, appointed, 1881.

Treasurer of the United States—Ellis H. Roberts, appointed 1897 to 1905.

Assistant Treasurer of the United States—Ellis H. Roberts, appointed 1889 to 1903; Daniel Butterfield, appointed in 1869.

UNITED STATES SENATORS

Henry A. Foster, Rome, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1837; appointed in place of Silas Wright by the governor during recess of the legislature.

Roscoe Conkling, Utica, January 15, 1867; re-appointed January, 1873; 1879.

Francis Kernan, Utica, January, 1875.

Elihu Root, Clinton, 1909.

POSTMASTER OF GREATER NEW YORK

Thomas L. James, 1873-81.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

The United States constitution directs that a census of the inhabitants be taken every tenth year, commencing with 1790, and after each enumeration Congress apportions the representatives pro rata among the several states. As soon thereafter as practicable the legislature divides the state into congressional districts. The ratio of apportionment and number of representatives for the state of New York since the adoption of the constitution in 1788, have been as follows:

Years	Ratio	Representation
1789	30,000	6
1792	33,000	10
1802	33,000	17
1811	35,000	27
1822	40,000	34
1832	47,700	40
1842	70,680	34
1852	93,423	33
1861	127,381	31
1872	131,427	33
1880	134,000	34
1900	194,182	37
1910	211,877	43

The following are the districts, with their numbers, which have included Oneida county:

Under act of March 23, 1797: District No. 9, Chenango (1798), Herkimer, Montgomery, Oneida (1798).

Under act of March 30, 1802: District No. 15, Herkimer, Oneida, St. Lawrence.

Under act of March 20, 1804: District No. 15, Herkimer, Jefferson (1805), Lewis (1805), Oneida, St. Lawrence.

Under act of March 8, 1808: District No. 11, Madison, Oneida.

Under act of June 10, 1812: District No. 16, Oneida, part of Oswego (1816).

Under act of April 17, 1822: District No. 14, Oneida county.

Under act of June 29, 1832: District No. 17, Oneida and Oswego, two members.

Under act of September 6, 1842: District No. 20, Oneida county.

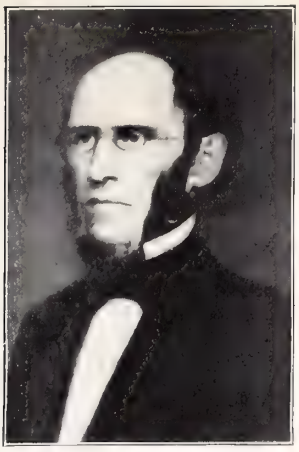
Under act of July 19, 1851: the same.

Under act of April 23, 1862: number changed to 21.

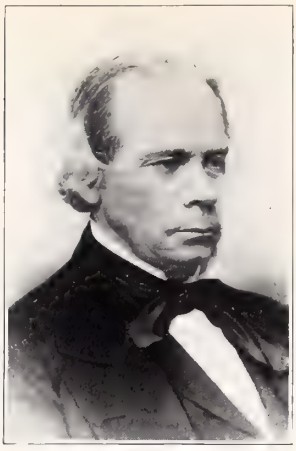
Under act of June 18, 1873; number changed to 23.

Under act of May 16, 1883: District No. 23, Oneida and Lewis.

Under act of April 27, 1901, District No. 27, Oneida and Herkimer.



Timothy Jenkins



Joshua A. Spencer



Orsamus B. Matteson



Hon. A. H. Bailey



J. Thomas Spriggs



Cyrus D. Prescott



Charles A. Talcott



Henry W. Bentley

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

REPRESENTATIVES

Jonas Platt, Whitesboro, 1799-1801, Sixth Congress.

Benjamin Walker, Utica, 1801-3, Seventh Congress.

Nathan Williams, Utica, 1805-7, Ninth Congress.

Thomas R. Gold, Whitestown, 1809-11, Eleventh Congress; 1811-13, Twelfth Congress; 1815-17, Fourteenth Congress.

Morris S. Miller, Utica, 1813-15, Thirteenth Congress.

Henry R. Storrs, Whitesboro, 1817-19, Fifteenth Congress; 1819-21, Sixteenth Congress; 1823-25, Eighteenth Congress; 1825-27, Nineteenth Congress; 1827-29, Twentieth Congress; 1829-31, Twenty-first Congress.

Joseph Kirkland, Utica, 1821-23, Seventeenth Congress.

Samuel Beardsley, Utica, 1831-33, Twenty-second Congress; 1833-35, Twenty-third Congress; 1835-37, Twenty-fourth Congress; 1843-44, Twenty-eighth Congress.

Henry A. Foster, Rome, 1837-39, Twenty-fifth Congress.

John G. Floyd, Utica, 1839-41, Twenty-sixth Congress; 1841-43, Twenty-seventh Congress.

Timothy Jenkins, Oneida Castle, 1845-47, Twenty-ninth Congress; 1847-49, Thirtieth Congress; 1851-53, Thirty-second Congress.

Orsamus B. Matteson, Utica, 1849-51, Thirty-first Congress; 1853-55, Thirty-third Congress; 1855-57, Thirty-fourth Congress; 1857-59, Thirty-fifth Congress.

Roscoe Conkling, Utica, 1859-61, Thirty-sixth Congress; 1861-63, Thirty-seventh Congress; 1865-67, Thirty-ninth Congress.

Francis Kernan, Utica, 1863-65, Thirty-eighth Congress.

Alexander H. Bailey, Rome, 1867-69, Fortieth Congress; 1869-71, Forty-first Congress.

Ellis H. Roberts, Utica, 1871-73, Forty-second Congress; 1873-75, Forty-third Congress.

Scott Lord, Utica, 1875-77, Forty-fourth Congress.

William J. Bacon, Utica, 1877-79, Forty-fifth Congress.

Cyrus D. Prescott, Rome, elected 1878, 1880, district, Oneida.

J. Thomas Spriggs, Utica, elected 1882, district, Oneida; 1884, district, Oneida and Lewis.

James S. Sherman, Utica, elected, 1886, 1888, 1892, district, Oneida and Lewis..

Henry W. Bentley, Boonville, elected 1890, district, Oneida and Lewis.

James S. Sherman, Utica, elected, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, district, Oneida, and Herkimer.

Charles A. Talcott, Utica, elected 1910, district, Oneida and Herkimer.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

These were appointed by the legislature from 1792 until 1825, since which they have been elected by the people. They were elected under the district system at one election only. The legislature passed an act April 15, 1829, under which they have since been elected on a general ticket, made up of one

from each congressional district, and two to represent the state at large. In 1872 there were three at large, one to represent a congressman at large, before redistricting the state.

APPOINTED BY LEGISLATURE

1804, William Floyd; 1808, Henry Huntington; 1812, Henry Huntington, James S. Kip; 1816, Montgomery Hunt; 1820, William Floyd, Henry Wager; 1824, Samuel Hicks.

ELECTED BY DISTRICTS

1828, Ebenezer B. Shearman.

ELECTED BY GENERAL TICKET

1832, David Moulton; 1836, Parker Halleck; 1840, John J. Knox; 1844, Thomas H. Hubbard; 1848, William B. Welles; 1852, Thomas H. Hubbard; 1856, James S. Lynch; 1860, Benjamin N. Huntington; 1864, John J. Knox; 1868, James McQuade; 1872, Samuel Campbell; 1876, James McQuade; 1892, Alexander T. Goodwin; 1900, Robert MacKennon; 1904, Wilfrid Hartley; 1908, William Cary Sanger.

STATE OFFICERS

Governor—Horatio Seymour, elected 1852 and 1862.

Council of Appointment—Abolished 1821, Thomas R. Gold, Henry Huntington, Jonas Platt and Henry Seymour.

Private Secretary of the Governor—Horatio Seymour, private secretary of Governor DeWitt Clinton; John F. Seymour, appointed 1863 private secretary of Governor Horatio Seymour.

Aide-de-Camp—Colonel James McQuade.

Surgeon-General—William H. Watson, appointed 1880; M. O. Terry, appointed 1895.

State Engineer and Surveyor—John T. Clark, 1853; William B. Taylor, 1861, 1871; J. Platt Goodsell, 1865; Horatio Seymour, Jr., 1877-79; Campbell W. Adams, 1893-95.

Canal Commissioners—Ephraim Hart, 1818; Henry Seymour, 1819; S. Newton Dexter, 1840.

Canal Appraisers—Chester Hayden, 1843; Charles M. Dennison, 1880.

Bank Commissioner—Hiram Denio, April 10, 1838.

Inspector of State Prisons—Wesley Bailey, Nov. 4, 1856.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction—Abram B. Weaver, April 7, 1868.

Regents of the University—Frederick William, Baron de Steuben, April 13, 1787; Nathan Williams, January 28, 1817; George R. Perkins, January 30, 1862; Alexander S. Johnson, April 12, 1864; Francis Kernan, February 10, 1870; William H. Watson, 1880.

Railroad Commissioners—John D. Kernan, 1883-7; Michael Rickard, 1887; Samuel A. Beardsley, 1902-7.

Principal of State Normal School—George R. Perkins, January 12, 1848.

Commissioner of Public Charities—John C. Devereux, February 11, 1874.

Commissioner of Labor—John Williams, October 3, 1907.

State Civil Service Commissioner—E. Prentiss Bailey, January 10, 1893.

Commissioner of Gas and Electricity—John C. Davies, July 1905.

Member of Commission on State Survey—Horatio Seymour, August 29, 1876.

Commissioner of Quarantine—Horatio Seymour, 1859.

Commissioners of Fisheries—Horatio Seymour, April 22, 1868; R. U. Sherman, January 2, 1879.

State Dairy Commissioner—Josiah K. Brown, 1884.

Commissioner State Reservation at Niagara Falls—Daniel Batchelor, February 12, 1889.

Commissioner State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva—Daniel Batchelor, 1891.

Universal Exhibition Commissioner—Thomas R. Proctor, December 23, 1898.

State Factory Inspector—John Williams, April 12, 1899.

Commissioner of State Parks—Horatio Seymour, May 23, 1872.

Trustee of New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home—Thomas R. Proctor, February 5, 1900.

State Commissioner in Lunacy—William Carey Sanger, February 10, 1910.

Clerks of the Assembly—Richard U. Sherman, 1851-6; Joseph B. Cushman, 1862-6.

Chief Game and Fish Protector—Frederick P. Drew, 1900.

Fish and Game Protectors—William P. Dodge, 1880; Nathan C. Phelps, 1883; Frederick P. Drew, 1884; R. M. Rush, 1895; Pliny B. Seymour, 1906; H. Roberts, 1910.

Major detailed to serve on Staff of Governor Frank Higgins—Henry J. Cookinham, Jr., 1904.

Chief Engineer of Conservation Commission—Richard W. Sherman, 1911.

Legislative

Senate

Under the first constitution the senate consisted of 24 members, apportioned among four great districts. After the first election they were divided by lot into four classes, so that the terms of six should expire each year. An additional senator was to be added to each district whenever, by a septennial census, it was shown that the number of electors in the district had increased one-twenty-fourth. This increase was to be allowed until the number reached 100. The census of 1795 made the number 43. In 1801, the rule being found unequal in its operation, the constitution was amended so as to fix the number permanently at 32, where it remained until 1894.

Under the first constitution the state was divided ino four great senatorial districts, entitled Southern, Middle, Eastern and Western Districts. The number of senators from each district varied according to the acts of assembly passed at different times.

Under the second constitution (1821) the state was divided into eight great senatorial districts, each of which was entitled to four senators.

Under the constitution of 1846 the state was divided into thirty-two senatorial districts, and this arrangement continued to 1894, the districts being rearranged after each state census according to the population. The term of service under the new constitution was reduced to two years.

Senatorial Districts—Oneida county was a part of the Western district, under the first constitution. Under the second constitution it formed a part of the Fifth district. Under the constitution of 1846 it formed the Nineteenth district. In 1892, Oneida, Lewis and Otsego counties formed the 23d district, but by the constitution of 1894 Oneida county was again made a district by itself, the 34th, and the number of senators in the state increased from 32 to 50.

SENATORS—1797-1847

Thomas R. Gold, Whitesboro, Western District, 1797-1802.
Jedediah Sanger, New Hartford, Western District, 1797-1804.
Henry Huntington, Rome, Western District, 1805-7.
William Floyd, Western, Western District, 1808.
Francis A. Bloodgood, Utica, Western District, 1809-16.
Jonas Platt, Whitesboro, Western District, 1810-13.
Ephraim Hart, Utica, Western District, 1817-22.
Samuel Beardsley, Utica, Fifth District, 1823.
George Brayton, Western, Fifth District, 1825-26.
Truman Enos, Westmoreland, Fifth District, 1827-30.
William H. Maynard, Utica, Fifth District, 1829-32.
Henry A. Foster, Rome, Fifth District, 1831-34. 1841-44.
David Wager, Utica, Fifth District, 1836-40.
Joshua A. Spencer, Utica, Fifth District, 1846-47.

SENATORS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1846

Thomas E. Clark, Utica, Nineteenth District, 1848-49.
Charles A. Mann, Utica, Nineteenth District, 1850-51.
Benjamin N. Huntington, Rome, Nineteenth District, 1851-53.
Daniel G. Dorrance, Florence, Nineteenth District, 1854-55.
Eaton J. Richardson, Utica, Nineteenth District, 1856-57.
Alrick Hubbell, Utica, Nineteenth District, 1858-59.
William H. Ferry, Utica, Nineteenth District, 1860-61.
Alexander H. Bailey, Rome, Nineteenth District, 1862-65.
Samuel Campbell, New York Mills, Nineteenth District, 1866-69.
George H. Sanford, Rome, Nineteenth District, 1870-71.
Samuel S. Lowery, Utica, Nineteenth District, 1872-74.
Theodore S. Sayre, Utica, Nineteenth District, 1875-76.
Alexander T. Goodwin, Utica, Nineteenth District, 1877-78.
James Stevens, Rome, Nineteenth District, 1879.
Robert H. Roberts, Boonville, Nineteenth District, 1881.
Henry J. Coggeshall, Waterville, Nineteenth District, 1883-96.
Henry J. Coggeshall, Thirty-fourth District, 1898.

Garry A. Willard, Boonville, Thirty-fourth District, 1900.
William Townsend, Utica, Thirty-fourth District, 1902.
Henry J. Coggeshall, Waterville, Thirty-fourth District, 1904.
Joseph Ackroyd, Utica, Thirty-fourth District, 1906.
Frederick M. Davenport, Clinton, Thirty-fourth District, 1908.
T. Harvey Ferris, Utica, Thirty-fourth District, 1910.

ASSEMBLY—1798 TO 1847

The assembly has always been chosen annually. It consisted at first of 70 members, with the power to increase one with every seventieth increase of the numbers of electors until it contained 300 members. When the constitution was amended in 1801 the number had reached 108, when it was reduced to 100, with a provision that it should be increased after each census at the rate of two annually, until the number reached 150. This increase was 12 in 1808 and 14 in 1815. The constitution of 1821 fixed the number permanently at 128. Members were elected on a single ticket, which has been since continued.

No change can be made in the representation of counties between the period fixed by the constitution for the apportionment based upon the census taken in years ending in 5. Counties erected from parts of other counties, or embracing parts of different election districts, between these periods cannot have a separate representation until the next apportionment. The Legislature apportions to each county its relative number of members, and the boards of supervisors divide the towns and wards into assembly districts.

The constitution of 1846 required the boards of supervisors of the several counties to meet on the first Tuesday of January succeeding the adoption of the constitution, and divide the counties into districts of the number apportioned to them, of convenient and contiguous territory, and as nearly equal population as possible. After each state census the legislature is required to re-apportion the members and to direct the time when the supervisors shall meet for the purpose of redistricting. The constitution of 1894 increased the number of assemblymen of the state to 150, and the apportionment of a county entitled to more than one member of assembly was left with the board of supervisors, and under this apportionment Oneida county was entitled to three members.

1798—Abel French, Henry McNeil, David Ostrom.
1800—John Hall, David Ostrom, Nathan Smith.
1800-1—Jesse Curtiss, Abel French, David Ostrom.
1802—Joel Bristol, Abel French, David Ostrom.
1803—James Dean, Sr., Abel French, John Lay, Aaron Morse.
1804—David Coffeen, Joseph Kirkland, David Ostrom, Abraham VanEps.
1804-5—Geo. Brayton, Jos. Jennings, Jos. Kirkland, Benj. Wright.
1806—George Brayton, Thomas Hart, Joseph Jennings.
1807—George Brayton, Uri Doolittle, Charles Z. Pratt.
1808—Thomas R. Gold, Henry McNeil, Benjamin Wright.
1809—Joel Bristol, James Dean, Sr., David Ostrom, John Storrs, Benjamin Wright.

1810—Levi Carpenter, Jr., Samuel Chandler, John Humaston, David Ostrom, John Storrs.

1811—Isaac Brayton, George Doolittle, George Huntington, Henry McNeil, John Storrs.

1812—Isaac Brayton, Joel Bristol, Erastus Clark, George Huntington, John Storrs.

1813—Josiah Bacon, Erastus Clark, George Huntington, John Lay, Nathan Townsend.

1814—Isaac Brayton, Laurens Hull, James Lynch, Henry McNeil, Theodore Sill.

1815—Theodore Sill, John Lay, James Lynch, Rufus Pettibone, John Storrs.

1816—Isaac Brayton, Jesse Curtiss, James Lynch, Roderick Morrison, Richard Sanger.

1817—David I. Ambler, Wheeler Barnes, Abram Camp, Martin Hawley, Henry Huntington, Newton Marsh.

1818—George Brayton, Henry Huntington, Joseph Kirkland, Nathan Williams, Theodore Woodruffe.

1819—(Oneida and Oswego) Ezekiel Bacon, Luther Guiteau, David P. Hoyt, George Huntington, Theodore Woodruffe.

1820—(Oneida and Oswego) James Dean, Jr., George Huntington, Henry McNeil, Theophilus S. Morgan, John Storrs.

1821—(Oneida and Oswego) Josiah Bacon, Allen Fraser, George Huntington, Joseph Kirkland, William Root.

1822—(Oneida and Oswego) Green C. Bronson, Saml. Chandler, George Huntington, Peter Pratt, Israel Stoddard.

1823—(Oneida) Uri Doolittle, Thomas H. Hamilton, Jesse Lynch, Henry Wager, Samuel Wetmore

1824—Joseph Allen, Apollos Cooper, Joseph Grant, John Ruger, Henry Wager.

1825—Joseph Kirkland, David Pierson, Israel Stoddard, Broughton White, Samuel Woodworth.

1826—Aaron Barnes, Russell Clark, Laurens Hull, Theodore Sill, Israel Stoddard.

1827—John Billings, W. H. Chandler, Benjamin P. Johnson, John Parker, Theodore Sill.

1828—Gardiner Avery, S. Sidney Breese, Thomas E. Clark, Benj. P. Johnson, Eli Savage.

1829—Reuben Bacon, Benj. P. Johnson, Eli Savage, Reuben Tower, Fortune C. White.

1830—Arnon Comstock, Linus Parker, Elisha Pettibone, Eli Savage, Ithal Thompson.

1831—Reuben Bettis, Arnon Comstock, David Moulton, Riley Shepard, John F. Trowbridge.

1832—Nathaniel Fitch, Lemuel Hough, Rutger B. Miller, David Moulton, Daniel Twitchell.

1833—Ichabod C. Baker, Levi Buckingham, John Dewey, Squire Utley, David Wager.

1834—Pomroy Jones, Israel S. Parker, Hiram Shays, Aaron Stafford, Ithal Thompson.

1835—Merit Brooks, Dan P. Cadwell, Riley Shepard, David Wager, Amos Woodworth.

1836—Henry Graves, John W. Hale, William Knight, Jared C. Pettibone, John Stryker.

1837—Levi Buckingham, John I. Cook, Lester N. Fowler, Andrew S. Pond.

1838—Russell Fuller, Henry Hearsay, Fortune C. White, James S T. Stranahan.

1839—Jesse Armstrong, Ward Hunt, Amasa S. Newberry, Israel Stoddard.

1840—Nelson Dawley, Anson Knibloe, Charles A. Mann, John F. Trowbridge.

1841—Calvin Dawley, Joseph Halleck, Luke Hitchcock, Nathaniel Odell.

1842—Ichabod C. Baker, Ebenezer Robbins, Horatio Seymour, DeWitt C. Stevens.

1843—Dan P. Cadwell, Amos S. Fassett, David Murray, John H. Tower.

1844—Justus Childs, James Douglass, Richard Empey, Horatio Seymour.

1845—Andrew Billings, Merit Brooks, Calvert Comstock, Horatio Seymour.

1846—Chauncey C. Cook, Benjamin F. Cooper, Daniel G. Dorrance, Russell Fuller.

1847—Nathan Burchard, Abel E. Chandler, Isaac Curry, John Dean.

UNDER CONSTITUTION OF 1846

First District

1848—Luke Smith
1849—Oliver Prescott
1850—Wm. J. Bacon
1851—Joseph Benedict
1852—G. D. Williams
1853—D. Gilmore
1854—Jos. Benedict
1855—G. D. Williams
1856—G. F. Fowler
1857—R. U. Sherman
1858—Henry R. Hart
1859—C. M. Scholefield
1860—J. McQuade
1861—F. Jernan
1862—C. M. Scholefield
1863—A. B. Weaver
1864—A. B. Weaver
1865—A. B. Weaver
1866—George Graham
1867—L. Blakeslee
1868—W. H. Chapman
1869—Eli Avery
1870—S. S. Lowery
1871—G. W. Chadwick
1872—M. L. Hungerford
1873—N. A. White
1874—G. W. Chadwick
1875—R. U. Sherman
1876—R. U. Sherman
1877—Jas. Corbett
1878—Wm. Jones

Second District

Warren Converse
N. N. Pierce
Ralph McIntosh
Lorenzo Rouse
C. S. Butler
Amos O. Osborn
A. P. Case
Levi Blakeslee
J. J. Hanchett
P. B. Babcock

Wm. J. McKown
Edward Loomis
Benjamin Allen
L. T. Marshall
Eli Avery
D. M. Prescott
Levi Blakeslee
Lorenzo Rouse
Alva Penny
Ellis H. Roberts
Alanson B. Cady
A. B. Tuttle
David M. Miner
Sidney A. Bunce
E. Beckwith
H. J. Coggeshall
Arthur F. Brown
Silas T. Ives
S. Gridley
Everett Case
A. DeV. Townsley

Third District

1848—B. S. Beach
1849—J. M. Elwood
1850—R. Frazier
1851—Lewis Rider
1852—Henry Sandford
1853—Julius C. Thorne
1854—D. L. Boardman
1855—H. H. Beecher
1856—T. D. Penfield
1857—John Halstead
1858—Thomas G. Hailey
1859—P. C. Costello
1860—Thomas Evans
1861—M. L. Kenyon
1862—T. D. Penfield
1863—Asa S. Sherman
1864—C. Brodock
1865—T. D. Penfield
1866—B. N. Huntington
1867—George H. Sandford
1868—James Stevens
1869—James Stevens
1870—St. Pierre Jerred
1871—Thomas Mulhall
1872—George K. Carroll
1873—P. H. Costello
1874—John J. Parry
1875—Edward Lewis
1876—J. H. Flanagan
1877—Benj. D. Stone
1878—Cyrus D. Prescott

Fourth District

Henry Wager
C. Stevens
Luther Leland
George Brayton
John J. Castle
Amos C. Hall
James Mitchell
Daniel Walker
Caleb Goodrich
I. Townsend
Reuben Knight
Didymus Thomas
George Williams
William Lewis
Jeremiah Sweet
Isaac McDougall
J. W. Douglass
George W. Cole
Silas L. Snyder
L. W. Fisk
A. Nicholson
Erastus Ely
James Roberts
Isaac McDougall
Albert L. Hayes
Daniel Walker
G. O. Jones
H. Lillybridge
Walter Ballou
J. Robert Moore
Robert H. Roberts

First District

1879—Benjamin Allen

Second District

Frank Sang

Third District

1879—Thomas D. Penfield

Fourth District

H. Dwight Grant

First District	*Second District*	*Third District*
1880—Henry J. Cookinham	James A. Douglass	David Gray
1881—James Armstrong	David G. Evans	Thomas D. Roberts
1882—Patrick Griffin	Morris R. Jones	Frank A. Edgerton
1883—William Townsend	C. E. Williams	Thomas B. Allanson
1884—Joseph Joyce	Joseph Ackroyd	T. James Owens
1885—Henry A. Steber	Lewis B. Sherman	T. James Owens
1886—Benjamin Hall	Robert W. Evans	Israel J. White
1887—Benjamin Hall	Robert W. Evans	John C. Davies
1888—J. Harry Kent	George G. McAdam	Geo. Beatty, Jr.
1889—Joseph H. Kent	George G. McAdam	Abisha B. Baker.
1890—James K. O'Connor	James L. Dempsey	Russell S. Johnson
1891—Cornelius Haley	James L. Dempsey	Russell S. Johnson
1892—Cornelius Haley	Harry S. Patten	Chester W. Porter
1893—Cornelius Haley	Chester W. Porter	
1894—Henry P. Hoeffler	Joseph Porter	
1895—Henry P. Hoeffler	Wm. Carey Sanger	
1896—Walter Embly	Wm. Carey Sanger	William B. Graves
1897—Geo. E. Philo	Wm. Carey Sanger	William B. Graves
1898—John Williams	Louis M. Martin	John E. Mason
1899—William J. Sullivan	Louis M. Martin	John E. Mason
1900—William J. Sullivan	Louis M. Martin	Edward M. Marson
1901—Michael J. McQuade	Fred J. Brill	Edward M. Marson
1902—Michael J. McQuade	Fred J. Brill	Edward M. Marson
1903—Thomas A. Mortimer	Fred J. Brill	John C. Evans
1904—Thomas A. Mortimer	Jay H. Pratt	John C. Evans
1905—Henry L. Gates	Jay H. Pratt	John C. Evans
1906—Henry L. Gates	Jay H. Pratt	John C. Evans
1907—Merwin K. Hart	Ladd J. Lewis, Jr.	Arthur G. Blue
1908—Merwin K. Hart	Ladd J. Lewis, Jr.	Arthur G. Blue
1909—John W. Manley	Ladd J. Lewis, Jr.	C. Robert Edwards
1910—John W. Manley	Herbert E. Allen	James T. Cross
1911—Ralph Entwistle	Herbert E. Allen	James T. Cross

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Convention of 1801—James Dean, Bezaleel Fisk, Henry Huntington.

Convention of 1821—Ezekiel Bacon, Samuel Sidney Breese, Henry Huntington, Jonas Platt, Nathan Williams.

Convention of 1846—Hervey Brayton, Julius Candee, Edward Huntington, Charles P. Kirkland.

Convention of 1867—Benjamin N. Huntington, Francis Kernan, Richard U. Sherman.

Convention of 1872—Commission for amending the constitution, Francis Kernan.

Convention of 1894—Henry J. Cookinham, John C. Davies. These delegates were elected by senatorial districts, and the senatorial district at this time consisted of Oneida, Lewis and Otsego counties. The district was entitled to five delegates, and one was chosen from Lewis and two from Otsego.

COUNTY OFFICERS

County Clerks—Appointed up to 1847; elected for terms of three years since. The county clerks are keepers of the county records, and clerks of all the courts, including the Supreme courts, for their respective counties.

Jonas Platt, 1798; Francis A. Bloodgood, 1802; Abram Camp, 1813; Francis A. Bloodgood, 1815; Eliasaph Dorchester, 1821-22; John H. Ostrom, 1825; George Brown, 1831; John D. Leland, 1834; James Dean, 1837; P. Sheldon Root, 1840; Delos DeWolf, 1843; Patrick Mahon, 1846; Alexander Rae, 1849; Richard Hulbert, 1852; Zenas M. Howes, 1855; J. Earl Hulbert, 1858; Daniel P. Buckingham, 1861; Orson Carpenter, 1864; James C. Bronson, 1867; Linus R. Clark, 1870; James B. Paddon, 1873; Taliesin Evans, 1876; Henry J. Coggeshall, 1879; Arthur H. Ballou, 1882; M. Jesse Brayton, 1885; Frederick D. Haak, 1888; Rouse B. Maxfield, 1891; Garry A. Willard, 1894; George D. Frank, 1897; Joseph Porter, 1900; Herman Clarke, 1902; Alfred J. Bromley, 1905; Charles A. G. Scothon, 1908, also 1911.

County Treasurers—These were appointed by the boards of supervisors until the adoption of the constitution of 1846, since which time they have been elected for terms of three years. The following list is from the record at Rome and goes back to 1830, anterior to which we have not been able to procure the names.

Jay Hatheway, 1830-41; A. Bennett, 1842-45; W. Tracy, 1846; E. B. Armstrong, 1847-48; Sanford Adams, 1849-51; E. H. Shelley, 1852-54; J. Thomas Spriggs, 1855-57; John J. Parry, Jr., 1858-66; Charles Northrup, 1867-72; William McPherson, 1873-78; John Kohler, 1878-81; John R. Edwards, 1884-87; Charles F. Barnard, 1890; William E. Richards, 1893-96; James H. Flanagan, 1899; Henry W. Roberts, 1902-05; James T. Somers, 1908, also 1911.

Sheriffs—These officers, under the first constitution, were appointed by the council of appointment annually; but no person could hold the office for more than four successive years. Under the constitution of 1821 they were elected for three years, and were ineligible for a second term. These conditions still exist.



THE OLD COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE IN UTICA,
NOW THE UTICA GAS & ELECTRIC
COMPANY'S OFFICES

William Colbrath, (written also Colbraith) March, 1798; Elizur Moseley, December, 1798; Charles C. Brodhead, November, 1800; James S. Kip, 1804; Benajah Merrill, 1807; James S. Kip, 1808; Benajah Merrill, 1810; James S. Kip, 1811; Apollos Cooper, 1815; John B. Pease, 1819; John E. Hinman, 1821-22; David Pearson, 1825; John E. Hinman, 1828; Samuel M. Mott, 1831; Erastus Willard, 1834; Lyman Curtiss, 1837; David Moulton, 1840; Theodore S. Faxton, 1842; Israel S. Parker, 1843; Palmer V. Kellogg, 1844; Lester Barker, 1847; John R. Jones, 1850; Hugh Crocker, 1852; Calvin Hall, 1855; William J. McKown, 1858; Hugh Crocker, 1861; David B. Danforth, 1864; George F. Weaver, 1867; Lewis Gaylord, 1870; George Benedict, 1873; Frederick G. Weaver, 1876; Francis X. Meyers, 1879; Thomas D. Penfield, 1882; John Batchelor, 1885; Thomas Wheeler, 1888; John C. Schreiber, 1891; VanRensselaer Weaver, 1894; William H. Reese, 1897; Lincoln E. Brownell, 1900; Samuel H. Jones, 1903; Frederick Gillmore, 1906; Daniel J. Becker, 1909.

Superintendents of Poor—Originally five in number and appointed by board of supervisors. By the constitution of 1846 the number was reduced to three and made elective. Finally the number was reduced to one by resolution of the board of supervisors, and superintendents of the poor are now elected for terms of three years.

Julius C. Thorne, 1861; Archibald Hess, 1864; Owen E. Owens, 1867-1870; Roderick Morrison, 1873; Thomas J. Brown, 1876; Richard E. Hatfield, 1878; Theodore S. Comstock, 1880-86; Robert W. Evans, 1889; David Aldridge, 1892; Louis Mittenmaier, 1895-98; DeWitt C. Smith, 1901-04; Walter W. Elden, 1907-10.

Coroners—This list is not entirely complete. The oaths of office of many of them are lacking in the clerk's office, but we have made it as full as possible.

1798—April 1, Samuel Ensign, Lemuel Leavenworth, Eleazer House.

1799—April 30, Bill Smith, Lemuel Leavenworth, Samuel Ensign, Eleazer House.

1800—Lemuel Leavenworth, Eleazer House.

1801—Shadrach Smith, Bill Smith. These were sworn before Hugh White, county judge.

1803—Shadrach Smith, Bill Smith, George T. Klock.

1804—Shadrach Smith, Wells Kellogg.

1806—Elisha Spurr, John B. Pierce.

1807—Solomon Evarts, John B. Pierce, Joseph Butler, E. Spurr.

1808—Shadrach Smith, E. Spurr.

1809—Joseph Butler, Solomon Evarts, Smith and Spurr.

1811—E. Spurr.

1812—Jedediah H. Peck, John Herrick.

1813—John Hunter, John Pierce, John E. Hinman, Bela B. Hyde.

1814—Levi Green, Enoch Strong, John Pierce.

1815—J. H. Peck, B. B. Hyde, J. E. Hinman.

1816—Wm. Stone, E. Spurr, J. H. Peck.

1818—B. B. Hyde, David Pierson.

1819—John Butler, Jr., Ezra S. Barnum, David Pierson, B. B. Hyde.

1820—Ezra S. Barnum.

1821—Zenas Howes, Charles Granger, Samuel Jones, Seely Jewell.
1822—E. S. Barnum, A. L. Wood, Freedom Tibbets, Stephen White, Zenas Howes.
1823—E. Spurr, James D. Stebbins, Preston Hilgard, C. Halladay.
1824—P. H. Graves (or Groves).
1825—Benjamin Hyde, Jr.
1826—Eliphalet Bailey, Robert Jones.
1832—Linus Sanford, Martin Rowley.
1837—Francis Bicknell.
1840—Willett Stillman, Abraham A. Barnes.
1841—Benjamin F. Brooks, Benjamin B. Hinkley.
1843—P. McCraith, Abner B. Blair, Daniel Chatfield.
1844—Elisha Fowler.
1846—Aaron B. Bligh.
1847—Benjamin F. Brooks, A. B. Blair, William Tompkins.
1849—H. H. Roberts.
1850—A. B. Blair, John R. Everett, E. B. Harris.
1851—S. M. Perine, R. H. Francis.
1852—William H. Green.
1853—A. B. Blair, John H. Tower.
1854—James H. Frear.
1855—S. M. Perine, Clark A. Riggs.
1856—John P. VanVleck, Alexander Gifford.
1857—H. H. Roberts, J. M. Browne.
1858—David Donaldson.
1859—J. P. VanVleck.
1860—H. H. Roberts.
1861—Newton Graves, Jabez V. Cobb, John H. VanNess.
1863—H. H. Roberts.
1864—Newton Graves, Saml. F. Meney, J. V. Cobb, E. A. Munger.
1865—W. B. Monroe.
1866—Charles B. Tefft.
1867—J. V. Cobb, E. A. Munger, W. B. Monroe.
1869—Evan G. Williams.
1870—E. J. Lawton, E. A. Munger, Christian Weiss.
1871—Charles B. Tefft, Wm. Meyer.
1872—E. G. Williams.
1873—Edward D. Taylor, James G. Hunt, E. J. Lawton.
1874—David Larrabee, James G. Hunt.
1875—Chas. E. Fraser, Jr., Francis T. Gorton.
1876—James G. Hunt, E. J. Lawton.
1877-78—E. J. Lawton, E. F. Gorton, C. E. Fraser, Charles Munger, Edwin W. Raynor.
1879—James G. Hunt, Elon J. Lawton.
1881—Edwin W. Raynor, Hiram P. DuBois.
1882—Albert G. Spencer, Henry C. Sutton.
1884—Henry W. Leonard, Herbert G. Jones, Edwin W. Raynor.

1885—Willis E. Millington.
1886—Leander Swartwout.
1887—Herbert G. Jones, G. Massillon Lewis.
1888—Willis E. Millington.
1889—Matthias Cook.
1890—Myron W. Hunt, G. Massillon Lewis.
1891—Thomas G. Nock.
1892—Charles B. Tefft.
1893—G. Massillon Lewis, Myron W. Hunt.
1894—Thomas G. Nock.
1895—Charles G. Ward.
1896—Howard G. Bartless, James W. Douglass.
1897—Thomas G. Nock.
1898—George R. Taylor, Robert Dodd.
1899—James W. Douglass.
1900—Howard F. Hubbard.
1901—Robert Dodd, Robert B. Wilson.
1902—George C. Morey.
1903—Howard F. Hubbard.
1904—Robert Dodd, G. Massillon Lewis.
1905—George C. Morey.
1906—Howard F. Hubbard.
1907—Robert Dodd, G. Massillon Lewis.
1908—Edward N. Sparks.
1909—Gilbert N. Lehr.
1910—Robert Dodd, John D. Shipman.

County superintendents of common schools, appointed by boards of supervisors from 1843 to 1847, when the office was abolished.

Elon Comstock, Julius C. Thorne, Hosea Clark, Stephen Moulton, William S. Wetmore.

In 1857 the office of school commissioner was established and made elective. First election held in November, 1859. Term of office three years.

Abram B. Weaver, Harvey E. Wilcox, Mills C. Blackstone, Grove W. Bagg, Peter B. Crandall, Charles T. Pooler, Julius C. Thorne, Joshua H. Tracy, Harvey S. Bedell, Homer T. Fowler, Merritt N. Capron, Silas L. Snyder, Eugene L. Hinckley, John R. Pugh, Charles T. Burnley, Henry S. Ninde, Horace O. Farley.

Mills C. Blackstone, Harvey E. Wilcox, Abram B. Weaver, Grove W. Bagg, Peter B. Crandall, Charles T. Pooler, Julius C. Thorne, Joshua H. Tracy, Eugene L. Hinckley, Silas L. Snyder, Merritt N. Capron, Homer T. Fowler, Harvey S. Bedell.

1872—John R. Pugh, Charles T. Burnley, Henry S. Ninde, Horace O. Farley.

1875—John R. Pugh, Charles E. Howe, Martin W. Smith, Milton W. George.

1878—Franklin P. Ashley, Julius M. Button, Jonas W. Armstrong, George Griffith.

1881—William D. Biddlecome, Julius M. Button, Martin W. Smith, Jerome F. Hilts.

1884—William D. Biddlecome, Edward A. O'Brien, Everett E. Edgerton, Jerome F. Hilts.

1887—William D. Lewis, Fred E. Payne, Everett E. Edgerton, William B. Graves.

1890—Laura F. Mayhew, Fred E. Payne, Nellie K. Tibbits, James McCullough.

1893—Cora A. Davis, Frederick B. Pierce, Selden L. Harding, James McCullough.

1896—Cora A. Davis, Everett E. Edgerton, Selden L. Harding, James McCullough.

1899—Cora A. Davis, William J. Lewis, Daniel J. Covell, Frank E. Niess.

1902—William J. Lewis, Daniel J. Covell, Frank E. Niess, Charles A. Higley.

1905—Ray P. Snyder, William J. Lewis, Ervin W. Claus, Frank E. Niess.

1908—Ray P. Snyder, Harry C. Buck, John C. Evans, Benjamin F. Hughes.

Each commissioner reports his own district separately and independently to the state superintendent.

LOAN COMMISSIONERS

The list of these officers is imperfect, for the same reasons which apply in the case of coroners—the records are not complete. We give what names we have been able to find:

Benjamin Hyde, 1824-26; James D. Stebbins, John Parker, 1838; Denio Babcock, 1840; David Babcock, 1842; (These names are obscure, and may be identical.) Parker Halleck, A. S. Newberry, A. Hazen, 1843; Clark Potter, 1844; Denio Babcock, William Higby, C. C. Cook, J. P. Fitch, 1848; Ephraim Storrs, John W. Stafford, 1852; Mark Potter, 1854; Andrew Jones, 1855-58; William E. Griffith, 1860; Israel B. Spencer, Jason S. Ethridge, 1870; Benjamin D. Stone, 1871; Curtiss J. Wright, A. G. Williams, 1873; Curtiss J. Wright, A. G. Williams, 1878-1879; Newton Sholes, Burlington Button, 1880-82; S. W. Patten, Charles B. Hitchcock, 1883-1890; H. S. Patten, Charles B. Hitchcock, 1891; Jonas W. Armstrong, Charles B. Hitchcock, 1892-94; Luther G. Williams, James Brown, 1895-1903; John R. Watkins, James Brown, 1904-1908; Luther G. Williams, Robert A. Pritchard, 1909-1911.

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT

Presidential electors were selected by the legislature of the state of New York until 1828. In that year they were elected by the people, but no record can be found of the vote in Oneida county. Search has been made in the office of secretary of state at Albany, the Oneida county clerk's office, and the file of every newspaper published in that period in Oneida county, but no record can be found. This is also true of the year 1836. The following table gives the vote for presidential electors, with the names of the candidates of the great parties for president, and the vote cast in each town and ward, where the figures were attainable. In a few instances towns and wards are missing, and where they are not given in the tables the records cannot be found.

Towns	1832		1836		1840		1844		1848		
	Andrew Jackson (Dem.)	William Wirt (Rep.)	Wm. H. Harrison (Whig)	Martin Van Buren (Dem.)	Wm. H. Harrison (Whig)	Martin Van Buren (Dem.)	Henry Clay (Whig)	James K. Polk (Dem.)	Zachary Taylor (Whig)	Lewis Cass (Dem.)	Martin Van Buren (Dem.)
Annsville	154	128	..	..	179	189	175	208	173	143	73
Augusta	300	250	..	..	207	250	173	232	172	149	103
Ava	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	70	15	71
Boonville	269	211	..	..	343	449	304	336	226	94	209
Bridgewater	125	169	..	..	160	153	134	158	131	118	39
Camden	165	201	..	..	283	169	213	197	163	45	224
Deerfield	231	147	..	..	175	260	146	227	101	99	190
Florence	98	60	..	..	82	125	84	177	59	27	196
Floyd	214	100	..	..	86	215	80	192	57	121	49
Kirkland	217	288	..	..	322	283	305	261	272	123	189
Lee	380	119	..	..	154	442	188	433	155	205	190
Marcy	161	95	..	..	125	211	106	204	63	57	78
Marshall	185	222	..	..	208	233	202	215	137	58	167
New Hartford	194	329	..	..	392	230	403	225	340	156	96
Paris	219	317	..	..	315	240	319	260	290	109	241
Remsen	76	154	..	..	216	88	198	114	146	32	111
Rome	429	356	..	..	522	570	495	592	487	393	196
Sangerfield	235	220	..	..	253	277	222	283	171	177	103
Steuben	143	147	..	..	196	135	189	141	70	55	73
Trenton	258	322	..	..	352	309	333	288	253	61	259
Utica (1)	‡477	‡692	..	..	‡883	‡784	152	137	133	98	74
Utica (2)	...	...	..	..	...	...	226	121	181	58	102
Utica (3)	...	...	..	..	...	...	312	218	344	89	224
Utica (4)	...	...	..	..	...	...	373	365	129	90	105
Utica (5)	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	255	98	203
Vernon	268	352	..	..	328	264	312	288	231	108	151
Verona	353	252	..	..	395	477	449	493	416	194	198
Vienna	267	108	..	..	148	333	107	368	...	...	...
Western	384	45	..	..	113	463	100	377	63	271	81
Westmoreland	273	311	..	..	300	303	278	290	199	137	218
Whitestown	338	395	..	..	419	316	405	317	353	151	220
Total	6,413	5,989			7,156	7,768	6,983	7,717	5,830	3,531	4,533

‡Total vote in Utica.

Towns	1852		1856			1860		1864	
	Winfield Scott (Whig)	Franklin Pierce (Dem.)	Millard Fillmore (Independent)	James Buchanan (Dem.)	John C. Fremont (Rep.)	Abraham Lincoln (Rep.)	Stephen A. Douglass (Dem.)	Abraham Lincoln (Unionist)	George B. McClellan (Dem.)
Annsville	193	292	24	181	280	322	308	301	360
Augusta	188	205	5	141	302	316	191	312	203
Ava	108	133	23	100	107	136	112	145	147
Boonville	264	318	128	175	539	641	341	583	410
Bridgewater	132	141	12	80	177	200	113	197	106
Camden	258	248	65	148	453	519	232	498	291
Deerfield	120	234	24	182	233	258	233	238	281
Florence	149	217	9	127	158	185	332	123	424
Floyd	67	213	13	139	133	147	177	139	181
Kirkland	293	217	50	261	399	530	394	496	424
Lee	259	375	27	237	346	351	357	325	374
Marcy	81	173	15	106	185	203	157	186	186
Marshall	166	228	1	116	289	281	146	289	211
New Hartford	359	487	43	161	503	575	218	557	260
Paris	320	255	31	155	520	617	266	526	289
Remsen	170	114	30	99	345	409	213	374	253
Rome	632	839	231	846	650	837	934	768	1,239
Sangerfield	223	257	8	194	286	265	230	251	278
Steuben	161	102	5	72	211	255	81	232	102
Trenton	301	262	10	120	554	600	194	586	228
Utica (1)	138	148	39	127	117	128	161	106	203
Utica (2)	196	177	51	158	232	278	275	290	330
Utica (3)	276	178	81	151	342	384	255	447	280
Utica (4)	333	260	88	252	414	428	290	474	291
Utica (5)	229	299	54	394	389	191	388	163	479
Utica (6)	198	206	66	282	252	365	423	343	532
Utica (7)	...	...	...	...	...	373	257	380	338
Vernon	274	240	56	135	416	429	224	414	252
Verona	479	496	180	178	402	692	345	663	624
Vienna	225	378	23	118	291	322	235	434	398
Western	117	362	40	250	235	250	288	254	288
Westmoreland	292	262	72	130	479	464	214	427	280
Whitestown	460	335	98	186	525	436	196	523	384
Total	7,661	8,473	1,632	6,009	10,064	12,387	8,780	12,044	10,924

Towns	1868		1872		1876		1880		1884	
	Ulysses S. Grant (Rep.)	Horatio Seymour (Dem.)	Ulysses S. Grant (Rep.)	Horace Greeley (Dem.)	R. B. Hayes (Rep.)	Samuel J. Tilden (Dem.)	James A. Garfield (Rep.)	W. S. Hancock (Dem.)	James G. Blaine (Rep.)	Grover Cleveland (Dem.)
Annsville ...	282	350	280	303	284	372	310	315	299	301
Augusta	316	208	289	194	*39	...	321	253	303	273
Ava	131	127	131	90	74	94	138	128	127	123
Boonville ...	624	428	633	331	635	429	686	385	574	472
Bridgewater	192	106	180	104	181	156	186	128	160	164
Camden	557	289	554	281	540	349	574	309	579	333
Deerfield ...	246	241	270	182	270	264	400	223	278	241
Florence	163	387	...	*159	...	*278	184	274	202	261
Floyd	148	162	139	125	145	155	124	145	121	140
Forestport ..	...	...	141	126	...	...	185	169	210	168
Kirkland ...	531	478	500	503	570	488	496	586	537	600
Lee	327	350	*2	...	316	*356	...	76	221	337
Marcy	175	178	202	116	197	170	184	175	198	158
Marshall	302	210	253	229	268	306	283	236	295	288
New H'rtfo'd	562	291	590	270	555	314	616	367	517	423
Paris	516	317	486	272	494	357	210	360	405	402
Remsen	399	235	275	39	264	54	551	63	204	67
Rome (1) ..	‡860	‡1,307	‡1,115	‡1,196	222	330	234	336	263	392
Rome (2) ..	...	...	...	...	153	300	160	252	150	311
Rome (3) ..	...	...	...	...	217	453	254	411	223	431
Rome (4) ..	...	...	...	...	232	277	223	268	234	303
Rome (5) ..	...	...	...	...	375	278	406	260	425	282
Sangerfield .	287	337	...	*13	342	433	351	399	324	423
Steuben	222	92	215	58	199	98	198	92	151	97
Trenton	624	199	562	164	648	182	644	189	528	227
Utica (1)	‡2,409	‡2,912	‡3,027	‡2,791	140	158	144	119	164	120
Utica (2) .	...	...	...	...	307	463	341	424	345	501
Utica (3) .	...	...	...	...	636	442	394	277	404	341
Utica (4) .	...	...	...	...	440	236	463	249	446	308
Utica (5) .	...	...	...	...	54	244	88	254	85	249
Utica (6) .	...	...	...	...	141	270	163	252	156	306
Utica (7) .	...	...	...	...	696	585	335	372	378	388
Utica (8) .	...	...	...	...	272	429	326	468	367	576
Utica (9) .	...	...	...	...	465	482	471	550	530	574
Utica (10) .	...	...	...	...	216	243	208	258	209	271
Utica (11) .	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	208	317	235
Utica (12) .	...	...	...	...	...	...	421	327	463	371
Vernon	455	257	412	266	155	104	448	336	430	354
Verona	652	507	692	333	480	349	639	565	539	647
Vienna	149	112	372	231	...	*12	335	331	294	314
Western	252	310	307	238	277	317	323	280	255	289

Towns	1868		1872		1876		1880		1884	
	Ulysses S. Grant (Rep.)	Horatio Seymour (Dem.)	Ulysses S. Grant (Rep.)	Horace Greeley (Dem.)	R. B. Hayes (Rep.)	Samuel J. Tilden (Dem.)	James A. Garfield (Rep.)	W. S. Hancock (Dem.)	James G. Blaine (Rep.)	Grover Cleveland (Dem.)
Westmor'l'nd	438	266	407	254	431	261	442	253	353	221
Whitestown .	546	365	307	177	631	387	644	407	529	528
Total ...	12,365	11,021	12,475	9,629	12,561	11,415	14,382	12,329	13,790	13,809

*Majority
‡Total

Towns	1888		1892		1896		1900		1904	
	Benj. Harrison (Rep.)	Grover Cleveland (Dem.)	Benj. Harrison (Rep.)	Grover Cleveland (Dem.)	William McKinley (Rep.)	William J. Bryan (Dem.)	William McKinley (Rep.)	William J. Bryan (Dem.)	Theodore Roosevelt (Rep.)	Alton J. Parker (Dem.)
Annsville ...	350	292	225	236	268	223	257	160	259	187
Augusta	303	274	249	200	295	191	337	205	335	200
Ava	126	119	94	101	93	109	107	93	66	32
Boonville ...	669	429	549	357	652	301	657	288	582	345
Bridgewater	179	141	167	118	213	63	222	82	186	81
Camden	602	319	543	313	751	184	766	227	680	333
Deerfield ...	294	223	213	162	267	160	284	166	254	170
Florence	188	252	157	179	172	164	189	160	175	160
Floyd	150	124	114	115	117	91	131	90	...	...
Forestport ..	238	149	222	113	283	126	239	94	242	110
Kirkland ...	597	617	491	532	585	486	653	498	641	423
Lee	262	291	241	249	263	175	277	202	222	214
Marcy	219	153	*25	...	235	135	223	140	224	152
Marshall ...	314	252	259	256	220	171	289	217	309	185
New H'rtf'rd	655	467	495	323	618	281	750	413	760	405
Paris	465	398	395	382	457	305	428	302	390	269
Remsen	226	82	205	65	230	55	231	55	206	55
Rome (1) .	356	476	299	394	390	335	477	398	200	267
Rome (2) .	226	313	196	284	243	212	271	261	254	279
Rome (3) .	269	483	230	379	277	341	330	406	349	419
Rome (4) .	306	333	283	314	397	204	400	284	417	365
Rome (5) .	492	288	438	294	574	209	598	284	333	184
Rome (6) .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346	155
Rome (7) .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	243
Sangerfield .	388	403	358	363	407	230	377	281	346	264
Steuben	180	73	164	65	144	72	157	73	142	61
Trenton	505	201	452	169	569	134	551	143	511	138
Utica (1) .	182	106	166	110	189	101	187	155	160	140

Towns	1888		1892		1896		1900		1904	
	Benj. Harrison (Rep.)	Grover Cleveland (Dem.)	Benj. Harrison (Rep.)	Grover Cleveland (Dem.)	William McKinley (Rep.)	William J. Bryan (Dem.)	William McKinley (Rep.)	William J. Bryan (Dem.)	Theodore Roosevelt (Rep.)	Alton J. Parker (Dem.)
Utica (2) .	426	492	386	490	618	402	508	461	472	513
Utica (3) .	435	336	397	351	524	255	517	292	521	351
Utica (4) .	516	351	433	281	527	223	516	263	492	302
Utica (5) .	110	273	76	245	145	172	166	153	165	208
Utica (6) .	202	314	184	296	296	225	260	275	275	341
Utica (7) .	497	450	564	507	810	418	846	492	985	551
Utica (8) .	525	784	575	908	1,074	982	797	985	896	1,137
Utica (9) .	646	773	545	825	914	611	602	659	669	685
Utica (10) .	261	281	226	301	334	248	298	283	338	351
Utica (11) .	431	277	442	287	539	263	579	347	564	410
Utica (12) .	657	424	690	545	956	443	563	405	636	460
Utica (13) .	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	257	368	305
Utica (14) .	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	224	377	251
Utica (15) .	...	...	...	...	...	...	516	250	544	284
Vernon	474	345	425	297	500	237	513	288	531	322
Verona	4,674	562	489	495	431	269	596	413	574	429
Vienna	320	335	268	282	356	211	351	217	311	234
Western	276	252	242	234	282	175	263	191	254	194
Westmor'l'nd	391	229	323	250	361	175	394	160	342	181
Whitestown .	657	537	665	570	895	426	922	504	924	578
Total ...	16,241	14,275	14,150	13,297	18,471	10,793	19,182	12,796	19,079	13,923

*Majority

Towns	1908	
	Wm. H. Taft (Rep.)	Wm. J. Bryan (Dem.)
Annsville	254	184
Augusta	320	210
Ava	76	75
Boonville	595	349
Bridgewater	159	94
Camden	596	327
Deerfield	242	199
Florence	148	160
Floyd	147	83
Forestport	77	105
Kirkland	665	477

Towns	1908 Wm. H. Taft (Rep.)	1908 Wm. J. Bryan (Dem.)
Lee	244	208
Marcy	212	158
Marshall	289	224
New Hartford	835	517
Paris	442	286
Remsen	210	63
Rome (1)	220	244
Rome (2)	275	239
Rome (3)	340	423
Rome (4)	442	373
Rome (5)	382	211
Rome (6)	311	209
Rome (7)	278	287
Sangerfield	325	292
Steuben	123	67
Trenton	414	160
Utica (1)	110	181
Utica (2)	435	489
Utica (3)	548	349
Utica (4)	477	279
Utica (5)	176	168
Utica (6)	258	368
Utica (7)	1,032	613
Utica (8)	1,044	1,126
Utica (9)	654	763
Utica (10)	345	324
Utica (11)	647	452
Utica (12)	606	534
Utica (13)	423	399
Utica (14)	395	336
Utica (15)	601	338
Vernon	522	340
Verona	540	340
Vienna	320	228
Western	237	176
Westmoreland	347	186
Whitestown	837	679
Total	19,155	14,963

VOTES FOR GOVERNORS

The votes for governors in the several towns and wards of Oneida county from 1801 to 1912 are given in the following table, so far as the same are attainable. It will appear that certain towns, originally a part of Oneida county, are dropped when they ceased to be a part of the county, having been taken off in the organization of St. Lawrence, Lewis, Jefferson and Oswego counties.

Towns	1801		1804		1807		1810		1813	
	George Clinton (Radical)	S. Van Rensselaer (Conservative)	Morgan Lewis (Rep.)	Aaron Burr (Federalist)	Daniel D. Tompkins (Rep.)	Morgan Lewis (Rep.)	Daniel D. Tompkins (Rep.)	Jonas Platt (Fed.)	Daniel D. Tompkins (Rep.)	S. Van Rensselaer (Conservative)
Adams	...	...	89	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Augusta	22	175	131	87	139	176	150	200	74	126
Boonville	...	...	...	...	11	74	15	52	11	80
Bridgewater	5	130	41	63	52	67	63	88	65	72
Brownville	...	...	26	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	25	37	43
Camden	11	36	84	65	64	88	68	110	44	129
Champion	17	29	30	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Constantia	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	19	6	23
Deerfield	20	41	45	55	52	41	62	55	70	65
Ellisburgh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Floyd	38	34	88	22	125	17	99	28	151	55
Florence	...	...	...	...	27	25	33	29	20	22
Fredericksburgh	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	6	...	...
Harrisburgh	...	...	33	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leyden	14	59	74	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lowville	28	7	140	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	26
Mexico	17	8	27	10	53	33	62	61	43	73
Martinsburgh	...	...	64	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paris	47	612	128	403	143	412	187	465	158	500
Rutland	...	...	85	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remsen	1	32	32	9	16	22	19	14	15	17
Redfield	24	...	50	...	53	...	54	3	57	2
Richland	...	...	...	...	37	25	73	79	71	125
Rome	84	60	96	33	138	68	100	82	116	76
Steuben	3	47	74	27	89	42	83	57	45	58
Scriba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	6
Sangerfield	...	...	40	89	34	118	44	133	42	137
Turin	1	48	60	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trenton	1	51	14	47	31	66	45	82	55	103
Verona	...	...	68	15	81	36	98	53	91	76
Vernon	...	...	73	93	102	78	88	102	142	213
Volney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	26
Watertown	29	27	105	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westmoreland	23	149	35	63	54	101	48	93	64	143
Whitestown	27	485	128	278	144	322	161	372	161	364
Williamstown	...	...	...	...	37	11	34	48	30	56
Western	91	12	248	7	295	1	255	20	210	15
	503	2042	2108	1860	1779	1828	1899	2276	1895	2631

Towns	1816		1817		1820		1821		1822		1822	
	Daniel D. Tompkins (Rep.)	Rufus King (Fed.)	DeWitt Clinton (People)	Scattering	Daniel D. Tompkins (Rep.)	DeWitt Clinton (People)	For Convention	Against Convention	For Constitution	Against Constitution	Joseph C. Yates (Rep.)	Scattering
Augusta	73	134	105	2	66	104	183	14	69	88	221	...
Boonville	40	62	54	...	24	36	54	44	59	15	90	...
Bridgewater	63	81	104	1	35	86	95	102	87	65	181	...
Bengal	30	21	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Camden	53	97	86	...	89	166	74	64	47	111	253	6
Constantia	5	11	17	...	30	25	91	3	72	10	...	...
Deerfield	78	48	72	...	33	97	103	81	95	84	219	2
Floyd	109	27	97	...	72	61	162	47	140	41	176	...
Florence	14	19	28	...	16	41	40	17	31	18	59	...
Lee	97	35	95	...	123	32	136	19	126	27	185	...
Mexico	19	21	42	1	17	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Haven	33	31	45	...	20	12	126	...	...	...	...	...
Orwell	...	...	24	...	54	15	68	8	...	...	...	...
Paris	186	433	340	8	129	430	272	409	252	269	621	14
Remsen	16	9	31	...	...	31	29	9	16	23	58	...
Redfield	38	...	28	3	41	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richland	139	115	51	...	66	64	391	...	...	...	...	...
Rome	116	108	124	...	96	140	354	22	222	44	412	...
Steuben	41	54	35	3	44	51	122	3	74	5	115	...
Scriba	15	9	15	...	16	108	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sangerfield	58	125	96	2	26	142	121	97	72	89	321	...
Trenton	83	100	95	3	41	133	122	167	108	122	221	...
Utica	..	...	...	...	25	122	244	64	139	90	448	9
Verona	104	73	101	...	78	95	180	50	134	83	262	...
Vienna	..	...	75	...	20	149	80	71	73	58	164	...
Vernon	80	127	106	...	20	196	140	151	67	164	219	...
Volney	15	19	2	3	61	21	147	35	108	39	...	...
Westmoreland	65	155	154	...	95	135	207	104	154	109	352	2
Whitestown	140	355	293	17	103	260	359	141	294	120	600	1
Williamstown	43	44	38	...	64	32	62	26	51	12	...	...
Western	140	14	129	...	134	24	241	13	197	5	263	...
	1893	2327	2387	43	1638	2881	4205	1761	2687	1691	5431	34

Towns	1824		1826		1828		1830		1832	
	Samuel Young (Rep.)	DeWitt Clinton (People)	Wm. B. Rochester (Bucktail)	DeWitt Clinton (People's)	Martin VanBuren (Jacksonian)	Smith Thompson (National-Rep.)	Enos T. Throop (Dem.-Bucktail)	Francis Granger (Anti-Mason)	William L. Marcy (Rep.)	Francis Granger (Anti-Mason)
Annsville	76	116	58	145	96	157	142	75	150	129
Augusta	126	222	188	164	243	225	247	208	305	248
Ava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boonville	120	92	115	126	163	180	188	29	263	217
Bridgewater ..	113	135	93	130	127	112	132	167	124	174
Camden	54	161	50	183	90	186	146	167	175	194
Deerfield	149	204	132	169	291	213	272	147	230	145
Florence	45	34	43	44	77	42	71	49	99	60
Floyd	154	90	122	92	183	125	206	77	217	97
Kirkland	...	...	...	...	251	505	215	171	222	284
Lee	193	77	160	92	323	107	242	14	383	113
Marcy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	97
Marshall	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	117	192	219
New Hartford.	...	...	...	...	163	328	188	264	200	325
Paris	287	704	233	511	165	319	205	261	214	317
Remsen	47	52	26	75	45	132	77	74	77	153
Rome	277	257	297	235	448	299	354	192	434	353
Sangerfield ...	91	228	63	199	151	235	196	173	235	221
Steuben	116	49	103	42	127	114	115	130	139	152
Trenton	117	250	122	201	169	353	229	212	259	323
Utica	150	384	246	460	470	715	501	323	470	689
Vernon	52	391	76	343	196	367	290	277	289	331
Verona	178	187	160	162	351	206	295	232	358	255
Vienna	80	139	100	166	165	142	181	113	265	110
Western	310	41	236	33	380	50	346	15	387	41
Westmoreland.	250	230	205	199	253	276	266	252	281	301
Whitestown ..	255	516	244	409	203	349	292	247	342	378
	3240	4559	3072	4180	5130	5737	5536	4086	6470	5926

In 1828, Solomon Southwick, the anti-Masonic candidate for governor, received 136 votes in the county. In 1824 the votes of Steuben were rejected by the county canvassers on account of an error in the date of returns (1823 instead of the right year) by a vote of 9 to 8.

Towns	1816		1817		1820		1821		1822		1822	
	Daniel D. Tompkins (Rep.)	Rufus King (Fed.)	DeWitt Clinton (People)	Scattering	Daniel D. Tompkins (Rep.)	DeWitt Clinton (People)	For Convention	Against Convention	For Constitution	Against Constitution	Joseph C. Yates (Rep.)	Scattering
Augusta	73	134	105	2	66	104	183	14	69	88	221	...
Boonville	40	62	54	...	24	36	54	44	59	15	90	...
Bridgewater	63	81	104	1	35	86	95	102	87	65	181	...
Bengal	30	21	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Camden	53	97	86	...	89	166	74	64	47	111	253	6
Constantia	5	11	17	...	30	25	91	3	72	10	...	...
Deerfield	78	48	72	...	33	97	103	81	95	84	210	2
Floyd	109	27	97	...	72	61	162	47	140	41	176	...
Florence	14	19	28	...	16	41	40	17	31	18	59	...
Lee	97	35	95	...	123	32	136	19	126	27	185	...
Mexico	19	21	42	1	17	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Haven	33	31	45	...	20	12	126	...	...	...	...	...
Orwell	...	...	24	...	54	15	68	8	...	...	...	...
Paris	186	433	340	8	129	430	272	409	252	269	621	14
Remsen	16	9	31	...	...	31	29	9	16	23	58	...
Redfield	38	...	28	3	41	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richland	139	115	51	...	66	64	391	...	...	...	...	...
Rome	116	108	124	...	96	140	354	22	222	44	412	...
Steuben	41	54	35	3	44	51	122	3	74	5	115	...
Scriba	15	9	15	...	16	108	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sangerfield	58	125	96	2	26	142	121	97	72	89	321	...
Trenton	83	100	95	3	41	133	122	167	108	122	221	...
Utica	..	...	...	...	25	122	244	64	139	90	448	9
Verona	104	73	101	...	78	95	180	50	134	83	262	...
Vienna	..	...	75	...	20	149	80	71	73	58	164	...
Vernon	80	127	106	...	20	196	140	151	67	164	219	...
Volney	15	19	2	3	61	21	147	35	108	39	...	...
Westmoreland	65	155	154	...	95	135	207	104	154	109	352	2
Whitestown	140	355	293	17	103	260	359	141	294	120	600	1
Williamstown	43	44	38	...	64	32	62	26	51	12	...	...
Western	140	14	129	...	134	24	241	13	197	5	263	...
	1893	2327	2387	43	1638	2881	4205	1761	2687	1691	5431	34

Towns	1824		1826		1828		1830		1832	
	Samuel Young (Rep.)	DeWitt Clinton (People)	Wm. B. Rochester (Bucktail)	DeWitt Clinton (People's)	Martin VanBuren (Jacksonian)	Smith Thompson (National-Rep.)	Enos T. Throop (Dem.-Bucktail)	Francis Granger (Anti-Mason)	William L. Marcy (Rep.)	Francis Granger (Anti-Mason)
Annsville	76	116	58	145	96	157	142	75	150	129
Augusta	126	222	188	164	243	225	247	208	305	248
Ava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boonville	120	92	115	126	163	180	188	29	263	217
Bridgewater ..	113	135	93	130	127	112	132	167	124	174
Camden	54	161	50	183	90	186	146	167	175	194
Deerfield	149	204	132	169	291	213	272	147	230	145
Florence	45	34	43	44	77	42	71	49	99	60
Floyd	154	90	122	92	183	125	206	77	217	97
Kirkland	...	...	...	...	251	505	215	171	222	284
Lee	193	77	160	92	323	107	242	14	383	113
Marcy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	97
Marshall	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	117	192	219
New Hartford.	...	...	...	...	163	328	188	264	200	325
Paris	287	704	233	511	165	319	205	261	214	317
Remsen	47	52	26	75	45	132	77	74	77	153
Rome	277	257	297	235	448	299	354	192	434	353
Sangerfield ...	91	228	63	199	151	235	196	173	235	221
Steuben	116	49	103	42	127	114	115	130	139	152
Trenton	117	250	122	201	169	353	229	212	259	323
Utica	150	384	246	460	470	715	501	323	470	689
Vernon	52	391	76	343	196	367	290	277	289	331
Verona	178	187	160	162	351	206	295	232	358	255
Vienna	80	139	100	166	165	142	181	113	265	110
Western	310	41	236	33	380	50	346	15	387	41
Westmoreland.	250	230	205	199	253	276	266	252	281	301
Whitestown ..	255	516	244	409	203	349	292	247	342	378
	3240	4559	3072	4180	5130	5737	5536	4086	6470	5926

In 1828, Solomon Southwick, the anti-Masonic candidate for governor, received 136 votes in the county. In 1824 the votes of Steuben were rejected by the county canvassers on account of an error in the date of returns (1823 instead of the right year) by a vote of 9 to 8.

Towns	1834		1836		1838		1840		1842	
	William L. Marcy (Rep.)	William H. Seward (Whig)	William L. Marcy (Rep.)	Jesse Buel (Whig)	William L. Marcy (Rep.)	William H. Seward (Whig)	William C. Bouck (Dem.)	William H. Seward (Rep.)	William C. Bouck (Dem.)	Luther Bradish (Whig)
Annsville	153	99	133	73	159	115	191	177	189	126
Augusta	314	231	236	101	227	117	257	204	229	176
Ava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boonville	247	172	196	113	218	227	460	333	290	268
Bridgewater ..	135	159	134	66	146	121	154	158	149	120
Camden	171	223	138	168	161	176	173	279	169	165
Deerfield	247	150	193	71	226	104	271	167	183	102
Florence	113	74	107	23	113	41	127	82	135	47
Floyd	191	82	162	40	159	56	219	86	172	56
Kirkland	267	323	220	215	258	241	284	323	264	290
Lee	335	135	286	88	317	97	453	149	392	136
Marcy	168	104	151	27	140	66	211	126	157	67
Marshall	222	206	161	104	190	130	235	210	176	139
New Hartford.	191	344	163	248	162	331	231	391	203	307
Paris	219	297	146	204	237	197	244	315	225	229
Remsen	72	163	85	71	67	163	94	214	91	140
Rome	497	295	465	104	464	359	578	519	569	410
Sangerfield ...	236	222	182	141	236	190	281	248	268	192
Steuben	152	154	137	60	116	141	138	195	124	117
Trenton	265	310	212	216	242	237	311	348	268	277
Utica	472	776	461	503	603	658	785	877	776	796
Vernon	309	302	254	125	318	309	270	326	254	264
Verona	364	261	259	149	227	256	485	391	415	351
Vienna	252	121	233	32	273	86	334	152	339	99
Western	373	47	357	8	358	52	475	104	373	57
Westmoreland.	243	286	217	179	240	237	315	305	280	268
Whitestown ..	315	415	223	238	244	354	322	424	265	359
	6523	5951	5511	3367	6101	5061	7898	7103	6955	5558

Towns	1844			1846		1848			1850	
	Silas Wright (Dem.)	Millard Fillmore (Whig)	Alvan Stewart (Liberty or Abolition)	Silas Wright (Dem.)	John Young (Whig)	R. H. Walworth (Hunker-Dem.)	Hamilton Fish (Whig)	John A. Dix (Barnburner Dem.)	Horatio Seymour (Dem.)	Washington Hunt (Whig)
Annsville	210	173	23	194	152	143	175	72	245	165
Augusta	233	173	52	169	166	152	177	102	221	195
Ava	...	...	..	34	94	15	71	72	98	88
Boonville	336	305	16	145	255	96	231	206	349	324
Bridgewater ..	164	131	22	129	103	120	130	39	152	115
Camden	210	209	59	135	190	56	183	251	292	249
Deerfield	235	142	54	166	108	99	99	193	256	101
Florence	179	86	45	49	117	30	60	195	298	86
Floyd	193	80	16	151	58	125	57	46	191	71
Kirkland	266	311	28	220	292	125	283	180	276	268
Lee	432	188	31	269	158	210	163	178	368	222
Marcy	212	104	15	116	66	57	62	100	174	73
Marshall	221	199	27	183	133	54	138	170	167	194
New Hartford.	240	399	33	169	342	166	345	87	237	340
Paris	264	316	66	228	272	112	299	241	272	385
Remsen	120	202	31	63	156	32	158	116	132	196
Rome	577	516	35	382	433	410	479	198	677	560
Sangerfield ...	285	222	7	210	183	169	189	111	271	178
Steuben	140	190	37	53	142	58	124	94	141	141
Trenton	293	337	79	202	292	64	271	256	271	344
Utica	852	1,034	109	530	1,087	449	1,034	703	1,201	1,059
Vernon	301	304	36	240	244	113	243	143	270	295
Verona	494	451	25	332	417	200	420	200	436	517
Vienna	371	108	38	292	88	46	119	315	419	173
Western	354	116	25	37	266	281	67	72	325	137
Westmoreland.	296	282	48	213	235	137	210	207	301	291
Whitestown ..	325	404	94	183	382	149	372	212	290	465
	7,903	6,982	1,051	5,094	6,431	3,768	6,059	4,759	8,430	7,232

Towns	1852		1854			1856			1858		
	Washington Hunt (Whig)	Horatio Seymour (Dem.)	Greene C. Bronson (Dem.)	Myron H. Clark (Whig)	Horatio Seymour (Dem.)	Erastus Brooks (Dem.)	Amasa J. Parker (Dem.)	John A. King (Whig)	Edwin D. Morgan (Rep.)	Amasa J. Parker (Dem.)	Lorenzo Burrows (Amer.)
Annsville	214	286	1	178	199	36	183	268	249	294	23
Augusta	190	223	26	217	261	8	151	292	246	164	2
Ava	111	130	11	98	100	23	105	99	88	64	4
Boonville	270	323	..	...	...	138	175	529	558	256	55
Bridgewater	130	144	5	100	147	31	78	159	153	109	1
Camden	265	269	2	215	188	67	149	452	444	267	13
Deerfield	112	272	..	...	...	22	110	322	215	201	14
Florence	145	258	..	61	173	10	125	149	135	323	41
Floyd	67	213	130	84	39	12	144	129	138	154	9
Kirkland	299	320	51	293	239	62	274	384	434	336	26
Lee	269	373	1	274	257	32	243	334	333	275	7
Marcy	72	195	7	98	120	9	117	182	264	119	10
Marshall	166	232	1	106	241	..	128	278	219	158	14
New Hartford	...	...	12	382	261	45	166	499	548	170	2
Paris	325	269	29	327	250	43	155	503	469	226	14
Remsen	233	183	..	170	120	30	87	358	314	155	4
Rome	646	845	68	604	715	220	890	651	680	930	39
Sangerfield	219	265	14	125	285	3	204	277	237	216	22
Steuben	171	108	2	136	128	5	72	211	217	72	1
Trenton	308	292	7	176	149	11	128	545	520	172	3
Utica (1)	116	170	12	81	171	32	129	114	124	143	3
" (2)	164	228	7	172	194	56	174	212	135	226	7
" (3)	233	229	12	288	190	92	158	321	363	196	43
" (4)	279	356	10	367	306	95	255	408	397	229	39
" (5)	167	371	5	259	407	72	406	359	136	364	13
" (6)	187	220	6	182	327	65	297	234	382	394	19
" (7)	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	296	192	8
Vernon	258	304	13	211	263	54	142	418	366	182	32
Verona	507	491	42	516	371	123	161	399	608	388	50
Vienna	231	383	..	...	...	23	123	290	374	260	3
Western	125	369	26	217	255	48	256	222	251	261	..
Westmoreland	300	285	31	298	236	81	140	460	15	147	25
Whitestown	452	353	35	369	323	102	190	517	458	250	31
Total	7,231	8,859	576	6,604	6,915	1,650	6,105	10,575	10,342	7,674	655

Towns	1860		1862		1864		1866		1868	
	Edwin D. Morgan (Rep.)	John Kelly (Dem.)	James S. Wadsworth (Unionist)	Horatio Seymour (Dem.)	Reuben E. Fenton (Unionist)	Horatio Seymour (Dem.)	Reuben E. Fenton (Unionist)	John T. Hoffman (Dem.)	John A. Griswold (Rep.)	John T. Hoffman (Dem.)
Annsville	317	314	...	44	303	353	312	322	279	353
Augusta	316	191	275	166	317	197	311	204	317	207
Ava	133	115	113	127	145	148	144	120	131	126
Boonville	639	342	476	383	582	426	584	407	620	433
Bridgewater ..	198	111	176	106	195	108	198	105	189	109
Camden	513	236	435	255	496	297	559	286	553	303
Deerfield	257	234	207	270	240	280	235	269	242	244
Florence	179	343	112	363	125	422	137	424	159	391
Floyd	148	177	111	172	140	180	143	168	148	156
Kirkland	528	385	415	372	497	423	528	436	531	478
Lee	347	361	...	*51	333	367	333	357	316	353
Marcy	201	160	167	181	183	189	182	202	170	182
Marshall	275	152	231	180	290	214	293	193	296	214
New Hartford.	577	215	492	244	557	261	589	273	563	292
Paris	515	260	482	248	530	286	557	296	515	317
Remsen	408	214	332	213	376	252	402	248	401	241
Rome	816	971	596	1,061	769	1,240	804	1,195	858	1,309
Sangerfield ...	264	230	232	260	246	285	253	317	284	339
Steuben	254	82	203	97	234	101	146	102	221	94
Trenton	603	292	538	200	588	227	532	187	626	199
Utica (1)	128	162	94	189	105	205	123	227	‡2,413	‡2,913
" (2).....	278	278	223	305	292	331	271	372	...	...
" (3).....	382	251	231	245	445	282	404	374	...	...
" (4).....	433	279	400	278	463	301	483	324	...	...
" (5).....	192	385	136	402	161	480	220	511	...	...
" (6).....	363	429	287	462	342	532	379	562	...	...
" (7).....	372	258	332	275	376	340	418	361	...	...
Vernon	425	228	311	129	427	251	432	260	459	253
Verona	695	306	499	530	667	622	636	608	647	511
Vienna	315	242	352	330	438	392	356	368	147	114
Western	250	296	...	...	257	287	...	*49	251	310
Westmoreland.	461	218	351	276	434	278	482	263	439	265
Whitestown ..	435	159	419	323	520	364	544	396	547	364
Total ..	12,218	8,786	9,328	8,737	12,073	10,931	11,995	10,846	12,312	11,072

* Majority.
‡Total vote in Utica.

Towns	1870		1872		1874		1876		1879	
	Stewart L. Woodford (Rep.)	John T. Hoffman (Dem.)	John A. Dix (Rep.)	Francis Kernan (Dem.)	John A. Dix (Rep.)	Samuel J. Tilden (Dem.)	Edwin D. Morgan (Rep.)	Lucius Robinson (Dem.)	Alonzo B. Cornell (Rep.)	Lucius Robinson (Dem.)
Annsville	264	327	273	317	210	316	280	377	218	259
Augusta	295	193	288	206	276	219	*39	...	229	228
Ava	122	103	127	105	...	...	75	95	124	134
Boonville	593	446	625	347	*213	...	556	340	598	407
Bridgewater ..	169	100	179	107	165	130	282	156	166	128
Camden	553	322	550	305	431	301	536	356	436	319
Deerfield	241	227	251	212	221	232	271	264	246	211
Florence	168	346	*	212	123	343	...	273	135	213
Floyd	136	152	144	118	121	125	147	156	104	135
Forestport ...	122	158	130	140	135	150	...	...	148	145
Kirkland	518	471	491	516	459	497	567	492	390	264
Lee	309	330	*	15	243	308	315	356	223	331
Marcy	182	142	196	125	174	135	199	169	151	176
Marshall	266	194	254	238	226	217	267	306	220	145
New Hartford.	498	265	580	282	470	328	535	351	464	360
Paris	478	294	479	285	407	284	485	358	399	358
Remsen	260	62	269	46	241	54	262	54	207	65
Rome (1).....	74	157	‡1,041	‡1,290	‡967	‡1,450	218	335	171	329
" (2).....	99	259	...	...	...	...	154	297	120	233
" (3).....	151	353	...	...	...	...	214	453	160	392
" (4).....	155	222	...	...	...	...	234	276	181	249
" (5).....	390	311	...	...	...	...	372	282	332	242
Sangerfield ...256		330	*	75	271	373	340	434	287	340
Steuben	198	80	211	60	186	60	203	94	57	6
Trenton	578	201	575	191	547	171	645	187	516	200
Utica (1).....	118	192	‡2,720	‡3,044	147	151	136	162	129	110
" (2).....	273	342	...	...	219	402	310	402	297	355
" (3).....	499	334	...	...	484	409	635	442	577	411
" (4).....	529	298	...	...	389	222	444	231	392	218
" (5).....	129	358	...	...	44	233	58	239	75	163
" (6).....	145	153	...	...	104	215	139	266	155	227
" (7).....	437	360	...	...	501	461	696	590	578	557
" (8).....	140	290	...	...	208	350	293	410	231	369
" (9).....	306	338	...	...	330	385	463	484	370	501
" (10)....	...	...	...	...	202	212	213	247	220	201
Vernon	424	248	410	273	368	285	154	105	358	298
Verona	532	584	674	365	810	622	471	358	535	437
Vienna	369	316	361	257	289	317	...	*16	284	275
Western	215	327	309	243	194	288	267	318	289	275
Westmoreland.	427	264	406	254	340	223	425	273	332	127
Whitestown ..	520	368	297	187	573	385	613	394	486	334
Total 11,874		10,288	11,840	9,815	11,258	10,853	12,510	11,398	11,590	10,727

* Majority.
‡Total vote in Utica.

Towns	1882		1885		1888		1891		1894	
	Charles J. Folger (Rep.)	Grover Cleveland (Dem.)	Ira Davenport (Rep.)	David B. Hill (Dem.)	Warner Miller (Rep.)	David B. Hill (Dem.)	Jacob S. Fassett (Rep.)	Roswell P. Flower (Dem.)	Levi P. Morton (Rep.)	David B. Hill (Dem.)
Annsville	207	335	298	234	346	297	154	170	230	223
Augusta	146	255	254	254	292	281	240	227	257	221
Ava	101	118	118	92	127	118	92	104	95	87
Boonville	411	423	535	426	673	420	555	353	621	323
Bridgewater	86	140	147	142	180	139	138	120	169	113
Camden	364	392	482	265	633	288	418	298	617	250
Deerfield	193	215	267	211	288	228	202	172	242	146
Florence	143	241	144	224	190	248	139	192	156	172
Floyd	89	140	122	114	144	130	110	123	121	110
Forestport	123	157	219	122	247	141	190	106	235	101
Kirkland	224	583	470	529	576	639	421	494	508	450
Lee	171	360	193	306	253	296	222	241	245	188
Marcy	121	191	164	129	214	158	163	183	191	164
Marshall	136	192	248	209	291	277	245	217	195	190
New Hartford	241	490	462	370	619	497	539	415	422	307
Paris	238	372	356	284	465	394	337	337	372	270
Remsen	163	85	198	62	232	75	187	55	203	56
Rome (1)	178	333	252	351	350	485	316	401	326	387
" (2)	122	274	149	271	160	374	187	259	209	240
" (3)	159	120	186	361	250	502	225	379	227	355
" (4)	178	296	216	249	305	330	276	302	309	269
" (5)	274	318	376	239	500	285	419	311	492	224
Sangerfield	188	341	323	377	366	422	332	358	356	302
Steuben	156	80	153	63	178	67	125	65	156	52
Trenton	327	270	477	205	502	196	432	136	517	138
Utica (1)	137	141	135	92	161	127	160	110	174	106
" (2)	164	515	362	358	397	526	407	462	477	452
" (3)	236	348	360	281	399	371	382	326	450	300
" (4)	304	322	438	256	511	349	316	299	475	267
" (5)	58	226	78	250	89	294	100	229	126	203
" (6)	103	267	163	254	119	392	176	274	238	266
" (7)	213	401	376	327	489	457	585	466	662	448
" (8)	211	489	286	555	472	834	474	866	737	945
" (9)	328	619	490	565	572	840	488	822	669	617
" (10)	160	273	204	245	245	297	229	295	269	294
" (11)	233	263	339	204	412	292	393	274	451	324
" (12)	275	334	437	296	636	448	635	465	786	478
Vernon	263	345	358	277	468	352	387	297	459	254
Verona	480	602	488	478	665	562	452	484	526	412
Vienna	240	349	236	242	325	330	243	294	264	273
Western	181	304	222	209	275	252	260	224	279	185
Westmoreland	120	315	282	190	381	234	275	237	319	204
Whitestown	291	536	520	482	658	536	620	543	695	474
Total	8,736	13,770	12,583	11,650	15,660	14,786	13,236	13,074	15,527	11,880

Towns	1896		1898		1900		1902	
	Frank Black (Rep.)	Wilbur F. Porter (Dem.)	Theodore Roosevelt (Rep.)	Augustus VanWyck (Dem.)	Benjamin B. Odell (Rep.)	John R. Stanchfield (Dem.)	Benjamin B. Odell (Rep.)	Bird S. Coler (Dem.)
Annsville	269	228	223	197	273	147	186	209
Augusta	286	202	244	249	330	216	251	203
Ava	92	112	95	110	107	94	69	110
Boonville	639	292	579	415	620	325	425	349
Bridgewater	207	67	183	92	221	84	155	88
Camden	724	201	694	255	749	247	691	266
Deerfield	243	180	219	185	279	172	232	157
Florence	164	164	130	180	184	163	166	184
Floyd	114	99	104	101	130	91	115	80
Forestport	280	129	203	152	216	117	165	132
Kirkland	515	482	551	481	635	515	556	498
Lee	260	177	230	215	269	210	207	207
Marcy	227	146	173	164	219	147	211	159
Marshall	304	187	257	204	283	221	253	179
New Hartford	571	305	526	332	729	430	388	346
Paris	438	316	361	309	424	323	318	286
Remsen	229	57	187	57	230	58	193	57
Rome (1)	356	358	351	456	455	420	318	479
" (2)	216	244	197	274	265	268	185	297
" (3)	231	384	256	416	307	417	240	396
" (4)	353	250	332	294	378	304	280	352
" (5)	528	241	513	308	564	318	449	382
Sangerfield	386	245	290	317	357	305	264	276
Steuben	144	71	146	57	157	73	130	69
Trenton	566	139	484	187	544	154	478	174
Utica (1)	186	95	159	124	187	71	184	39
" (2)	520	488	310	555	495	474	360	532
" (3)	473	312	408	328	504	304	372	338
" (4)	479	236	439	282	474	306	355	335
" (5)	124	192	111	192	156	163	120	167
" (6)	229	302	214	335	250	285	196	351
" (7)	762	467	451	293	788	548	646	632
" (8)	944	1,073	526	972	779	1,008	584	1,122
" (9)	771	816	452	726	587	682	470	690
" (10)	304	277	244	296	277	308	225	349
" (11)	500	297	466	374	549	300	348	389
" (12)	877	500	458	427	548	422	444	477
" (13)	...	...	221	314	288	265	284	256
" (14)	...	...	207	228	279	236	245	292
" (15)	...	...	451	266	507	258	418	320
Vernon	484	246	393	299	503	296	434	302

Towns	1896		1898		1900		1902	
	Frank Black (Rep.)	Wilbur F. Porter (Dem.)	Theodore Roosevelt (Rep.)	Augustus VanWyck (Dem.)	Benjamin B. Odell (Rep.)	John R. Stanchfield (Dem.)	Benjamin B. Odell (Rep.)	Bird S. Coler (Dem.)
Verona	411	293	510	455	575	430	*	22
Vienna	352	212	289	287	347	221	284	255
Western	266	191	245	225	254	205	259	187
Westmoreland	353	179	284	187	383	169	295	186
Whitestown	859	455	763	563	899	528	693	661
Total	17,236	11,901	15,129	13,739	18,554	13,493	14,028	13,982

*Majority.

Towns	1904		1906		1908		1910	
	Frank Higgins (Rep.)	B. Cady Herrick (Dem.)	Charles Hughes (Rep.)	William R. Hearst (Dem.)	Charles Hughes (Rep.)	William Chanler (Dem.)	Henry R. Stimson (Rep.)	John A. Dix (Dem.)
Annsville	244	203	265	169	223	197	161	193
Augusta	316	219	290	163	318	212	247	261
Ava	64	34	80	65	79	76	61	72
Boonville	536	380	522	265	574	376	500	355
Bridgewater	174	92	165	60	154	100	124	91
Camden	651	361	690	244	599	334	453	324
Deerfield	241	185	255	162	231	208	212	192
Florence	169	169	152	135	148	160	107	137
Floyd	...	...	116	83	120	81	83	78
Forestport	230	119	191	85	64	136	108	104
Kirkland	609	472	607	395	639	512	563	488
Lee	213	226	214	182	244	213	198	196
Marcy	215	163	217	103	213	161	169	147
Marshall	299	200	261	161	278	237	214	196
New Hartford	687	475	729	447	815	564	700	545
Paris	375	282	396	212	423	303	349	221
Remsen	195	65	210	43	208	68	183	72
Rome (1)	175	292	168	216	181	263	111	223
" (2)	232	304	169	217	264	253	180	257
" (3)	325	445	276	334	335	432	220	380
" (4)	367	415	329	303	446	372	366	407
" (5)	306	211	291	186	386	212	323	250
" (6)	304	199	277	152	318	205	277	208
" (7)	236	259	220	234	270	295	237	271
Sangerfield	307	304	332	197	302	317	188	275

Towns	1904		1906		1908		1910	
	Frank Higgins (Rep.)	B. Cady Herrick (Dem.)	Charles Hughes (Rep.)	William R. Hearst (Dem.)	Charles Hughes (Rep.)	William Chanler (Dem.)	Henry R. Stimson (Rep.)	John A. Dix (Dem.)
Steuben	140	64	123	41	126	65	95	67
Trenton	492	153	501	97	527	153	419	183
Utica (1)	39	200	82	164	76	216	44	203
" (2)	423	561	396	380	401	521	203	554
" (3)	478	397	523	267	516	398	331	413
" (4)	441	350	452	211	436	320	321	359
" (5)	153	219	133	174	162	187	105	184
" (6)	241	377	206	292	225	399	192	360
" (7)	870	664	951	484	1,017	631	801	360
" (8)	832	1,198	715	1,006	956	1,201	668	1,259
" (9)	593	763	533	618	601	812	442	777
" (10)	295	395	321	267	315	353	134	336
" (11)	509	465	555	354	620	486	509	507
" (12)	582	513	546	412	577	571	513	516
" (13)	337	335	325	313	387	432	377	442
" (14)	337	288	278	279	348	386	301	338
" (15)	485	334	488	283	579	359	486	380
Vernon	515	344	474	257	526	346	438	314
Verona	550	470	519	340	549	417	345	332
Vienna	298	247	287	181	319	236	145	121
Western	233	217	225	167	234	180	208	177
Westmoreland	328	200	313	167	352	188	272	190
Whitestown	849	648	780	574	808	715	681	642
Total	17,527	15,476	17,154	12,140	18,499	15,859	14,372	15,313

POPULATION

The following table gives the population of the county from its organization to the census of 1910. It will appear that certain towns, originally a part of Oneida county, are dropped from the tables when they ceased to be a part of the county, having been taken off in the organization of St. Lawrence, Lewis, Jefferson and Oswego counties.

	1790	1800	1810	1814	1820	1825
Annsville						1,161
Augusta		1,598	2,004	2,377	2,771	2,911
Ava						
Boonville			393	812	1,294	2,071
Bridgewater		1,061	1,170	1,322	1,533	1,525
Camden		384	1,132	1,340	1,772	1,598
Deerfield		1,048	1,232	1,921	2,346	3,331
Florence			396	394	640	678
Floyd		767	970	1,324	1,498	1,557
Forestport						
Kirkland						
Lee				1,724	2,186	2,077
Marcy						
Marshall						
New Hartford						
Paris		4,721	5,418	6,535	6,707	6,810
Remsen		2,254	489	655	912	1,070
Rome		1,497	2,003	3,069	3,569	3,531
Sangerfield		1,143	1,324	1,917	2,011	1,986
Steuben		552	1,105	1,082	1,461	1,674
Trenton		624	1,548	2,128	2,617	2,233
Utica					2,972	5,040
Vernon			1,519	2,308	2,707	2,807
Verona			1,014	1,987	2,447	2,845
Vienna			†454	547	1,307	1,479
Western		1,493	*2,416	1,557	2,237	2,190
Westmoreland		1,542	1,135	2,480	2,791	3,270
Whitestown	1,891	4,212	4,912	5,148	5,219	6,003
Total	1,891	20,839	30,634	45,627	50,997	57,847

*Western and Lee.
†Formerly Bengal.

	1830	1835	1840	1845	1850	1855
Annsville	1,481	1,352	1,765	2,192	2,686	2,715
Augusta	3,058	3,347	2,175	2,117	2,271	2,383
Ava					1,037	1,242
Boonville	2,746	3,012	5,519	3,653	3,306	4,424
Bridgewater	1,608	1,449	1,418	1,351	1,315	1,203
Camden	1,945	2,114	2,331	2,434	2,820	2,900
Deerfield	4,182	2,536	3,120	2,347	2,287	2,257
Florence	964	1,106	1,259	1,994	2,575	2,812
Floyd	1,699	1,795	1,742	1,592	1,495	1,443
Forestport						
Kirkland	2,505	3,497	2,984	3,014	3,421	3,809
Lee	2,514	2,618	2,936	2,963	3,033	3,020
Marcy		1,730	1,799	1,769	1,857	1,767
Marshall	1,908	2,579	2,251	2,148	2,115	2,147
New Hartford	3,599	3,909	3,819	4,043	4,847	4,517
Paris	2,765	2,849	2,844	3,097	4,283	3,695
Remsen	1,400	1,498	1,638	1,903	2,407	2,684
Rome	4,360	4,505	5,680	5,955	7,918	10,720
Sangerfield	2,272	2,242	2,251	2,272	2,371	2,424
Steuben	2,094	2,159	1,993	1,924	1,744	1,592
Trenton	3,221	3,220	3,178	3,543	3,540	3,987
Utica	8,323					
1st ward		1,633	1,738	1,574		1,443
2d ward		1,755	2,392	1,963		2,799
3d ward		2,731	3,781	3,490		3,111
4th ward		4,064	4,871	5,163		4,827
5th ward						5,380
6th ward						4,609
Total Utica		10,183	12,782	12,190	17,565	22,169
Vernon	3,045	2,827	3,043	3,074	3,093	3,005
Verona	3,739	4,155	4,504	4,942	5,570	6,923
Vienna	1,766	2,172	2,530	2,867	3,393	3,248
Western	2,419	2,502	3,488	2,523	2,516	2,546
Westmoreland	3,303	3,140	3,105	3,072	3,291	3,279
Whitestown	4,410	5,022	5,156	5,797	6,810	4,838
Totals	71,326	77,518	85,310	84,776	99,566	107,749

	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880	1890
Annsville	2,837	2,685	2,716	2,626	2,554	2,068
Augusta	2,213	2,061	2,067	2,233	2,171	1,984
Ava	1,260	1,121	1,160	1,022	1,039	860
Boonville	4,212	4,228	4,106	4,063	3,996	3,509
Bridgewater	1,261	1,252	1,258	1,307	1,218	1,073
Camden	3,187	3,533	3,687	3,538	3,392	3,991
Deerfield	2,249	2,071	2,045	2,098	2,082	1,954
Florence	2,802	2,467	2,299	2,181	2,073	1,489
Floyd	1,440	1,227	1,209	1,142	1,115	920
Forestport			1,276	1,280	1,358	1,519
Kirkland	4,185	4,044	4,912	4,749	4,984	4,852
Lee	2,796	2,714	2,656	2,413	2,360	1,845
Marcy	1,687	1,517	1,451	1,418	1,413	1,213
Marshall	2,134	2,141	2,145	2,215	2,276	2,145
New Hartford	4,395	3,654	4,037	4,382	4,394	5,005
Paris	3,762	3,595	3,575	3,593	3,573	3,211
Remsen	2,670	2,650	1,184	1,166	1,195	1,099
Rome city:	9,830	9,478				
1st ward			1,196	2,492	2,370	3,348
2d ward			2,141	2,296	2,651	2,698
3d ward			2,724	2,573	2,721	3,069
4th ward			1,803	2,274	2,145	2,566
5th ward			3,136	2,616	2,807	3,310
Total Rome city			11,000	12,251	12,194	14,991
Sangerfield	2,343	2,357	2,513	2,913	3,171	3,017
Steuben	1,541	1,416	1,261	1,220	1,223	1,005
Trenton	3,504	3,199	3,156	3,118	3,097	2,709
Utica city						
1st ward	1,431	1,309	1,329	1,171	1,025	1,141
2d ward	2,695	2,733	3,383	3,530	3,345	4,054
3d ward	3,388	3,190	4,038	4,670	2,900	3,048
4th ward	3,674	3,667	3,866	3,093	2,703	2,988
5th ward	3,096	3,246	2,532	1,582	1,593	1,668
6th ward	4,839	5,527	1,938	1,962	1,962	2,297
7th ward	3,406	4,014	4,583	5,932	3,469	4,625
8th ward			2,454	3,425	3,901	6,354
9th ward			4,681	5,098	5,393	7,224
10th ward				2,033	2,289	2,322
11th ward					2,099	3,135
12th ward					3,235	5,151
Total Utica city	22,529	23,686	28,804	32,496	33,914	44,007

	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880	1890
Vernon	2,908	2,931	2,840	3,007	3,056	3,016
Verona	5,967	5,964	5,757	5,476	5,287	4,535
Vienna	3,460	3,408	3,180	3,064	2,834	2,220
Western	2,497	2,352	2,423	2,244	2,264	1,817
Westmoreland	3,166	2,978	2,952	2,752	2,744	2,313
Whitestown	4,367	3,984	4,339	4,368	4,498	5,155
Total	105,202	102,713	110,008	114,335	115,475	122,922

	1892	1900	1905
Annsville	1,963	1,744	1,621
Augusta	1,983	2,029	2,032
Ava	828	706	609
Boonville	3,512	3,332	3,167
Bridgewater	1,053	931	961
Camden	3,675	3,745	3,750
Deerfield	1,611	1,756	1,615
Florence	1,415	1,205	1,086
Floyd	842	782	739
Forestport	1,604	1,565	1,457
Kirkland	4,636	4,541	4,543
Lee	1,900	1,578	1,485
Marcy	1,458	1,397	1,385
Marshall	2,069	1,804	1,762
New Hartford	4,935	5,230	5,463
Paris	3,166	2,626	2,430
Remsen	1,233	1,208	1,059
Rome city:			
1st ward	3,157	3,860	2,438
2d ward	1,912	2,469	2,242
3d ward	2,774	2,881	3,039
4th ward	2,427	2,738	2,979
5th ward	3,204	3,395	1,985
6th ward			1,723
7th ward			1,978
Inmates of institutions	164		178
Total Rome city	13,638	15,343	16,562

	1892	1900	1905
Sangerfield	2,836	2,440	2,246
Steuben	946	902	788
Trenton	2,629	2,628	2,562
Utica city:			
1st ward	1,252	1,267	1,274
2d ward	4,629	4,748	5,460
3d ward	3,289	3,179	3,120
4th ward	3,279	2,890	2,977
5th ward	1,613	2,086	2,855
6th ward	2,329	2,455	2,592
7th ward	4,757	5,577	6,404
8th ward	7,348	8,316	10,355
9th ward	6,526	5,520	6,049
10th ward	2,439	2,598	2,750
11th ward	3,303	3,870	4,368
12th ward	5,413	4,185	4,446
13th ward		2,826	3,444
14th ward		3,648	3,204
15th ward		3,218	3,376
Inmates of institutions	431	...	260
Total Utica city	46,608	56,383	62,934
Vernon	2,937	2,784	3,072
Verona	4,532	3,875	3,636
Vienna	2,303	2,218	1,958
Western	1,773	1,621	1,442
Westmoreland	2,333	2,192	2,067
Whitestown	5,225	6,235	6,895
Inmates of institutions	113		15
Total	123,756	132,800	139,341

	1910
Annsville town	1,449
Augusta town, including Oriskany Falls village	1,959
Oriskany Falls village	892
Ava town	563
Boonville town including Boonville village	3,191
Boonville village	1,794
Bridgewater town including Bridgewater village	832
Bridgewater village	245
Camden town including Camden village	3,426
Camden village	2,170
Deerfield town	1,660
Florence town	936

	1910
Floyd town	697
Forestport town including Forestport village	1,100
Forestport village	507
Kirkland town including Clinton village	4,333
Clinton village	1,236
Lee town	1,379
Marcy town	1,301
Marshall town including Waterville village	1,744
Waterville village (part of)	242
Total for Waterville village in Marshall and Sangerfield towns	1,410
New Hartford town including New Hartford village	5,947
New Hartford village	1,195
Paris town, including Clayville village	2,659
Clayville village	649
Remsen town including part of Remsen village	1,087
Remsen village (part of)	395
Total for Remsen village in Remsen and Trenton towns	421
Rome city	20,497
Ward 1	3,066
Ward 2	3,564
Ward 3	3,556
Ward 4	3,285
Ward 5	2,631
Ward 6	1,910
Ward 7	2,485
Sangerfield town, including part of Waterville village	2,086
Waterville village (part of)	1,168
Steuben town	785
Trenton town including Holland Patent, Prospect, and Trenton villages and part of Remsen village	2,402
Holland Patent village	337
Prospect village	278
Remsen village (part of)	26
Trenton village	289
Utica city	74,419
Ward 1	1,391
Ward 2	6,674
Ward 3	3,225
Ward 4	3,207
Ward 5	3,312
Ward 6	2,645
Ward 7	6,980
Ward 8	14,471
Ward 9	6,237
Ward 10	3,245
Ward 11	5,471

	1910
Ward 12	4,675
Ward 13	4,253
Ward 14	4,843
Ward 15	3,790
Vernon town including Oneida Castle and Vernon villages	3,197
Oneida Castle village	393
Vernon village	451
Verona town including New London village	3,456
New London village	108
Vienna town, including Sylvan Beach village	1,904
Sylvan Beach village	169
Western town	1,355
Westmoreland town	1,995
Whitestown town including Whitesboro and Yorkville villages	7,798
Whitesboro village	2,375
Yorkville village	691
Total Oneida county	154,157

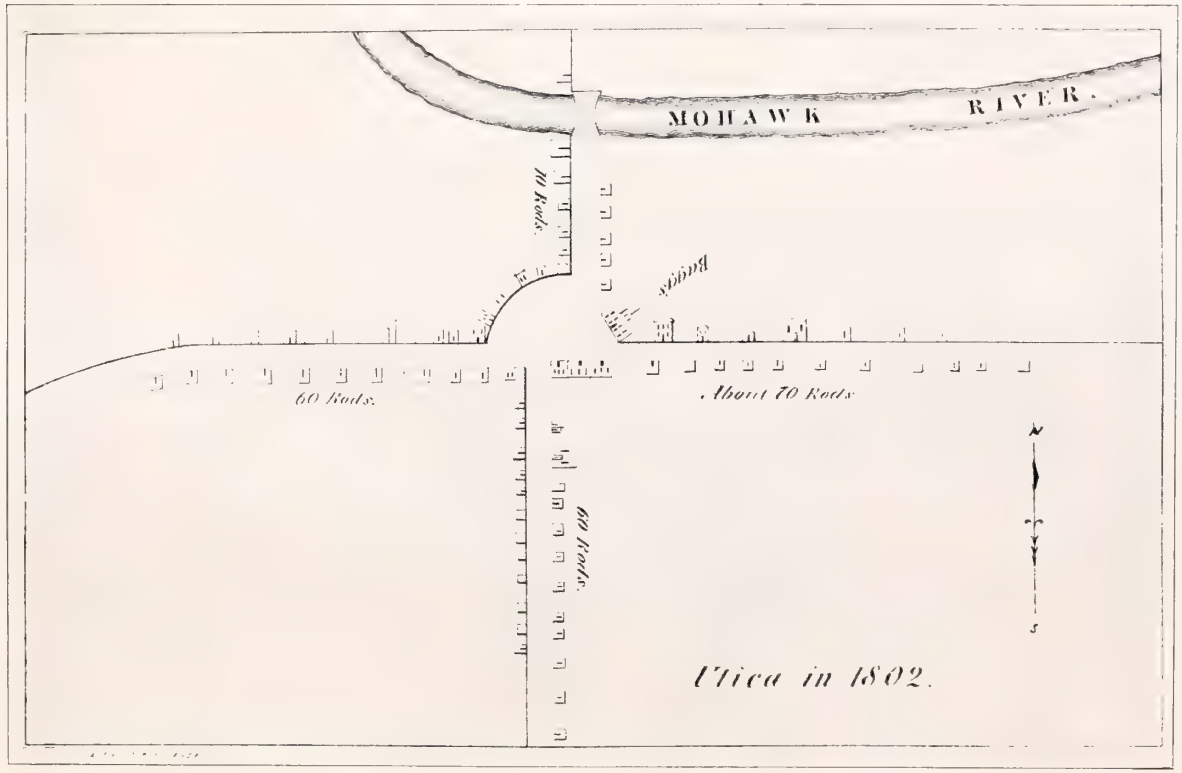
CHAPTER XX

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS AND STATISTICS

Board of Supervisors and other County Officers—Although the board of supervisors has existed probably since 1777, there is no provision of constitution or statute that prescribes the powers and duties of that board until a much later date. The constitution of 1777 made no reference to such a board, and the constitution of 1821 recognizes the fact that there are supervisors, but makes no provision for a board of supervisors. Section 7 of article 4 of the constitution of 1821 provides what officers should be appointed by the supervisors, and makes some other provisions in regard to the conduct of the affairs of the county. The first legislation of importance upon the subject was the act of April 8, 1810, which fixes the duties of the supervisors in a town. The election of town officers was provided for by the act of March 27, 1801. The first constitutional provision in regard to the board of supervisors, as such, is section 26 of article 3 of the constitution of 1894, and is as follows:

"There shall be in each county, except in a county wholly included in a city, a board of supervisors, to be composed of such members and elected in such a manner and for such a period as is or may be provided by law. In a city which includes an entire county, or two or more entire counties, the powers and duties of a board of supervisors may be devolved upon the municipal assembly, common council, board of aldermen or other legislative body of the city."

There had been legislation upon the subject of the powers of the boards of supervisors from time to time prior to the adoption of the constitutional provision above referred to, notably in 1875, when, by the act of June 5 of that year, the board of supervisors was given many additional powers to those which it had possessed prior to that time. A general revision of the law was made and adopted as the county law in 1909. This statute is known as chapter 11 of the consolidated laws passed February 17, 1909, and contains general provisions for all the powers of the board of supervisors. The statute is quite complete in itself, and extends the powers of the board beyond those which it had possessed prior to the enactment of the law. The election of supervisors was for many years held in the spring, and the supervisor was elected for one year, but this was changed by the act of 1901. One supervisor was elected for each town, and one for each ward, and for many years the number in the county has been even so that it frequently occurs that the board is divided evenly between the two great parties, and it is often extremely difficult to organize the board, as required by law. At the present time there are 48 supervisors in the board, which is unfortunate, as it would be much better if the board were uneven, so that one or the other of the great parties would have control of it and be responsible to the people for its acts.



Utica in 1802.

The county officers from time to time have been changed, and the number occasionally increased. At present they consist of sheriff, county judge, special county judge, county clerk, county treasurer, surrogate, special surrogate, coroners and county comptroller, the last named office being new, having been established in 1910, the first comptroller being elected at the fall election of that year. There is a county superintendent of highways, but he is appointed by the board of supervisors, and Paul Schultze occupies that position at the present time.

The following list contains the chairmen and clerks of the boards of supervisors from 1878:

Chairman	*Clerk*
1878—Griffith M. Jones, Utica.	Albert N. Borst, Bridgewater.
1879—Joseph B. Cushman, Utica.	Joseph Porter, Rome.
1880—Eli S. Bearss, Lee.	Joseph Porter, Rome.
1881—Robert W. Evans, Kirkland.	Burt I. Waldo, North Western.
1882—Julius C. Day, Marshall.	Rouse B. Maxfield, Annsville.
1883—Frederick A. Goff, Utica.	Charles E. Howe, Waterville.
1884—John F. Gaffney, Utica.	Charles E. Howe, Waterville.
1885—William J. Cramond, Rome.	Rouse B. Maxfield, Utica.
1886—James H. Flanagan, Vienna.	Joseph B. Cushman, Jr., Vernon.
1887—James H. Flanagan, Vienna.	Leroy F. Shepard, Utica.
1888—Francis X. Salzman, Forestport.	Fred W. Lobdell, Rome.
1889—Carl T. Seibel, Verona.	Fred W. Lobdell, Rome.
1890—David A. Barnum, Paris.	Thomas W. Mulford, Rome.
1891—Lewis D. Edwards, Sangerfield.	Fred W. Lobdell, Rome.
1892—Francis X. Salzman, Forestport.	William H. Wratten, Utica.
1893—James A. Douglass, Augusta.	William H. Wratten, Utica.
1894—Albert P. Seaton, New Hartford.	Fred W. Lobdell, Rome.
1895—Albert P. Seaton, New Hartford.	Fred W. Lobdell, Rome.
1896—John W. Potter, Marcy.	Stuart F. Day, Utica.
1897—John W. Potter, Marcy.	Stuart F. Day, Utica.
1898—John W. Potter, Marcy.	Stuart F. Day, Utica.
1899—John W. Potter, Marcy.	Stuart F. Day, Utica.
1900—John W. Potter, Marcy.	Stuart F. Day, Utica.
1901—William J. Brown, Utica.	Stuart F. Day, Utica.
1902—Oswald P. Backus, Rome.	James H. McGarrity, Utica.
1903—Frederick E. Swancott, Utica.	James H. McGarrity, Utica.
1904—Frederick E. Swancott, Utica.	Gervase Flower, Westmoreland.
1905—Frederick E. Swancott, Utica.	Gervase Flower, Westmoreland.
1906—Fred F. Lorin, Westmoreland.	A. H. Vandawalker, Camden,
1907—Fred F. Lorin, Westmoreland.	A. H. Vandawalker, Camden,
1908—Harry J. Moss, Utica.	F. E. Niess, Boonville.
1909—Theodore Chrestien, McConnellsville.	Margaret H. Ward, Utica.
1910—Albert P. Seaton, New Hartford.	Margaret H. Ward, Utica.
1911—William Walsh, Bridgewater.	Grover C. Flint, Lee Center.

UTICA

Prior to the organization of Utica as a village it had existed as a considerable hamlet known as Fort Schuyler, and, to distinguish it from Fort Schuyler (Fort Stanwix) at Rome, it was frequently called Old Fort Schuyler. Having a population which was deemed sufficient for a more formal organization than had previously existed, application was made to the Legislature for a special charter incorporating the hamlet under the name of the Village of Utica. An act was passed April 3, 1798, entitled "An act to vest certain powers in the freeholders and inhabitants of the village commonly known by the name of Old Fort Schuyler." The first section of the act described the territory to be incorporated as follows: "That the district or country contained within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at a point or place on the south side of the Mohawk river where the division line between lot number 97 and 98 in Cosby's Manor strikes the said river, thence running southerly in the said division line to a point in the same forty chains southerly of the great road leading to Fort Stanwix, thence east 37 degrees south to the easterly line of the county of Oneida, thence northerly in the said county line to the Mohawk river, thence westerly up the waters thereof to the place of beginning, shall hereafter be known and distinguished by the name of the Village of Utica." The act also provides who the qualified voters should be at the meeting to be held for the election of officers of the village; provided also for the election of five freeholders, residents of the village, as trustees. It will be noticed here that the officers were confined to freeholders, in other words, those who owned real estate. The right of suffrage was somewhat broader, as a man 21 years of age and paying a certain rent was entitled to vote, but under this charter, could not be a trustee. The trustees were given general powers over the village, and the right to appoint a fire company. The officers for the respective years that this charter was in effect cannot be ascertained, for the reason that all the records were destroyed by fire in February, 1804.

The inhabitants of the village were not satisfied for many years with their charter as it existed, and in 1805 presented a petition to the legislature for a more comprehensive charter. After setting forth the reasons for desiring the change the petition closed as follows: "For these and other reasons your petitioners therefore pray, that your honorable body will grant to the freeholders, inhabitants and trustees of the said village, powers similar to those enjoyed by the village of Poughkeepsie; in order that the above and many other existing evils may be avoided; that the bounds of said village may be extended, and that the annual meetings of the inhabitants of said village may be hereafter on the first Tuesday in April in each year."

The trustees of the village for the first year were Jeremiah VanRensselaer, Jr., Nathan Williams, Francis A. Bloodgood, Jerathmel Ballou and Erastus Clark. Mr. VanRensselaer was elected president, and D. W. Childs, clerk. Isaac Coe was elected treasurer, and Worden Hammond collector.

At this time officers of the village were elected annually, and at the second election, held in 1806, all of the trustees were re-elected.

The following year, 1807, Mr. Bloodgood was not reelected, but John Hooker

was elected in his stead, and Erastus Clark was made president. Under the charter no persons could vote except freeholders, and the office of trustee was also confined to freeholders. This excluded a large number of the inhabitants from participation in the village government.

In 1808 the freeholders elected as trustees Morris S. Miller, Jerathmel Ballou, John Hooker, Nathaniel Butler and John Bellinger, and Mr. Miller was elected president of the board.

The annual freeholders' meeting was usually held at the hotel, and in 1809 the board remained the same, except that Talcott Camp and Solomon Wolcott were elected in place of Morris S. Miller and Nathaniel Butler, and Mr. Camp was made president.

Considerable change was made in the board of trustees for the year 1810, and it is difficult to determine upon what lines the freeholders divided, whether politically or whether with regard to local improvements. In this year Mr. Camp remained in the board, and the other members were John C. Hoyt, John C. Devereux, Rudolph Snyder and Abraham M. Walton.

In 1811 Mr. Camp and Mr. Devereux were re-elected, and the other trustees were Jeremiah VanRensselaer, Frederick White and E. B. Sherman. Mr. Camp was made president, John C. Hoyt treasurer, and Nicholas Smith collector.

The following interesting facts concerning the life of Nicholas Smith may as well be given here as elsewhere. In one of the Indian raids on the Lower Mohawk his grandfather and grandmother were massacred, and his aunt fled to the woods carrying Nicholas, who was then about one year of age, in her arms. Discovering that she would be overtaken by the Indians, she concealed the baby in the woods and continued to flee, but was overtaken, scalped and left for dead. She, however, recovered, was found by the whites, and remembered where she had placed the child. He was found, and, although left an orphan he was cared for, and was the Nicholas Smith who was well known in the early history of the city of Utica. The above incidents were received by the author from his son, William B. Smith, who is still living in Utica at the age of 88.

A controversy arose at the election of 1812, but it is difficult to ascertain just what the trouble was. There seems to have been a dispute about who had been elected, and a second ballot was had, when it was declared that Talcott Camp, Jeremiah VanRensselaer, E. B. Sherman, Morris Miller, Byron Johnson and Thomas Skinner were elected. Mr. Miller declined to serve. Mr. Johnson also declined to serve, and Arthur Breese was elected to the vacancy. The same officers were elected collector and treasurer who had served during the previous year.

During the year 1813 a market had been erected in the public square. This was a source of controversy, and it entered into the political situation. The candidates for trustees were supported or opposed upon the ground of their being for or against the market. The result of the election was the selection of Moses Bagg, Montgomery Hunt, Seth Dwight, E. B. Sherman and Talcott Camp. A special election was called upon the subject of selling the market, and it was determined in the negative.

In 1814 the board of trustees consisted of Talcott Camp, Jeremiah VanRens-

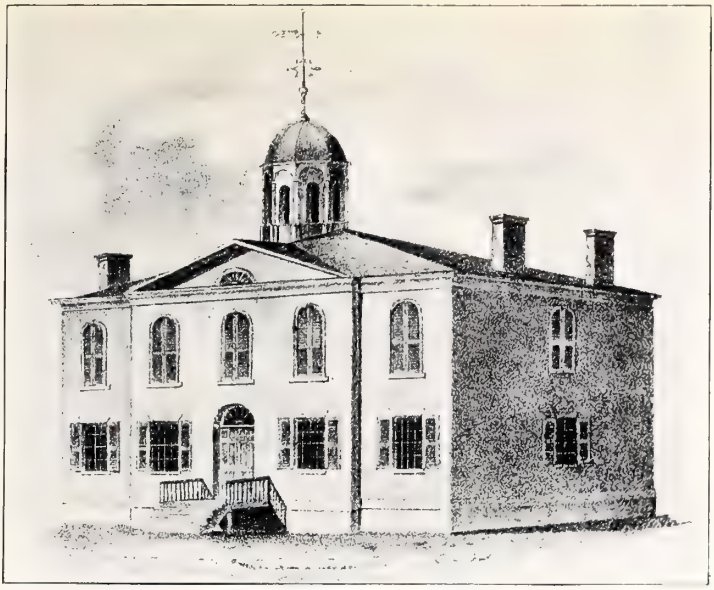
selaer, Nathan Williams, Killian Winne and Samuel Stocking. Mr. Camp was made president, John H. Ostrom, clerk, with the same treasurer and collector as of the previous year.

In the election of 1815 the board of trustees consisted of Abram VanSantvoort, Augustus Hickox, Gurdon Burchard, Jason Parker and William Geere. Mr. VanSanvoort was made president, and Mr. Parker refused to serve.

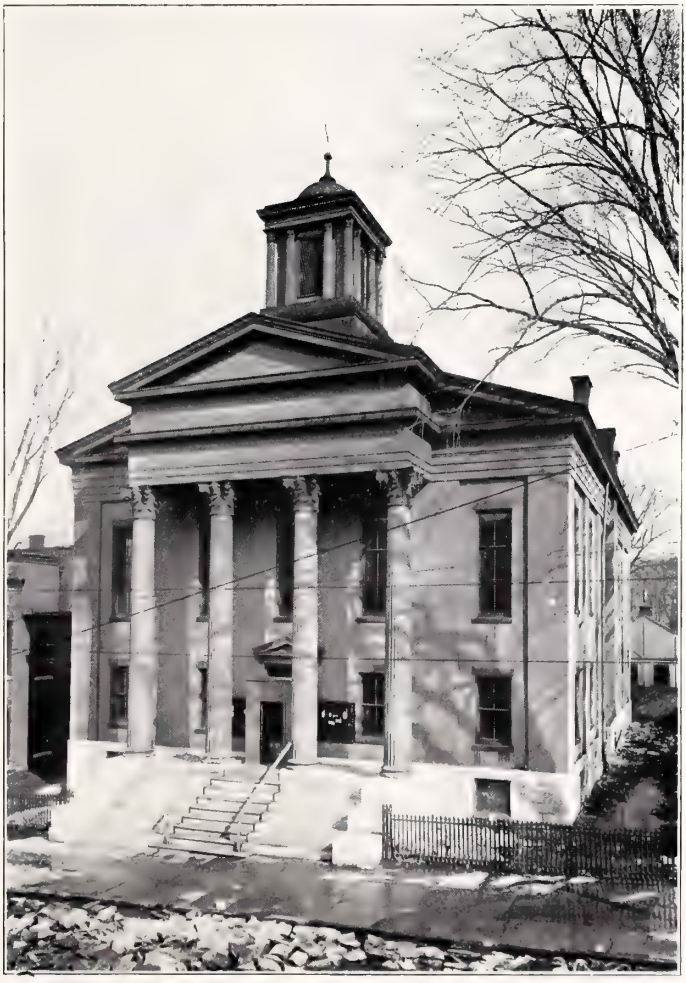
In 1816 the board of trustees was changed materially, and consisted of Rudolph Snyder, Ezra S. Cozier, Augustus Hickox, Gurdon Burchard and William Geere. Mr. Snyder was made president, and the other officers remained the same as the previous year, so far as the record shows.

In 1817 the village asked for a still more extensive charter, which was granted April 7, 1817, and was known as "An act to incorporate the village of Utica." The village was, at this time, divided into three wards, which were described as follows: All that part of the said village contained within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning in the northerly line of said village, where the center or middle of Genesee street extended would strike the said northerly bounds, running thence through the center or middle of Genesee street to the center or middle of John street; thence along the center or middle of John street, to the center or middle of Broad street; thence easterly from the center or middle of Broad street, to the center or middle of First street; thence southerly on a direct line through the center or middle of First street to the southerly line of the said village; thence easterly along the southerly bounds of said village, to the easterly line of said village; thence northerly along the said easterly line of said village to the northerly line of said village; thence along the northerly bounds of the said village to the place of beginning, shall constitute one ward, and shall be denominated the first ward; and all that part of said village, contained within the following bounds, to wit: beginning in the northerly line of said village where the center or middle of Genesee street extended would strike the said northerly bounds, thence southerly along the westerly line of first ward to the southerly bounds of said village; thence westerly along the southerly bounds of said village to the center or middle of Genesee street; thence northerly through the center or middle of Genesee street to the center or middle of Hotel street; thence through the center or middle of Hotel street to Whitesborough street; thence across Whitesborough street to the southeasterly corner of the York House; thence along the easterly side of said York House in a direct line to the northerly bounds of the said village; thence along the northerly bounds of said village to the place of beginning, shall constitute one ward, and be denominated the second ward; and all that part of said village contained within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of the second ward, running thence northerly along the westerly line of said second ward to the southerly bounds of said village; thence westerly along the southerly bounds of said village to the westerly bounds of said village; thence northerly along the westerly bounds of said village to the northerly bounds of said village; thence easterly along the northerly bounds of the said village to the place of beginning, shall constitute one ward and be denominated the third ward.

The fourth section of the act incorporating the village had an unusual pro-



FIRST COURTHOUSE IN UTICA
Also used as an academy and public hall



SECOND COURTHOUSE IN UTICA

vision. This provision was "That the person administering the government of the state, by and with the consent of the council of appointment, shall annually, during the session of the legislature, or at such time as the said council shall be assembled next after the first day of May in every year, nominate and appoint, out of the inhabitants of said village, one fit and discreet freeholder to be trustee of said village, who shall be president of the board of trustees of said village, which said president shall be ex-officio a justice of the peace." It would seem as if the controlling element in the state had not yet got far enough away from the idea that all power came from the king to trust even the inhabitants of a large village to manage their own affairs. It was provided by this statute that the trustees should appoint certain other village officers, the provisions of the statute upon that subject being as follows: "The said board of trustees shall annually meet at some place in said village on the third Monday of May, in each year forever, and by plurality of votes, appoint one clerk, one treasurer, one or more collectors and overseers of the poor, one or more poundmasters, fence viewers, porters, carriers, carters, truckmen, packers, beadles, bellmen, common criers, scavengers, measurers, surveyors and gaugers, or such of them as they shall think proper." It was also provided by the thirtieth section of the act that all that portion of the town of Whitestown which was included in the limits of the village of Utica, as described in the act, should be from that time forward a separate town by the name of Utica. This was the last village charter, and under it the inhabitants had realized a degree of prosperity greater than that in any other part of the county. It was said by Dr. Josiah Strong that all localities take their character from the early settlers, and if this applies to Utica, it is probably an explanation of the progress that was made by the early inhabitants in this part of the country, as, it is safe to say, no better class of people ever took up the development of a country than those who settled in this favored locality.

The first election of trustees under the new charter resulted in the selection in the year 1817 of Ezra Cozier and William Williams, first ward; second ward, Jeremiah VanRensselaer and Abram VanSantvoort; third ward, Erastus Clark and John C. Hoyt. The governor appointed Nathan Williams one of the trustees, and by the statute he became president of the board. The assessors were Moses Bagg, David P. Hoyt and Thomas Walker. Benjamin Walker was elected supervisor; Ezra P. Barnum and Joshua Ostrom were appointed constables, and the following additional officers were elected: Clerk, John H. Ostrom; overseer of the poor, Jeremiah VanRensselaer; treasurer, Judah Williams; poundmaster, Frederick W. Potter; fence viewers, Benjamin Hinman, Jason Parker and Aaron Eggleston; gauger, James Hooker; superintendent of highways, Benjamin Ballou. Truly a great array of officers to care for the interests of a small village.

It would seem that about this time politics entered into the selection of trustees of the village, and it resulted in the setting aside of some of the prominent citizens and choosing others in their stead. The board elected in 1818 consisted of Ezra S. Cozier, John E. Hinman, first ward; second ward, Abram VanSantvoort and Enos Brown; third ward, Rudolph Snyder and Marcus Hitchcock. John C. Devereux and Jeremiah VanRensselaer were candidates for office at this election, but were defeated.

In 1819 the board elected consisted of, first ward, Ezra S. Cozier, John E. Hinman; second ward, David P. Hoyt, Gurdon Burchard; third ward, William Alverson, Rudolph Snyder; the other officers remained the same as during the previous year.

In 1820 the board consisted of: first ward, Ezra S. Cozier, John E. Hinman; second ward, Abram E. Culver, James Hooker; third ward, Ezekiel Bacon, Thomas Walker. The governor appointed Rudolph Snyder president of the board.

In 1821 the board of trustees consisted of: first ward, Benjamin Ballou, Jr., John Baxter; second ward, James Hooker, John H. Hardy; third ward, Thomas Walker, David P. Hoyt; Ezra S. Cozier was appointed president.

In 1822 Mr. Cozier was again designated as president, and the board of trustees consisted of: first ward, John Baxter, Benjamin Ballou, Jr.; second ward, Ezekiel Bacon, Richard R. Lansing; third ward, Thomas Walker, David P. Hoyt.

For the first time the subject of paving the streets seems to have been seriously considered, and it was voted to pave from the Canal to the south line of Whitesboro and Main streets. For the information of those who have never seen the first pavement used in this part of the country, it is well to state that the pavements consisted of cobble stones, ranging from four inches in diameter to a foot, and, although these pavements for a time prevented the streets becoming deep with mud, they were uneven, and the stones did not remain in place for a long time because of the poor foundation; when the stones were out of place the pavements were horrible to drive over, and at best they were very noisy.

In 1823 the board of trustees consisted of: first ward, James Hooker, Benjamin Ballou, Jr.; Daniel Stafford, Ezekiel Bacon, second ward; third ward, Thomas Walker, Jesse W. Doolittle.

In 1824 the board of trustees consisted of: first ward, Benjamin Ballou, James Hooker; second ward, Ezekiel Bacon, James Lynch; third ward, Thomas Walker, Nicholas Smith.

In 1825 the board of trustees consisted of: first ward, Benjamin Ballou, Riley Rogers; second ward, William H. Maynard, Charles Morris; third ward, Nicholas Smith, John R. Ludlow; William Clark was appointed president.

During the year 1825 the Erie Canal was completed, and a great celebration occurred in the city in honor of that event. It was also in this year that General LaFayette paid a visit to this country, and was received with great demonstrations wherever he appeared. The reception of LaFayette in Utica was in June, and Judge Nathan Williams was chairman of the committee of reception.

In 1826 the board of trustees consisted of: first ward, John E. Hinman, Riley Rogers; second ward, Abram E. Culver, Amos Gay; third ward, Nicholas Smith, John R. Ludlow. Ezra S. Cozier was appointed president of the board. It is stated that the clerk of the board had up to that year acted without salary, but that by resolution of the board he was to rceive $50 per year for his services.

In 1827 the board of trustees consisted of: first ward, John H. Ostrom, Au-

gustus G. Dauby; second ward, Abram E. Culver, Thomas Colling; third ward, Amos Gay, Chester Griswold; fourth ward, Augustus Hurlburt, Nicholas Devereux; the president appointed by the governor was Ezra S. Cozier. An attorney for the village was appointed for the first time during this year.

In 1828 the board of trustees consisted of: first ward, John Ostrom and James Platt; second ward, Abraham Culver, Thomas Colling; third ward, Chester Griswold, Augustus Hurlburt; fourth ward, Nicholas Devereux, Robert R. Lansing. William Clark was appointed by the governor as president of the board.

In 1829 the board of trustees consisted of: first ward, John Williams, Rutger B. Miller; second ward, Abraham E. Culver, Thomas Colling; third ward, Andrew S. Pond, Sylvester Doolittle; fourth ward, Robert McBride, Asahel Seward. The president of the board was William Clark. The clerk and village attorney was John G. Floyd.

In 1830 the board of trustees consisted of: first ward, John Williams, Chester Griswold; second ward, Thomas Colling, Rudolph Snyder; third ward, Sylvester Doolittle, A. S. Pond; fourth ward, Robert McBride, Rutger B. Miller. The other important officers remained substantially as in the previous year.

The last village election ever held was that of the year 1831, and the board of trustees consisted of E. S. Comstock, John Williams, first ward; second ward, Thomas Colling, Theodore S. Faxton; third ward, A. S. Pond, Sylvester Doolittle; fourth ward, Robert McBride, Rutger B. Miller. The other important officers of the village were substantially the same as in the year previous.

There are no means of ascertaining to what extent politics entered into the election of village officers—whether the two great parties divided and made separate nominations, or whether the citizens, as such, and irrespective of party, elected the village officers. From the character of the men who filled these places in early days it would seem as though the very best element in the community took charge of public affairs, and this being the case, unquestionably the best interests of the inhabitants were subserved, and the village, from its first incorporation until it became a city, was well governed.

The village of Utica was merged into the city of Utica by act of February 13, 1832, known as chapter 19 of the laws of that year, and entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Utica." The territory included within the limits of the city at that time is described in the charter as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of the Mohawk river, where the division line between lots number 99 and 100 in Cosby's Manor strikes said river; thence running southerly in the said division line, to a point 50 chains southerly of the great road leading to Fort Stanwix; thence south 53 degrees east, to the easterly line of the county of Oneida; thence northerly in the said county line to the Mohawk river; thence westerly up the middle of said river to the place of beginning. Section 3 divided the city into four wards, as follows: That part which lies easterly of the middle of Genesee street and northerly of the center of the Erie canal, shall be the first ward: That part which lies westerly of the middle of Genesee street and northerly of the center of the said canal, shall be the second ward: That part which lies westerly of the middle of Genesee street, and southerly of the center of the said canal, shall be the third ward:

And that part which lies easterly of the middle of Genesee street, and southerly of the center of said canal, shall be the fourth ward. It was provided by the charter that there should be a mayor, twelve aldermen, that is, three from each ward, four justices of the peace, one clerk, one surveyor, one treasurer, one or more collectors, four assessors, three constables, and such other officers as should be provided for thereafter. The common council was authorized to appoint three persons, residents of the respective wards, as inspectors of election. It was also provided that the trustees of the village of Utica, or such persons as they should appoint, should be inspectors of the first election. The common council was to consist of the mayor and the aldermen, and the mayor was to preside at the meetings of that body. By the 38th, 39th and 40th sections the common council was given general authority over the city's affairs. From time to time this charter was amended, until it became one of the most troublesome pieces of patchwork that ever existed for the government of a city. Although the municipality thrived under a very poor charter, it was a relief when the population of the city was such that under the general statutes of the state Utica became a city of the second-class, which occurred in the year 1907.

Records have not been attainable to show the elections from the time of the organization of the city down to 1842. It appears that after the incorporation of the city the lines were more sharply drawn between the political parties than before that date, and Whig and Democrat became the dividing line.

Joseph Kirkland was the first mayor in 1832; Henry Seymour was the second, in 1833; Joseph Kirkland in 1834-35; John H. Ostrom in 1836; Charles P. Kirkland in 1838; John C. Devereux in 1839-40, and Spencer Kellogg in 1841. From this time to the close of 1911 we are able to give the vote at every election of mayor in the city of Utica.

It would seem that party spirit induced the two great parties to nominate a candidate for mayor at every election, except on certain occasions, when the citizens put forth their efforts to control the election, and were at times successful. There is nothing of general interest in regard to the elections except in a few instances, but it is noteworthy that the parties were so evenly divided both sides could go into a contest with assurances of victory, and the control of the city shifted from one party to the other quite frequently. On one occasion, in 1859, the candidates were John C. Hoyt, Republican, and Charles S. Wilson, Democrat. Mr. Hoyt was born in Utica, his father being one of the early settlers, was a man of high standing, and commanded the support of his party. Mr. Wilson was cashier of the city bank, a Scotchman by birth, an active politician, and was frequently a candidate for the office of mayor. The result of the election was a tie, and Roscoe Conkling, who had been elected in 1858, held over, but before the year 1859 expired he resigned, and the common council appointed Charles S. Wilson mayor.

During the civil war, when party spirit ran high, the Republicans (or Unionists, as they were then called), succeeded in electing Theodore S. Faxton in 1864, John Butterfield in 1865, and James McQuade in 1866.

After the war the city became more Democratic, and the candidate of that party usually was successful in the election for several years. The first Re-



ONEIDA COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Completed in 1908, located at Utica, New York

publican to be elected after the war was Theodore F. Butterfield, who succeeded against Charles K. Grannis in 1872. Theodore S. Sayre also defeated Miles C. Comstock in 1874. The next Republican to be successful was David H. Gaffin in 1877. A three-cornered fight occurred in 1878, and James Benton was elected by a plurality over Theodore F. Butterfield, Republican, and Charles E. Barnard, Democrat. Mr. Benton, who was a prominent builder and contractor, was nominated by the Workingmen. A lively canvass was made, and, although Mr. Benton was a rich man, being one of the largest owners of real estate in the city, he commanded the respect of the workingmen and they supported him generally, no matter to what party they belonged.

The Democrats were successful afterward until 1881, when James Miller, Republican, defeated J. Thomas Spriggs, Democrat, by less than 100 majority.

In 1882 three tickets were again in the field. The citizens' ticket was headed by Francis M. Burdick, who was a lawyer, and who, at the present time, is dean of the Law department of Columbia College in New York city. He was a Democrat in politics, but a conservative man of high character. The Republicans nominated Isaac P. Bielby, and the Democrats nominated Charles A. Doolittle. Mr. Burdick was supported generally by the Republicans, and was elected by something over 200 plurality.

In 1883 ex-Mayor James Miller was again nominated by the Republicans, and Charles A. Doolittle by the Democrats. Mr. Miller had been a soldier in the civil war, had once been elected mayor, but in this contest he was defeated by Mr. Doolittle, who was a son of Judge Charles H. Doolittle, a lawyer by profession, but who never practiced at the bar, as it was distasteful to him in consequence of a lack of robust health to endure the rough and tumble of that profession.

In 1884 the Republicans nominated James S. Sherman and the Democrats LeRoy H. Shattuck. Mr. Shattuck was a business man of good standing, but he did not have the backing of his own party at this election. Mr. Sherman, now Vice President of the United States, was a young attorney, active in politics, and, having ability and character, as subsequent developments showed, entered into the contest with great vigor, and succeeded in carrying the city by a very large majority. This was Mr. Sherman's entry into politics. It is scarcely necessary to say that since that time he has given his life to the public, and the record which he has made seems to justify his choice.

In 1885 there were again three tickets in the field. John L. Earll was nominated by the Republicans, Patrick F. Quinlan by the Democrats, and Thomas E. Kinney by the Citizens. Although Mr. Earll was a man of great culture and excellent standing in the community, he could not command the support of the Republican party, a large portion of that party supporting Mr. Kinney, and, with the Democratic vote which Mr. Kinney received, he was elected by a substantial plurality. At the election of 1886 Mr. Kinney was nominated by the Democrats and elected over James Miller. Mr. Kinney was again elected in 1887 virtually without opposition.

In 1890 there were three tickets again in the field. Willard D. Ball was nominated by the Republicans, Alexander T. Goodwin by the Democrats, and Thomas W. Spencer by what was known as the People's party. Mr. Goodwin

received a plurality of votes at this election. He was elected for two years instead of one, because of an amendment to the statute extending the term, but in 1892 the term of office was again changed to one year. In that year Thomas Wheeler was the Republican candidate, and Nicholas E. Kernan was nominated by the Democrats. Mr. Wheeler had been a soldier in the civil war, and was a coal dealer at this time. Mr. Kernan was a member of the law firm of Kernan & Kernan, and was also engaged in manufacturing, being connected with several of the large industries in the city. Mr. Wheeler was elected by a substantial majority.

In 1893 the term of office was changed to two years. Thomas Wheeler was the Republican candidate, and John G. Gibson, who was a practicing attorney of high standing, was nominated by the Democrats and elected.

It is a remarkable fact that some of the candidates for mayor were nominated at one time by one party, and at another time by another party, but no one seems to have been more fortunate in his political aspirations than Thomas E. Kinney, who was twice elected by the Democrats, once elected without opposition, and in 1897 he was nominated and elected by the Republicans against John G. Gibson, Democrat.

From 1897 down to 1907 the Democrats were uniformly successful in electing the mayor, but Thomas Wheeler was again nominated by the Republicans in 1907, and Thomas S. Jones was nominated by the Democrats. Mr. Jones was a prominent lawyer, had twice been district attorney of the county and was head of the law firm of Jones, Townsend & Rudd. The canvass was a very exciting one, and resulted in the selection of Mr. Wheeler by a substantial majority.

In 1909 Mr. Wheeler was renominated, but was defeated by Frederick E. Gillmore, Democrat.

The year 1911 was rather a peculiar one in the politics of Oneida county. The county had given a Democratic majority for governor because of the controversy between Vice President Sherman and ex-President Theodore Roosevelt. The Republican party was rent asunder, and it required some time to heal the wounds of the battles, but in 1911 the party was so far reconciled that a city ticket was substantially agreed upon before the convention was held, and was carried through by a unanimous vote of the convention. The Republican candidate for mayor was Frank J. Baker, who was at the time president of the common council; had been an alderman; was a florist and held a prominent place among the business men of the city. The Democratic convention was made up to renominate Mayor Gillmore, but he refused to be considered as a candidate, and gave them to understand that if nominated he would not accept. This resulted in the nomination of James D. Smith.

The political canvass in the city of Utica for mayor was an enthusiastic one, because of the popularity of Mr. Baker, the Republican candidate. The Democratic organization made a determined fight for its candidate, James D. Smith, but it was absolutely outranked, and the result was an unusual victory for the Republican party. For the first time in many years the Republicans succeeded in electing their mayor and a majority of the common council. Mr. Baker was elected by a plurality of 354. The result upon the other candidates in the

city was the election of Clarence Stetson, Rep., president of the common council, by a plurality of 154 over Curtis F. Alliaume; Fred G. Reusswig, Rep., comptroller, by a plurality of 260 over John H. Newman; James J. Devereux, Dem., city treasurer, by a plurality of 618 over Robert O. Morris; James K. O'Connor, Ind. Dem., city judge, by a plurality of about 2,337 over John T. Buckley, Rep., and a plurality of 2,736 over John F. Gaffney, Dem., Christian Bodmer, Rep., assessor, by a plurality of 350 over Frank Andes; T. William Arthur, assessor, by a plurality of 723 over Henry Lanz; Joseph Hopkins, Dem., justice of the peace, by a plurality of 54 over Benjamin F. Roberts; Leon L. Arthur, Rep., justice of the peace, by a plurality of 383 over Woodward Guile.

VOTE ON MAYORS OF UTICA

Wards	1842		1843		1844		1845		1846			
	Spencer Kellogg (Whig)	Horatio Seymour (Loco)	Fred Hollister (Whig)	Horatio Seymour (Loco)	Fred. Hollister (Whig)	Ward Hunt (Loco)	Edmund A. Wetmore (Whig)	J. W. Williams (Loco)	Edmund A. Wetmore (Whig)	A. Munson (b. b. L.)	T. H. Hubbard (a. b. L.)	A. Stewart (Ab.)
1	113	142	142	172	166	180	139	183	107	49	106	5
2	143	138	190	127	193	114	175	118	164	43	77	14
3	198	185	248	227	241	231	285	234	274	91	99	18
4	191	310	285	323	291	387	312	366	298	147	216	32
Total	645	775	865	849	891	912	911	901	843	330	498	69

Wards	1847			1848		1849			1850		1851	
	William B. Welles (Whig)	J. Watson Williams (Loco)	Alvan Stewart (Temp.)	Joshua A. Spencer (Whig)	Geo. Curtiss (Loco)	Thomas R. Walker (Whig)	Francis Kernan (Free Soiler)	John Baxter (Loco)	Thomas R. Walker (Whig)	Ezra R. Barnum (Dem.)	John Bryan (Whig)	John C. Hinman (Loco)
1	95	160	35	148	84	152	40	117	170	132	163	147
2	126	126	43	185	95	154	49	81	201	120	92	244
3	199	179	161	360	207	322	80	167	216	149	119	283
4	179	346	176	382	394	344	174	255	282	231	207	348
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	208	164	242
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	130	114	207
Total	599	811	415	1,075	780	972	343	620	1,174	970	859	1,471

Wards	1852		1853		1854			1855		1856	
	John C. Hinman (Dem.)	William J. Bacon (Whig.)	Joseph Benedict (Whig)	Chas. H. Doolittle (Dem.)	David Wager (Dem.)	John Butterfield (Whig)	John E. Hinman (Coalition)	Henry H. Fish (Whig)	John E. Hinman (Dem.)	John E. Hinman (Dem.)	Ulrick Hubbell (Whig)
1	165	114	12	152	98	138	64	193	64	100	174
2	181	167	185	154	60	33	153	211	178	223	146
3	195	217	227	184	56	195	182	306	163	216	211
4	320	253	307	258	58	229	305	445	194	259	332
5	265	183	207	289	180	141	246	389	223	259	421
6	218	141	81	206	17	153	262	204	309	270	204
Total	1,344	1,075	1,019	1,243	469	989	1,212	1,748	1,122	1,327	1,488

Wards	1857		1858		1859		1860		1861		1862	
	Alrick Hubbell (Rep.)	Charles S. Wilson (Dem.)	Roscoe Conkling (Rep.)	Charles S. Wilson (Dem.)	John C. Hoyt (Rep.)	Charles S. Wilson (Dem.)	Calvin Hall (Rep.)	DeWitt C. Grove (Dem.)	Alrick Hubbell (Rep.)	DeWitt C. Grove (Dem.)	Ellis H. Roberts (Rep.)	DeWitt C. Grove (Dem.)
1	162	102	150	116	119	157	141	133	129	132	106	180
2	237	164	258	174	249	210	207	217	226	274	231	286
3	346	160	362	177	334	179	335	205	307	220	334	235
4	362	208	409	211	326	272	393	226	356	256	376	292
5	182	249	130	351	145	330	148	332	209	323	145	380
6	221	295	303	270	278	412	258	429	323	430	295	457
7	225	200	253	202	288	179	345	198	307	244	318	282
Total	1,735	1,378	1,865	1,501	1,739	1,739	1,827	1,740	1,857	1,879	1,805	2,112

Wards	1863		1864		1865		1866		1867		1868	
	Adrian Kissam (Rep.)	Charles S. Wilson (Dem.)	Theodore S. Faxton (Unionist)	Charles S. Wilson (Dem.)	John Butterfield (Unionist)	E. Chamberlain (Dem.)	James McQuade (Unionist)	Charles S. Wilson (Dem.)	Enos D. Wood (Unionist)	Charles S. Wilson (Dem.)	Alrick Hubbell (Unionist)	J. Thomas Spriggs (Dem.)
1	87	192	81	183	95	160	149	139	104	190	85	171
2	214	309	267	279	273	261	230	274	257	330	199	381
3	291	251	397	210	336	233	334	200	377	301	392	335
4	364	276	413	255	432	218	322	234	426	261	409	254
5	117	410	173	370	190	349	227	333	174	467	189	435
6	238	479	317	418	291	427	296	439	355	460	318	505
7	281	281	369	252	307	261	348	272	421	273	344	342
Total	1,592	2,198	2,017	1,967	1,924	1,909	1,906	1,891	2,114	2,282	1,936	2,423



PRESIDENTS AND MAYORS OF UTICA, 1798-1911

Wards	1869		1870		1871		1872		1873		1874	
	John Dagwell (Rep.)	E. Chamberlain (Dem.)	T. F. Butterfield (Rep.)	James McQuade (Dem.)	Addison C. Miller (Rep.)	Miles C. Comstock (Dem.)	T. F. Butterfield (Rep.)	Charles K. Grannis (Dem.)	Michael McQuade (Rep.)	Charles K. Grannis (Dem.)	T. S. Sayre (Rep.)	Miles C. Comstock (Dem.)
1	79	202	107	176	125	190	161	114	133	100	92	203
2	177	354	250	321	244	351	276	339	101	422	210	353
3	390	363	484	240	469	316	499	275	106	450	614	257
4	391	297	460	227	493	279	397	152	112	208	364	177
5	146	495	121	309	135	362	157	213	107	160	70	179
6	284	546	88	182	144	212	151	213	48	251	177	165
7	394	374	384	275	453	388	448	329	169	420	532	376
8	...	...	123	289	156	304	189	337	165	325	220	326
9	...	...	281	305	307	367	287	352	131	480	452	259
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	182	107	172	212	225
Total	1,861	2,631	2,298	2,324	2,526	2,769	2,660	2,516	1,179	2,988	2,943	2,520

Wards	1875		1876		1877		1878			1879	
	Theodore S. Sayre (Rep.)	C. W. Hutchinson (Dem.)	T. F. Butterfield (Rep.)	Charles E. Barnard (Dem.)	David H. Gaffin (Rep.)	C. W. Hutchinson (Dem.)	T. F. Butterfield (Rep.)	James Benton (Workingmen's)	Charles E. Barnard (Dem.)	Robert S. Williams (Rep.)	John Buckley (Dem.)
1	62	169	130	158	147	124	104	41	103	85	163
2	233	365	249	390	356	230	246	233	235	180	472
3	538	340	405	474	540	301	219	486	227	507	405
4	354	216	300	234	353	178	220	266	90	359	244
5	51	202	97	198	75	177	67	125	130	49	252
6	159	198	127	200	156	198	58	155	178	111	252
7	503	494	582	485	599	449	303	718	225	500	621
8	149	391	262	384	263	292	245	306	144	233	502
9	391	329	343	450	408	381	140	505	186	253	515
10	210	222	197	230	207	201	161	185	114	197	240
Total	2,650	2,926	2,690	3,203	3,104	2,531	1,763	3,020	1,634	2,473	3,666

Wards	1880		1881		1882			1883		1884	
	Daniel T. Everts (Rep.)	J. Thomas Spriggs (Dem.)	James Miller (Rep.)	J. Thomas Spriggs (Dem.)	Francis M. Burdick (Citizens')	Isaac P. Bielby (Rep.)	Charles A. Doolittle (Dem.)	James Miller (Rep.)	C. A. Doolittle (Dem.)	James S. Sherman (Rep.)	L. H. Shattuck (Dem.)
1	93	165	97	126	70	2	180	77	186	167	66
2	252	369	275	391	266	10	323	350	345	400	198
3	337	246	364	216	410	3	178	358	174	368	257
4	340	266	369	232	402	20	213	322	264	423	165

Wards	1880		1881		1882			1883		1884	
	Daniel T. Everts (Rep.)	Thomas Spriggs (Dem.)	James Miller (Rep.)	Thomas Spriggs (Dem.)	Francis M. Burdick (Citizens')	Isaac P. Bielby (Rep.)	Charles A. Doolittle (Dem.)	James Miller (Rep.)	C. A. Doolittle (Dem.)	James S. Sherman (Rep.)	L. H. Shattuck (Dem.)
5	59	266	115	165	66	3	207	43	202	146	180
6	145	230	173	217	108	0	219	109	259	196	158
7	259	329	264	328	353	4	263	289	280	373	250
8	242	372	307	382	270	11	407	242	473	376	358
9	358	513	458	323	381	49	469	229	555	505	391
10	214	241	198	234	228	2	179	189	230	264	176
11	231	189	255	182	360	6	123	282	160	301	188
12	327	297	323	311	366	15	243	315	289	453	200
Total	2,857	3,483	3,198	3,107	3,280	105	3,004	2,805	3,417	3,972	2,587

Wards	1885			1886		1887		1888		1889	
	John L. Earll (Rep.)	Patrick F. Quinlan (Dem.)	Thomas E. Kinney (Citizens')	James Miller (Rep.)	Thomas E. Kinney (Dem.)	Thomas E. Kinney (Dem.)	Own'g (Prohibitionist)	Charles H. Searle (Rep.)	Henry Martin (Dem.)	Benj. A. Clark (Rep.)	Samuel J. Barrows (Dem.)
1	86	100	50	193	75	139	...	46	173	113	94
2	173	171	326	266	351	417	3	200	489	250	483
3	219	149	227	294	343	194	32	344	340	264	281
4	278	137	253	293	285	255	21	456	239	379	194
5	14	210	77	106	246	222	1	64	292	49	232
6	110	211	143	109	259	318	10	77	359	113	333
7	318	111	282	306	416	315	27	443	398	398	339
8	201	291	354	228	577	695	2	328	676	222	804
9	318	382	230	400	619	586	13	376	784	356	631
10	146	151	150	137	287	267	11	243	225	212	233
11	196	89	151	260	272	129	14	310	308	326	209
12	327	103	303	329	393	397	20	491	364	542	331
Total	2,386	2,105	2,546	2,927	4,123	3,934	153	3,378	4,647	3,324	4,164

Wards	1890			1892		1893		1895		1897		1899	
	Willard D. Ball (Rep.)	A. T. Goodwin (Dem.)	Thomas W. Spencer (People's)	Thomas Wheeler (Rep.)	N. E. Kernan (Dem.)	Thomas Wheeler (Rep.)	John G. Gibson (Dem.)	John L. Earll (Rep.)	John G. Gibson (Dem.)	Thomas E. Kinney (Rep.)	John G. Gibson (Dem.)	William K. Harvey (Rep.)	Richard W. Sherman (Dem.)
1	89	180	42	192	109	181	121	134	163	158	122	156	133
2	173	491	62	457	374	440	435	328	509	311	432	299	467
3	267	355	97	472	290	409	307	312	418	447	380	477	345
4	279	248	127	352	333	366	318	338	324	394	255	348	295

Wards	1890			1892		1893		1895		1897		1899	
	Willard D. Ball (Rep.)	A. T. Goodwin (Dem.)	Thomas W. Spencer (People's)	Thomas Wheeler (Rep.)	N. E. Kernan (Dem.)	Thomas Wheeler (Rep.)	John G. Gibson (Dem.)	John L. Earll (Rep.)	John G. Gibson (Dem.)	Thomas E. Kinney (Rep.)	John G. Gibson (Dem.)	William K. Harvey (Rep.)	Richard W. Sherman (Dem.)
5	59	244	40	176	159	206	166	157	206	166	188	130	210
6	99	250	83	299	174	256	271	184	269	222	278	242	262
7	377	342	186	407	545	495	581	543	614	591	466	618	550
8	314	682	219	727	679	673	885	708	988	553	738	603	842
9	342	682	235	655	687	683	735	574	846	490	674	561	612
10	228	194	74	227	302	249	252	231	321	251	290	208	302
11	305	244	135	379	303	368	377	378	392	436	352	434	423
12	526	310	172	599	490	624	556	579	583	414	397	435	371
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	414	397	274	267
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	189	267	201
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415	298	421	280
Total .	3,058	4,222	1,482	4,932	4,445	4,950	5,013	4,476	5,633	5,364	5,283	5,473	5,560

Wards	1901		1903		1905		1907		1909	
	Morris J. Davies (Rep.)	Charles A. Talcott (Dem.)	James Dwyer (Rep.)	Charles A. Talcott (Dem.)	George Beatty (Rep.)	Richard W. Sherman (Dem.)	Thomas Wheeler (Rep.)	Thomas S. Jones (Dem.)	Thomas Wheeler (Rep.)	Frederick Gillmore (Dem.)
1	62	217	53	221	82	185	117	165	121	114
2	385	394	261	546	430	407	430	481	356	505
3	434	338	387	486	497	346	562	306	457	351
4	320	344	273	378	387	310	441	277	366	348
5	170	217	174	230	223	247	216	196	191	256
6	248	268	183	369	214	328	259	329	234	374
7	566	724	478	876	776	691	866	692	776	717
8	601	946	696	1,038	742	1,090	1,071	973	783	1,272
9	512	705	377	899	585	717	699	656	614	725
10	206	354	188	400	274	366	342	279	245	340
11	446	441	466	534	436	504	527	470	509	511
12	397	450	325	592	506	456	600	453	534	520
13	308	300	301	326	352	312	444	343	413	429
14	242	243	221	332	311	281	352	303	328	400
15	441	329	325	440	474	337	606	289	427	414
Total	5,338	6,270	4,606	7,667	6,289	6,577	7,532	6,212	6,354	7,276

Wards	1911				
	James D. Smith (Dem.)	Frank J. Baker (Rep.)	Otto L. Endres (Soc.)	James D. Smith (Ind. League)	Frank J. Baker (Pro.)
1	197	84	3	...	...
2	524	329	30	...	...
3	331	492	18	8	5
4	279	366	11	4	3
5	212	220	...	1	1
6	313	252	21	2	5
7	601	993	37	9	11
8	1,258	752	54	12	9
9	626	643	100	5	3
10	314	311	11	4	3
11	436	652	34	2	5
12	545	549	15	5	5
13	472	459	31	7	15
14	324	427	61	2	3
15	318	558	14	4	3
Total	6,750	7,097	440	65	72

ROME

The village of Rome was incorporated in 1819, with the following boundaries, to-wit: "Commencing at the junction of the Erie canal with Wood creek, near the white house called the 'Clark house,' and thence down the canal to the west line of George house; thence on a line of said farm to a poplar tree south of the old canal; thence to the east corner of Fiero's barn; thence to the north corner of Jacob Tibbits's barn; thence north to the east corner of Bloomfield's garden; thence northward to Wood creek; thence down the creek to the place of beginning."

There seems to have been a local pride in having one of the largest incorporated villages in the state, rather than to be one of the smallest cities, which evidently deterred the citizens of Rome for some time in making application for a city charter; but, after its population had reached more than ten thousand, it was thought advisable to incorporate it as a city. The last census taken of the village of Rome was that of 1865, when it showed a population of 9,478. There was from that time onward a gradual but not rapid growth, as is shown by the census, which has been taken generally every five years. There does not seem to have been anything of great importance to record in regard to the village corporation between its organization and its being incorporated as a city. The important events which occurred in the territory known as the "town and village of Rome" are mostly recorded in other parts of this work. The present chapter has to do especially with the corporate life of the village and city.

Rome in 1802.
Locks.
CANAL
Canal of the inland Navigations Co.
Fort
Mohawk River

In 1853 the village was divided into three wards, the portion east of James street being the first ward; that west of James street and south of Liberty the second ward; that west of James and north of Liberty the third ward.

It appears from the history written by Mr. Wager that the trustees of the village from 1820 to 1834, inclusive, were the following persons, viz:

1820-21—George Huntington, Elijah Worthington, Stephen White, Elisha Walsworth, Numa Leonard.

1822—Same, except Wheeler Barnes was elected in the place of Stephen White.

1823—Wheeler Barnes, Joshua Hathaway, Simon Matteson, George Brown, Denis Davenport.

1824-25—Wheeler Barnes, Arden Seymour, Simon Matteson, George Brown, Numa Leonard.

1826—George Huntington, John W. Bloomfield, Jay Hathaway, Elisha Walsworth, Henry A. Foster.

1827—John W. Bloomfield, George Huntington, Henry A. Foster, Martin Galusha, Jay Hathaway.

1828—J. W. Bloomfield, Jay Hathaway, H. A. Foster, Seth B. Roberts, Arden Seymour.

1829—J. W. Bloomfield, Jay Hathaway, Seth B. Roberts, Francis Bicknell, Lyman Briggs.

1830—Alanson Bennett, Bela B. Hyde, Noah Draper, James Merrills, Sylvester Wilcox.

1831—Bela B. Hyde, Henry Tibbits, James Merrills, Sylvester Wilcox, Joseph B. Read.

1832—A. Bennett, Alva Whedon, James Merrills, Francis Bicknell, Jay Hathaway.

1833—No record.

1834—Jesse Armstrong, John Stryker, Alva Mudge, Samuel B. Stevens, Virgil Draper.

From 1835 to 1849, inclusive, the records of the village have been lost or misplaced, and it is impossible to give the trustees for those years. From 1850 to 1869 they were as follows:

1850—Edward Huntington, Oliver J. Grosvenor, Andrew J. Rowley, Stephen VanDresar, Henry C. Mallory.

1851-52—Enoch B. Armstrong, Roland S. Doty, Woodman Kimball, Sanford Adams, Marquis D. Hollister.

1853—President, Alanson Bennett. 1st ward, H. S. Armstrong, E. A. Gage, E. M. Hinkley; 2d ward, Stephen VanDresar, J. Lewis Grant, Publius V. Rogers; 3d ward, M. L. Kenyon. Zaccheus Hill, Henry Hayden.

1854—President, B. J. Beach. 1st ward, Gordon N. Bissell, James L. Watkins, A. McCune; 2d ward, J. L. Grant, M. Burns, Richard Peggs; 3d ward, James Walker, S. Scofil, C. P. Williams.

1855—President, Marquis L. Kenyon. 1st ward, Harrison Jacobs, E. A. Gage, Moses Wingate; 2d ward, Michael Burns, Henry T. Utley, Eri Seymour; 3d ward, R. G. Savery, J. H. Gilbert, M. L. Brainard.

1856—President, George Barnard. 1st ward, A. W. Cole, Joseph Higgins,

Robert Whitworth; 2d ward, H. H. Pope, J. J. Armstrong, John Ward; 3d ward, A. H. Edgerton, Edward Dickinson, John J. Parry.

1857—President, George Barnard. 1st ward, Henry O. Southworth, Robert Whitworth, Jacob P. Hager; 2d ward, John Ward, Thomas H. Pond, Daniel Hager; 3d ward, A. H. Edgerton, George W. Taft, Edward Smith.

1858—President, George Barnard. 1st ward, Henry O. Southworth, Paul Schneible, Robert Whitworth; 2d ward, John Ward, Daniel Hager, Glen Petrie; 3d ward, A. H. Edgerton, G. W. Taft, Edward Smith.

1859—President, George Barnard. 1st ward, Alva Mudge, H. C. Case, H. C. Mallory; 2d ward, H. H. Pope, John Ward, D. Hager; 3d ward, A. H. Edgerton, E. P. Wait, R. E. Lee.

1860—President, George Barnard. 1st ward, Charles F. Bissell, Henry C. Mallory, Nathaniel Hazelton; 2d ward, H. H. Pope, Adam Kochersperger, John O'Neil; 3d ward, Robinson E. Smiley, N. Hyde Leffingwell, Zaccheus Hill.

1861—President, George Barnard. 1st ward, H. C. Mallory, Jason Rastizer, George Merrill; 2d ward, A. K. Adams, H. H. Pope, Peter Quinn; 3d ward, William J. Walker, Daniel Cady, Nicholas Moran.

1862—President, George Barnard. 1st ward, H. C. Mallory, M. W. Rowe, Peter Rothmund; 2d ward, H. H. Pope, A. K. Adams, Peter Quinn; 3d ward, Z. Hill, E. A. Allen, Jeptha Matteson.

1863—President, George Barnard. 1st ward, D. B. Prince, H. Edmonds, R. Whiteworth; 2d ward, H. H. Pope, A. K. Adams, Thomas Flanagan; 3d ward, J. Matteson, Z. Hill, E. A. Allen.

1864—President, David Utley. 1st ward, M. Maloney, Martin Seger, Daniel L. Ketcham; 2d ward, John Harrington, John Spellicy, Peter Quinn; 3d ward, James Walker, John D. Ely, Harvey D. Spencer.

1865—President, E. B. Armstrong. 1st ward, Joseph Higgins, Orson Knowlton, James Elwell; 2d ward, John Reifert, John Hook, Thomas Flanagan; 3d ward, Samuel Wardwell, James Walker, G. H. Lynch.

1866—President, George Barnard, Jr. 1st ward, H. O. Southworth, Orson Knowlton, Joseph Higgins; 2d ward, John Reifert, John Hook, Thomas Flanagan; 3d ward, James Walker, Lewis Gaylord, Sylvester F. Tremain.

1867—President, James Stevens. 1st ward, Lawrence Gaheen, James Elwell, Peter Rothmund; 2d ward, Nicholas Kapfer, Thomas Flanagan, John Spellicy; 3d ward, Griffith W. Jones, Lewis Gaylord, William Jackson.

1868—President, James Stevens. 1st ward, Peter Rothmund, James H. Carroll, George H. Brodock; 2d ward, Henry W. Tibbits, Fred Rostizer, Thomas W. Edwards; 3d ward, William Jackson, Lewis Gaylord, B. W. Williams.

1869—President, Edward L. Stevens. 1st ward, James H. Carroll; 2d ward, John Spellicy; 3d ward, Ackley B. Tuller. A portion of the old board held over this year, according to the new regulations for the election of trustees.

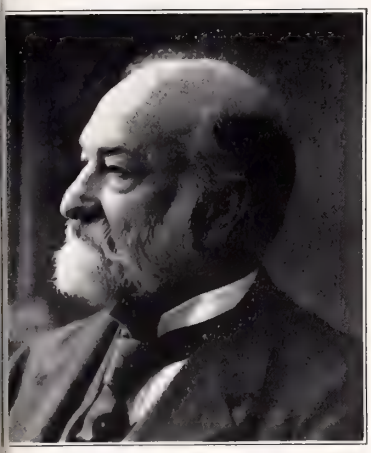
Rome was incorporated as a city by an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the City of Rome," passed February 23, 1870. Municipal elections were held in the spring from 1870 to 1903, when the two great parties would present their respective candidates; and, as Rome has naturally been Democratic, the Democratic party has been in control most of the time since it received its city charter. The first Republican mayor elected in Rome was E. Stuart Williams, in 1891.



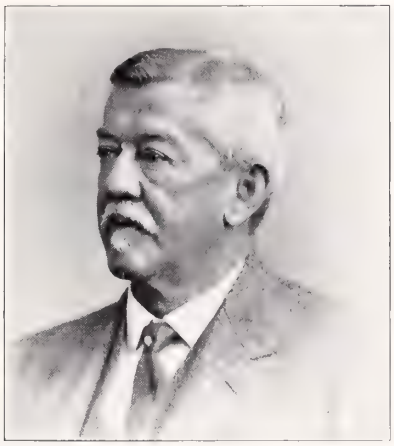
Calvert Comstock
1870



Samuel B. Stevens
1875



Edward L. Stevens
1877



Edward Comstock
1881-1885



James Stevens
1887-1889



E. Stuart Williams
1891



Samuel Gillette
1893

MAYORS OF ROME

In 1895 Dr. W. J. P. Kingsley, Republican, was elected, and re-elected in 1897. Thomas G. Nock, Republican, was elected in 1903. In 1909 a curious political situation existed in Rome. Judge William E. Scripture had been renominated for justice of the Supreme Court by the Republicans, and it was desired that he should obtain as large a vote in Rome as possible. To that end an arrangement was made by which A. R. Kessinger, the then Democratic mayor, should be renominated by the Democrats and nominated by the Republicans, which was done, and Mr. Kessinger was of course, elected. In 1911 the Republican city convention nominated Stewart E. Townsend for mayor and Adolph F. Moldt for president of the common council. The Democrats nominated Leon V. Jones for mayor and Alfred L. Evenden for president of the common council. The Republican party was successful, Mr. Townsend receiving a plurality of 250 for mayor, and Mr. Moldt a majority of 125 for president of the common council.

VOTES ON MAYORS OF ROME.

Wards	1870		1873		1875		1877		1879		1881	
	Calvert Comstock (Dem.)	Edward Huntington (Rep.)	George Merrell (Dem.)	Alfred Ethridge (Rep.)	Samuel B. Stevens (Dem.)	W. J. P. Kingsley (Rep.)	Edward L. Stevens (Dem.)	Alfred Ethridge (Rep.)	George Barnard (Dem.)	E. Evans (Rep.)	Edward Comstock (Dem.)	W. J. P. Kingsley (Rep.)
1	130	91	249	143	264	169	307	193	314	209	298	186
2	256	223	200	127	264	100	267	140	260	170	247	106
3	301	147	285	139	363	106	309	265	322	226	363	148
4	231	150	179	192	275	103	220	237	229	214	232	209
5	201	380	197	297	245	265	214	332	260	322	209	331
Total	1,209	991	1,110	898	1,411	743	1,317	1,167	1,385	1,146	1,349	980

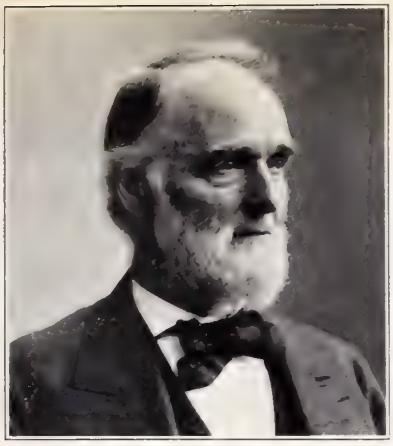
Wards	1883		1885		1887		1889			1891		
	F. E. Mitchell (Dem.)	G. W. Jones (Rep.)	Edward Comstock (Dem.)	G. W. G. Kinney (Rep.)	James Stevens (Dem.)	M. R. Jones (Pro.)	James Stevens (Dem.)	James C. Smith (Rep.)	R. M. Bingham (Pro.)	Geo. P. Russ (Dem.)	E. Stuart Williams (Rep.)	Z. R. Evans (Pro.)
1	262	129	364	182	369	43	430	250	19	366	358	23
2	236	113	325	116	360	7	317	158	6	166	301	11
3	336	109	398	167	349	26	490	115	11	271	361	14
4	282	152	279	198	272	32	284	268	28	201	378	16
5	210	252	213	336	184	119	180	361	31	164	496	21
Total	1,326	755	1,579	999	1,534	227	1,701	1,152	95	1,168	1,894	85

Wards	1893			1895		1897			1899		1901		
	Samuel Gillette (Dem.)	T. W. Singleton (Rep.)	J. P. McHarg (Pro.)	Jerome Graves (Dem.)	W. J. P. Kingsley (Rep.)	D. F. Searle (Dem.)	W. J. P. Kingsley (Rep.)	B. S. Fox (Pro.)	Abner S. White (Dem.)	W. L. Kingsley (Rep.)	H. Barnard Sr. (Dem.)	H. A. Caswell (Rep.)	A. L. Petty (Pro.)
1	351	286	19	286	379	340	357	23	417	424	394	387	29
2	306	128	9	168	286	229	213	8	273	220	262	157	56
3	399	176	12	256	306	295	272	11	437	291	321	277	54
4	287	264	14	230	328	243	328	16	322	306	255	362	37
5	267	380	25	225	428	222	471	33	355	422	251	495	37
	1,610	1,234	79	1,165	1,727	1,329	1,641	91	1,804	1,663	1,489	1,678	213

Wards	1903			1905				1907				
	P. H. Grogan (Dem.)	T. G. Nock (Rep.)	Chas. Root (Pro.)	A. R. Kessinger (Dem.)	Thos. G. Nock (Rep.)	Martin Woodell (Soc. Dem.)	Richard A. Putnam (Pro.)	A. R. Kessinger (Dem.)	C. R. Edwards (Rep.)	Thos. P. Scully (Ind. League)	Martin Woodell (Soc.)	R. A. Putnam (Pro.)
1	416	444	11	237	141	13	8	188	145	23	5	4
2	306	210	2	341	196	22	3	243	173	26	9	8
3	359	307	7	348	290	27	12	361	256	16	11	11
4	301	355	20	348	311	15	20	344	305	29	11	19
5	304	570	12	178	247	11	13	206	222	40	2	20
6	...	...	..	189	238	11	7	201	193	21	5	8
7	...	...	..	223	181	30	10	289	169	25	4	14
Total	1,689	1,886	52	1,764	1,604	129	61	1,832	1,463	180	47	84

Wards	1909				1911			
	A. R. Kessinger (Dem.)	A. R. Kessinger (Rep.)	Martin Woodell (Soc.)	Dean S. Bedford (Pro.)	Leon V. Jones (Dem.)	S. E. Townsend (Rep.)	T. B. Metcalf (Soc.)	S. E. Townsend (Ind. League)
1	157	109	6	73	164	161	15	4
2	167	180	6	20	225	211	19	2
3	282	256	12	104	366	289	29	.
4	192	244	32	247	328	413	36	2
5	146	218	6	196	192	377	10	3
6	130	229	11	124	196	280	11	1
7	195	189	12	99	260	230	13	3
Total	1,269	1,425	99	911	1,731	1,961	133	15

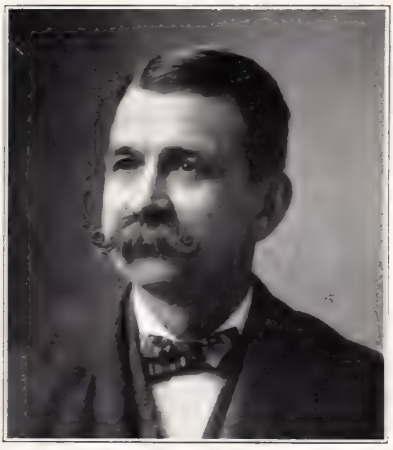
Town Officers—From time to time the officers of the towns have been changed, but all of the laws which preceded the consolidated laws of 1909 have been



Dr. W. J. P. Kingsley
1895-1897



Abner S. White
1899



Hedding A. Caswell
1901



A. R. Kessinger
1905-1907-1909



Thomas G. Nock
1903



Stewart E. Townsend
1911

MAYORS OF ROME

repealed or superseded by this act. This is the town law of the consolidated laws and is known as chapter 63 of the laws of 1909, and is chapter 62 of the consolidated laws, as enacted in that year. The town officers are now elected biennially, and they consist of supervisor, town clerk, two justices of the peace, three assessors, one clerk, one or two overseers of the poor, not more than five constables, and one superintendent of highways. There are some provisions for an increase of officers in the large towns. It is also provided in the consolidated act that at any election for the raising of money by tax or assessment women who are taxed have the right to vote.

Villages—Chapter 64 of the consolidated law provides for the creation and control of villages. The requirement is that the territory shall not exceed one square mile, and that there shall be not less than 200 inhabitants. Villages are divided into four classes by article 3, section 40, of the act, as follows: First, those with 5,000 or more population; second, 3,000 and less than 5,000 population; third, 1,000 and less than 3,000 population; fourth, less than 1,000 population. The officers of villages are president, treasurer, clerk and two trustees. It is also provided that in large villages trustees may be elected by wards. Many of the villages of the state have been organized by special charters, and this is true of some in this county. Under this general provision of the consolidated laws any village incorporated by special charter may re-incorporate under the general law, as provided in article 13 section 300. As a general proposition it is much better to be incorporated under the general statute than under any private act. One reason for this is that all the villages are controlled by the same officials and in the same manner, whereas, under special charters powers of officers might be very different, and a decision of the court in one case would not be conclusive on the same questions arising under different charters.

The incorporated villages within the county at the end of 1911 are as follows:

Oriskany Falls Town of Augusta
Boonville Town of Boonville
Bridgewater Town of Bridgewater
Camden Town of Camden
Forestport Town of Forestport
Clinton Town of Kirkland
Waterville Partly in Sangerfield and partly in Marshall
New Hartford Town of New Hartford
Clayville Town of Paris
Remsen Town of Remsen and Trenton
Trenton Town of Trenton
Holland Patent Town of Trenton
Prospect Town of Trenton
Vernon Town of Vernon
Oneida Castle Town of Vernon
New London Town of Verona
Sylvan Beach Town of Vienna
Whitesboro Town of Whitestown
Yorkville Town of Whitestown

CHAPTER XXI

COURTS, BENCH AND BAR

During the early history of the state of New York no locality in the state contributed more, according to its population, than did Oneida county in furnishing able and conscientious men for high official positions. These men were among the foremost in framing the constitution and statutes of the state, and, through the courts, in laying down those fundamental rules of law that have since been a guide to courts, legislators and lawyers.

The county of Oneida was erected by an act passed March 15, 1798, by which act provision was made for holding courts in the county and for the erection of a court house and jail. The first court of record held within what is now Oneida county convened at the "Meeting House" in the town of Whitestown on the third Tuesday in January, 1794. Henry Staring was judge, and Jedediah Sanger and Amos Wetmore justices. The meeting house referred to was the Presbyterian church at New Hartford village. This was the only meeting house then existing within the county, and the village of New Hartford was then within the town of Whitestown.

Soon after the formation of the county in 1798, Jedediah Sanger, Hugh White, James Dean, David Ostrom and George Huntington were commissioned judges, and Amos Wetmore, Thomas Casety, Garret Boon, Adrian F. Van-Kemp, Elizur Moseley, Henry McNeil, Peter Colt and Needham Maynard assistant justices. John Lansing, Jr., chief justice, held the first circuit court in Oneida county at Fort Stanwix (Rome) on the second Tuesday in September, 1798. James Kent, afterwards author of "Kent's Commentaries," a justice of the Supreme Court, held the first court of Oyer and Terminer at Rome, June 5, 1798. The first court of common pleas was held by Judges Sanger, Huntington and Ostrom. At this term attorneys, who had been admitted to the bar in Herkimer county, were admitted to practice in Oneida county courts. They were: Thomas R. Gold, Joseph Kirkland, Arthur Breese, Erastus Clark, Joshua Hathaway, Jacob Griswold, Nathan Williams, Francis A. Bloodgood, Jonas Platt, Rufus Easton and Medal Curtis.

From about 1802 sessions of the United States District Court have been held in Utica, and the United States Circuit Court has held stated sessions here since July, 1851.

The Supreme Court of Judicatory held sessions in Utica during its entire existence. A lawyer attending one of these sessions in 1820, in describing the court, mentions the eminent personages who were present. He says: "Chief Justice Spencer presided, with Judges VanNess, Platt, Yates and Woolworth

as associates. Among the eminent counsel present were Aaron Burr, Thomas J. Oakley, Martin Van Buren and Elisha Williams."

By statute, provision for a court house was made to be built in Rome, to be located within one mile of the fort—Stanwix—and in 1800 Dominick Lynch donated a site for the court house and jail. The buildings were constructed on the site donated, and their location has never been changed. Hugh White donated the site for the same county buildings at Whitesboro in the year 1801. The jail at Whitesboro was completed before that at Rome, and also before the court house at Whitesboro, and the first session of the court of common pleas was held in a schoolhouse at Whitesboro in May, 1802. When the jail at Whitesboro was completed the court ordered all Oneida county prisoners confined in the Herkimer jail transferred to Whitesboro. The Whitesboro court house is still standing, and is used as a town and village hall. The first court house built at Rome was burned in 1847, but was immediately rebuilt, and was enlarged in 1897, and again in 1902-3. In 1806 an act was passed authorizing courts to be held alternately in Rome and Whitesboro. This arrangement continued until Utica had so far outstripped Whitesboro in population that it was more convenient for litigants to come to Utica than to Whitesboro, and provision was made for the holding of courts in Utica instead of Whitesboro.

In 1813 the regents of the university granted a charter for an academy in Utica, and it was proposed by certain residents of Utica to erect a building for the purposes of an academy, a court house and a public hall. A portion of the money for the building was raised by subscription, and John R. Bleecker and Charles E. Dudley gave "two village lots valued at five hundred dollars for the site." The building was erected on the site donated on the westerly side of Chancellor square. In 1851 a new court house was built on John street directly in the rear of the old one, and a new academy was built by the city on the lot formerly occupied by the old academy and court house. The John street court house was rebuilt about 1868, and was used by the county until a public demand was made for better accommodations. The increase of population and of industries caused a large increase of business in all the county offices; moreover, the county clerk's office was located on Genesee street, a long distance from the court house, was totally inadequate to the wants of the county, and was not a fireproof building, and it was realized that the valuable records of the county were liable to be destroyed should a fire occur in the building. This subject was taken up by the Utica chamber of commerce, and a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to present the subject to the board of supervisors. The committee consisted of Henry J. Cookinbam, Josiah Perry and Smith M. Lindsley. The committee performed its duty, and the board of supervisors, in the winter of 1901, took steps looking to the building of a new court house, and a resolution was passed appointing a committee to proceed with the work. Just at this time, and principally through the influence of Hon. John C. Davies, then attorney general of the state, a special act of the legislature was passed creating a board of commissioners for the erection of a new court house in Utica. This commission consisted of seven Republicans and seven Democrats, seven commissioners being lawyers, and seven being business men. Their names were Henry J. Cookinham, W. Stuart Walcott, Edwin H.

Risley, Josiah Perry, VanRensselaer Weaver, Frederick T. Proctor, Alfred H. Munson, Albert R. Kessinger, James P. Olney, Henry W. Bentley, Byron A. Curtis, Leslie W. Kernan, Smith M. Lindsley and George E. Norton. Mr. Walcott declined to serve, and William G. Mayer was elected in his place; Leslie W. Kernan died, and Thomas S. Jones was elected in his place; Henry W. Bentley, who had acted as chairman of the commission up to the time of his death, also died, and Henry B. Belknap was elected a commissioner in his place, and Henry J. Cookinham was elected chairman. Sylvester Dering was the efficient clerk of the Commission. The board of supervisors, which, by general statute had the power to erect a court house, opposed the commission and refused to issue bonds of the county to furnish money for the building as the special act required. The Court of Appeals sustained the commission in a proceeding to compel the supervisors to issue the bonds, and, after a bitter legal fight, the work proceeded and the building was completed in 1909. The court house is located between Mary, Charlotte and Elizabeth streets, and with the lot and the furnishings cost nearly a million dollars. The plan was procured in the following manner. The commission selected fourteen different architects to prepare plans to be submitted to the board under fictitious names. These plans were first to be submitted to Prof. Ware, who was at the head of the department of architecture in Columbia University. He was to examine them and give his opinion as to their respective merits, and then the commission was to make the selection. After a most careful examination, lasting about three weeks, the commission voted unanimously in favor of No. 9. When the small envelope which contained the true name of the architect was opened, the name was found to be "Cutter, Turner & Ward" of Boston. The building was constructed according to the general plan submitted, but some changes were made, regretfully, by the commission, because they had not sufficient money to carry out every detail as planned. It is one of the most convenient and beautiful court houses in the entire country. The first session of the Supreme Court was opened in this building by Justice Irving R. Devendorf on the 21st day of September, 1908, before the building was entirely completed.

For several years prior to 1875 an effort had been made by the lawyers of the county to induce the legislature to establish a Supreme Court library in Utica, but the effort had not resulted in success. In 1875 Richard U. Sherman was the member of assembly from the first district, and was also a member of the committee of ways and means. In that position he was able to have inserted in the supply bill an appropriation of $2,000 for the purpose of establishing a law library in Oneida county, on condition that the board of supervisors of the county would appropriate a like sum for the same purpose, or that the members of the bar of the county would raise a like sum. The supervisors refused to do anything in that direction, and the required amount was raised by subscription among the lawyers of the county. The Utica law library association was incorporated December 19, 1876, and is still in existence; it has charge of the purchasing of books for the library, which, at the present time, contains between 16,000 and 17,000 volumes. The officers of this association since its organization have been as follows:



COURTHOUSE AT ROME AFTER IT WAS REBUILT



COURTHOUSE AT ROME BEFORE IT WAS REBUILT

PRESIDENTS

Henry J. Cookinham 1876-79
Charles D. Adams 1879-80
William Kernan 1880-83
George M. Weaver 1883-85
E. A. Graham 1885-89
P. C. J. DeAngelis 1889-08
William E. Mackie 1908-11

SECRETARIES

Alfred C. Coxe 1876-79
Smith M. Lindsley 1879-80
P. C. J. DeAngelis 1880-84
John G. Gibson 1884-89
Robert O. Jones 1889-91
Charles A. Talcott 1891-95
Julius A. T. Doolittle 1895-1900
T. Harvey Ferris 1900-06
James H. Merwin 1906-11

On January 26, 1872, a special act of the legislature was passed organizing "The Association of the Bar of Oneida County." The charter members were the leaders of the bar, Horatio Seymour, Roscoe Conkling, Francis Kernan, Charles H. Doolittle, Arthur M. Beardsley and others. A meeting of the charter members was held soon after the organization and a constitution was adopted, and, so far as any record shows, that was the last meeting ever held. Why the organization died so untimely a death cannot be ascertained at this time.

The Oneida County Bar Association was organized and called its first meeting February 17, 1906. This association has done something to elevate the standard of members of the bar, and each year it has held an annual banquet, at which eminent judges and lawyers have responded to appropriate toasts, and these social gatherings have been most enjoyable to members of the association. The officers from the time of its organization down to 1912 have been as follows:

PRESIDENTS

Milton H. Merwin, from February 17, 1906, to December, 1907.

William Kernan, from December, 1907, to December, 1908.

Smith M. Lindsley, from 1908 to the time of his death which occurred May 17, 1909.

Thomas S. Jones, for the remainder of the term of Mr. Lindsley, and also from December 1909 to 1911.

William K. Harvey has been secretary of the association from its organization to date.

TREASURERS

John S. Baker, from February, 1906, to December, 1909.

Ward J. Cagwin, from December, 1909 to date.

There are 126 members of the association at this time.

To give an account of the many interesting and important trials, both civil and criminal, which have occurred within the county, would extend this paper beyond reasonable bounds. A few of these trials would furnish material for a book, and it is difficult to select any of the civil cases that are of such paramount importance above others as to warrant even a short account of them. There have been, however, criminal cases of such character as to be of interest to the public.

The first capital case tried in Oneida county was that of Sylvia Wood. She was indicted for the murder of her husband, was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but committed suicide the night before the day set for her execution.

The first execution for murder in the county was that of John Tuhi, an Indian, who was convicted of the murder of his cousin, Joseph Tuhi. This execution occurred July 25, 1817.

In 1824, the court of oyer and terminer was held in the building in Utica used for a court house and academy, and the first important criminal trial which took place was that of a boy, Irad Morse. He was indicted for murder, having shot his companion while hunting. Samuel R. Betts, circuit judge, presided, and Samuel Beardsley was district attorney. The boy was convicted, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life.

One of the most, if not the most important criminal trial which ever occurred in the United States was that of Alexander McLeod. He was indicted for the murder of Amos Durfree, who was killed by a pistol shot December 30, 1837, the night of the burning of the steamer Caroline, and sending her over Niagara Falls. The trial of McLeod took place at Utica in October, 1841. Judge Philo Gridley presided, and Willis Hall, attorney general of the state, assisted John L. Wood, district attorney of Erie county, and Timothy Jenkins, district attorney of Oneida county, in prosecuting the criminal. The prisoner was defended by Gardner & Bradley, with Joshua A. Spencer as counsel. McLeod was a British subject, and, after his indictment, the British government demanded his release. Our government, Daniel Webster being then secretary of state, was favorable to granting the request, but William H. Seward, governor of New York, refused to deliver up the prisoner. A serious international controversy arose and war was threatened. The federal government, in reality, took charge of the defense of McLeod, backed by Great Britain, that government having appropriated twenty thousand pounds for his defense. On motion of the defendant's counsel the place of trial was changed from Erie to Oneida county. The excitement was intense in this country and in England, for it was believed that if the prisoner was convicted and the state of New York undertook to execute him, war would be declared by England. Mr. Spencer, then the foremost advocate in the entire country, tried the case with matchless ability, and summed it up with great power. The original manuscript of his minutes, taken upon the trial, are now in the possession of the Oneida historical society at Utica. Judge Gridley, in his charge, called attention to the great importance of the case, and told the jury that if, in their judgment, the evidence warranted a verdict of guilty, to convict the prisoner, though it should "light up the land with the flame of war." McLeod was acquitted, and further international complications in regard to the subject were averted. The writer was informed by

Richard H. Morehouse, who, at the time, was a clerk in Mr. Spencer's office, that some months after the trial, the British government sent Mr. Spencer for his services in the case ten thousand dollars, which, at that time, was considered a very large counsel fee.

In 1850 a series of fires occurred in Utica, which were believed to be incendiary. At this time intense rivalry existed between the volunteer fire companies, and each company, in order to demonstrate its superiority, was anxious that there should be frequent fires, and they always occurred when desired. It was generally believed throughout the city that some one connected with the fire department was instrumental in bringing about the desired result. For a long time no discovery could be made of the perpetrators of the offenses. At length the First Presbyterian church, at that time one of the finest churches in the state, was burned. This so aroused the people that an extraordinary effort was made, and the culprits were finally apprehended. The principal offender was one Conkling. It was believed that he was a tool of those higher up in the social scale, and who, after his arrest, fled the country. Conkling was tried, convicted and hung, and another offender was sentenced to state's prison for life.

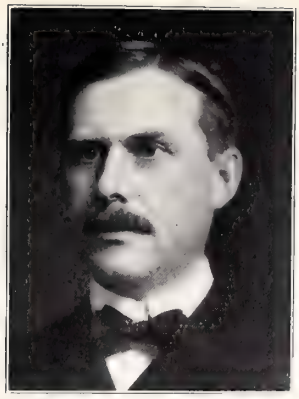
Passing over the numerous civil and criminal cases which have been had in the county in years gone by, and coming down to the present time, reference is made to a case of unusual character Early one morning in the fall of 1909, two little children were found in a secluded spot in Utica murdered, and a third one seriously wounded. The living child, a girl of about six years of age, had been shot, and had lain on the ground all night. She could give very little information in regard to the crime. For some time afterward no clue could be obtained concerning the prepetrator of the terrible murder. After a few days, however, little by little, the authorities secured bits of evidence, and, putting them together, were convinced that an Italian named Rizzo was the criminal. He was arrested, and, although it was difficult to establish any motive for the crime, he was tried, convicted and electrocuted.

In 1907, it was common report throughout the county that gross frauds had been perpetrated by members of the board of supervisors in dealing with public affairs. It was claimed that false accounts had been lodged against the county, and that certain supervisors had shared in the spoil. The district attorney made an investigation, and the result was that indictments were found against John W. Potter, Democrat, of Marcy, who had been chairman of the board; Frederick E. Swancott, Republican, of the third ward of Utica, who had also been chairman of the board; Robert McCreary, supervisor from the first ward of Utica; Albert H. Vandawalker, of Camden, who had been clerk of the board; Samuel Jones, sheriff of the county; Leonard Drake, under sheriff. John Collins, merchant of Utica, who had sold furniture which had been paid for by the county, but which furniture had been delivered to the house of Supervisor Potter, was also indicted for fraudulent practice with the board of supervisors, pleaded guilty, and was fined $1,000. Leonard Drake, under-sheriff, was fined and imprisoned; Potter, Swancott and Jones were convicted, and sentenced to state's prison, while McCreary and Vandawalker pleaded guilty and were fined.

The story of the county, so far as the trial of law suits is concerned, both civil and criminal, is like that of any other large county in the state, and to record contests of this character, for life, liberty and property, would be the work of a lifetime. The county, however, is rich in material for biographical sketches, and the most difficult task in preparing them is to distinguish between the many worthy men who have honored the county by their eminent services. In selecting the following subjects for life sketches it is not intended to infer that there are no others who are equally worthy, but as a line must be drawn it has been done arbitrarily, and the only excuse is that life sketches of all the prominent lawyers who have lived in the county would extend this chapter beyond the limits prescribed for the work proposed.

William J. Bacon was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, February 18, 1803, and graduated from Hamilton College at nineteen years of age. For a year he edited the *Utica Daily Gazette,* then commenced the study of law in the office of Joseph Kirkland. He was admitted to the bar in 1828, and at this bar, which numbered some of the foremost lawyers in the state, few surpassed him in attractiveness and acquirements. During this same year he married Eliza, daughter of Mr. Kirkland. He was a second time married, after the death of his first wife, to Mrs. Susan S. Gillette. In 1850 he served as member of assembly, and was re-elected the following year. He served in the state legislature with great distinction, and so commended himself to the public and the bar that in 1853 he was elected justice of the Supreme Court, and was re-elected in 1862. As the term of this office at that time was eight years, Judge Bacon served upon the bench for sixteen years. On his retirement a meeting of the bar of the county was held in Utica to express its appreciation of the ability, integrity and fairness which had characterized him in his high office for so long a time. Virtually without opposition in his own party, he was the candidate for representative in Congress in 1876, and served one term in the house of representatives. His standing as a lawyer and as a man was such that the opinion of no one in the central part of the state had greater weight than his. He was a director in many of the most important business enterprises; was a trustee of Hamilton College, a director and the president of the Savings bank of Utica. He always responded to the call of the public, and did his share in good works for the city, the county, for charitable institutions and the churches in his native city. Judge Bacon, as a lawyer at the bar, was near the front rank. He brought to the office of justice of the Supreme Court a ripe scholarship, broad culture, honest intentions, and, after serving two terms in that high office, he retired from the bench having the respect and confidence of the entire judicial district. His opinions in the appellate courts are models of English and, although they lack the strength of some others, none surpass them in elegance of diction and refinement. As a judge and citizen he left an enviable reputation.

Bloomfield J. Beach was born in Taberg, Lewis county, June 27, 1820. He was educated in the common school, Rome select school, and entered Hamilton College as a sophomore in 1835. He remained there for two years, and then



JOHN C. DAVIS
Attorney General



WILLIAM J. BACON
Justice Supreme Court



CHARLES H. DOOLITTLE
Justice Supreme Court



HENRY J. COGGESHALL
State Senator for seventeen years

went to Princeton, from which institution he graduated in 1838. He first took up the profession of civil engineer, and for two years was employed on the Erie canal. In 1840 Mr. Beach studied law in Rome with Calvin B. Gay, and was admitted to the bar in 1843, and was a partner with Mr. Gay until 1846; then he became a partner in the firm of Stryker, Comstock & Beach. The next year Mr. Stryker retired from the firm, and it remained Comstock & Beach until 1855, when Mr. Beach retired, and formed a partnership with the late Alexander H. Bailey under the firm name of Beach & Bailey, and this firm existed until the death of Mr. Bailey in 1874. Then Mr. Beach formed a partnership with Daniel E. Wager, which firm continued up to Mr. Beach's death. In 1847 he was elected to the assembly, and was a prominent member of that body, serving on important committees, and holding a prominent place among his fellow members. Mr. Beach was prominently connected with most of the industries and business institutions of Rome; was trustee of the Savings bank and of the Water Works company; president of the Central New York institute for deaf mutes; trustee of the Rome Iron Works, Merchants Iron Mills, and the Rome Copper Company; director of Fort Stanwix National bank and The First National bank of Rome, and of the Rome & Clinton Railroad. He was president of the village of Rome in 1853-54 and 1863. He married Fannie Whittemore of Nassau, N. Y., and after her death and in 1874 he married Miss C. Elizabeth Bacon of Sing Sing. As a lawyer Mr. Beach ranked very high, as he had a thorough knowledge of the general principles of law. He tried few cases, but no man in the county was better counsel than he upon questions of law and business. He was ever honorable in his relations with men, and stood in the front rank of lawyers in the county for integrity.

Samuel Beardsley was born in Hoosick, Rensselaer county, N. Y., February 6, 1790. His parents removed from there to Otsego county. Mr. Beardsley received a common school education, and for a time was engaged in teaching school. He read law with Joshua Hathaway of Rome, N. Y., was admitted to the bar in 1815, and located in Watertown; he removed from there to Rome, and from Rome to Utica. In February, 1821, he was appointed district attorney of Oneida county, and served four years. In 1823 he was appointed United States attorney for the northern district of New York. In 1830 he was elected to Congress, and was three times re-elected. He was appointed judge of the circuit court in January, 1834, but declined the appointment. In 1836 he was appointed attorney general of the State of New York, and in 1844 he was appointed justice of the Supreme Court, and was made chief judge in 1847. After retiring from the bench he resumed his practice in Utica, and for a time also had an office in New York City. He was one of the foremost judges of the state. He died in Utica May 6, 1860.

Arthur M. Beardsley, son of Judge Samuel Beardsley, was born in Rome, June 22, 1822. He prepared for college and entered Hobart, but left in his junior year. He then studied law with his father, was admitted to the bar, but did not commence practice at once. He purchased a half interest in the Utica *Observer,* at that time a weekly paper, and he and John F. Kittle started a

Democratic daily paper under the name of the Utica *Observer and Gazette.* Soon he was classed as a hard shell in the Democratic ranks, and was a bitter opponent to what was known as the Softs and to the Free Soil Democrats. His writings were vigorous, strong, clear, but occasionally bitter. Mr. Beardsley's tastes were more in the line of his profession than as a newspaper man, and he, therefore, sold his interest, and a new firm, known as Lyon & Grove, assumed control of the *Observer,* and Mr. Beardsley returned to practice his profession with his illustrious father. After the death of Samuel Beardsley the son practiced his profession alone until 1867, when he admitted as a partner Henry J. Cookingham. This partnership continued until 1874, when Francis M. Burdick, who is now a professor in Columbia College, N. Y., was admitted as a partner. In 1880 this firm was dissolved, and the firm of Beardsley, Burdick & Beardsley was formed, the junior member being the son, Samuel A. Beardsley. As a lawyer Mr. Beardsley ranked among the very highest in the county, was an honest and upright man, wrote a powerful brief, and stood very high at the bar. He died November 1, 1905, at Utica.

Henry W. Bentley of Boonville studied law with his father, and commenced practice at Boonville in the year 1861. He took a prominent place at the bar very soon after his admission, and had as partner at times Leander Fiske and Thomas S. Jones. He was appointed surrogate of Oneida county upon the death of William H. Bright, and was nominated by the Democrats for the same position, but did not succeed at the election. He was nominated for representative in Congress in 1900 against James S. Sherman, and was elected because of a division in the Republican party over the appointment of postmasters by Mr. Sherman. He was again nominated against Mr. Sherman in 1902, but was defeated. He was a member of the board of commissioners for the erection of a new court house in the city of Utica, and was chairman from the organization of the commission down to the time of his death, which occurred at Boonville, January 27, 1907.

His death was quite a tragedy. A reception had been given the evening before by Thomas R. Proctor to Judge DeAngelis, who had just been elected, and a large reception also occurred at the Fort Schuyler club in Utica. Mr. Bentley attended, was in fine spirits, left the club about midnight, went to Bagg's hotel in company with a friend, remained there all night, and took an early train for Boonville. This was a very cold morning. He walked from the station to his residence, a distance of perhaps half a mile, sat down to the breakfast table, and was almost instantly dead. Mr. Bentley served in many cases as referee and commissioner, and had the reputation of being a man of high character and excellent ability.

Greene C. Bronson was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, in November, 1789. He had only a common school education, but by great industry and study he became a man of unusual acquirements. For a time he taught school and studied law. He removed to Utica in 1824, was appointed surrogate, and served two years. He was elected to the state assembly, and was appointed attorney general February 27, 1829. March 5, 1845, he was appointed chief justice of the

Supreme Court. On the adoption of the new constitution he was made one of the judges of the Court of Appeals. This office he resigned in 1851, and removed to New York City, where he practiced his profession. President Pierce appointed him collector of the port in 1853, but he held the office only a short time. He was nominated for governor in 1854, but was defeated. In December, 1859, Judge Bronson was made corporation counsel for the City of New York, and served until 1863. He died at Saratoga, September 3, 1863. The opinions of Judge Bronson while on the bench were clear, concise and strong, and placed him in the front rank among the judges of the court of last resort in the state.

Alexander Coburn died in Utica, N. Y., November 25, 1894. He was born August 18, 1807, at Woodstock, Wainman county, Conn., on a farm, and lived with his father, who was a farmer, until he was fourteen years of age. He then went to Bradford, Penn., and remained there with an uncle until he was seventeen years of age. In summer he worked on farms, and taught school in the winter, until he was twenty-five years of age. He then came to New York state and attended the Stockbridge academy at Munnsville. There he prepared for college, and entered Hamilton College in the class of 1833. He left, however, and taught one term at Stockport, Columbia county, and did not graduate until 1837. In the fall of that year he commenced studying law with Joseph Benedict, late of Utica, and who at that time was a lawyer at Sherburne, N. Y. In 1838 Mr. Coburn came to Utica, and was connected with Oliver M. Benedict, who was then practicing law in Utica. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, and for a time was a partner with Mr. Benedict. Afterwards he was a partner with the late Samuel B. Garvin, but Mr. Garvin removed to New York, and Mr. Coburn's health was so poor that he was not able to practice law. He was, however, in 1845, made city attorney, and in 1850 he was justice of the peace, and held that office for some time, but in 1854 he resigned in consequence of ill health. In 1867 his health had so improved that he was able to practice his profession again, and he entered the office of Senator Roscoe Conkling as managing clerk, and remained there until 1870, when he entered the office of Spriggs & Matthews in the same capacity. After a short time he formed a partnership with O. Arthur White, and practiced law under the name of Coburn & White for about a year, when this partnership was dissolved, and he entered the office of Spriggs & Matthews as managing clerk, and held this position to 1886, when he virtually retired from business. Mr. Coburn was a man of excellent acquirements, and as a lawyer he stood in the front rank for ability, learning and integrity. His almost morbid diffidence prevented his attaining the position in the public mind that he was entitled to, although lawyers who knew him recognized his unusual acquirements. Perhaps no one in the county was consulted privately by other attorneys more than he. He was always ready to advise younger attorneys gratuitously in regard to legal matters, and his opinion was highly valued by all who came in contact with him. During the time he acted as managing clerk for the different attorneys he held a very high place in the office. Although he did not take part in the trial of cases at the circuit, he very frequently argued cases in the general term of the Supreme Court and in the Court of Appeals. He was a fair antagonist, but one to be

feared, unless the opposing counsel had mastered his case. No law point escaped Mr. Coburn, and his briefs were masterpieces of work. He had a very retentive and accurate memory. He knew the text books, and was ready to turn immediately to controlling cases upon almost any point called in question. I well remember the last time I ever saw him. It was a short time before he died, and after his eyesight had become so impaired that he could not read. He called at my office to ascertain whether or not he had remembered some statute law correctly. He stated what he thought the law was, and asked me to look it up and see whether or not he was correct. It was a pleasant duty to perform for Mr. Coburn, as I had frequently consulted him in his palmy days upon questions of law. When I turned to statutes which he inquired about, I found that he had remembered them absolutely and stated the law correctly. Mr. Coburn married Cordelia L. Wood, daughter of John K. Wood of Madison county in January, 1841. He had no children, and upon his death the family became extinct, at least in this part of the country. Mr. Coburn was, as a man and lawyer, highly respected; he was a modest gentleman of the old school and of character above reproach.

Roscoe Conkling. Although it is as lawyers only, that this chapter treats its subjects, yet, with some trepidation, it presents for consideration, one of the most interesting characters that has ever appeared in this county. On October 30, 1829, at Albany, New York, Roscoe Conkling was born. His father was Alfred Conkling, a man of acquirements, a lawyer of eminence, and, at one time judge of the United States district court for the northern district of New York. His mother was Eliza Cockburn. When thirteen years of age the young man was placed in the Washington Collegiate Institute in New York, and remained there for one year. He attended the academy at Auburn, New York, for three years, beginning in 1843, to which city his father had removed from Albany. Impatient of study in the schools and not electing a college course, but rather desiring to be in active life, he commenced his law studies in the office of Spencer & Kernan in Utica in 1846, and was admitted to the bar in 1850, about six months before he became twenty-one years of age. He was exceedingly fortunate in being on friendly terms with the influential men in his political party, and on April 22, 1850, was appointed district attorney of this county. It is probable that he was the youngest man who ever held that office in the state of New York. The duties of this office are such that he obtained at once a varied experience. He was immediately called upon to try important criminal cases, and from the first he showed the metal in his composition. Under the firm name of Walker & Conkling he practiced law for several years. In 1858 he was married to Julia, daughter of Henry Seymour, and sister of ex-governor and John F. Seymour of Utica. During that year he was elected mayor of Utica, and in the fall was nominated by the Republican party for the office of representative in Congress. This was brought about by a political conference held at the residence of General R. U. Sherman, in the house that stood upon the corner of Eagle and Kemble streets. (Several years since the house was removed from the lot and the lot has remained vacant since.) The conference was called to agree upon a candidate for representative



ROSCOE CONKLING
United States Senator

in Congress in opposition to Orsamus B. Matteson, who had served for several years in Congress, and was the political leader, and for years had held undisputed sway in the county, but by reason of serious complications in his official life had provoked intense feeling and opposition. There were present at the conference Mr. Conkling, Ward Hunt, Richard U. Sherman, Joseph A. Shearman, Palmer V. Kellogg, William Ferry, A. D. Barber, and some others. After considerable controversy Mr. Conkling was selected as the candidate to oppose the Matteson element in the party. Charles H. Doolittle was the opposing candidate, and a bitter fight for the nomination followed. Mr. Conkling was nominated in the convention, and elected over P. Sheldon Root, the Democratic candidate. Before the termination of his term of office the question of war between the states filled the minds of the people, and, in the exciting election of 1860, which made Abraham Lincoln president of the United States, Mr. Conkling was re-elected to Congress by an increased majority. In 1862 he was defeated by Francis Kernan, and in 1864 he defeated Mr. Kernan for the same office. Division in the Republican party in 1866 threatened to defeat him, but within a few days before election the tide turned in his favor. Palmer V. Kellogg, who had been one of his staunchest supporters, had been nominated by a body of men calling themselves Independent Republicans, and he was adopted as the candidate of the Democratic party. Mr. Conkling, however, received a handsome majority after one of the most remarkable campaigns ever experienced in the county. It has been said many times by the friends of Mr. Conkling, that the most effective speech of his life was delivered during this campaign in Old Concert Hall, which stood upon the lot now occupied by the post-office. This was a meeting of the workingmen's party, a vast majority of whom, up to that time, were supporting Mr. Kellogg. Mr. Conkling's address at this meeting was so convincing that he changed the sentiment of the audience, which was adverse to him in the beginning, to an overwhelming sentiment in his favor. In the winter of 1867 he was elected to the United States senate, and re-elected in 1873 and 1879. Soon after his election to the senate in 1873, he was tendered by President Grant the nomination of chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Still later in 1882, he was appointed by President Arthur and confirmed by the senate to the position of associate justice of the Supreme Court, but he declined both offices.

It seems almost incredible that a lawyer who filled such important positions as Mr. Conkling had, and who had never slighted the duties demanded, should have any time to devote to the practice of his profession. With ordinary men such would have been the case, but Mr. Conkling is not to be classed with ordinary men. In his case, as in that of all others who have attained in the world, the story was ever the same, work, work, work. It would be a safe estimate to make that out of the twenty-four hours of the day, he worked eighteen. Up to the time of his election to the United States senate he made it a practice to attend every circuit court held in the county, and he was invariably retained in every important trial. His adversary was almost invariably Francis Kernan. The reason for this is apparent. The plaintiff on bringing an important suit, naturally retained one of the ablest attorneys in the county, and this forced the defendant to retain the other. When such a case was on trial the court house

was invariably crowded with spectators, not because of the interest in the case, but in the counsel at the bar. It was an event never to be forgotten by a lawyer, to attend court presided over by Foster or Doolittle, and hear Conkling and Kernan conduct a trial. The practice of Mr. Conkling was largely confined to the trial of civil actions, although occasionally he defended a criminal charged with some high crime, and in a very few instances he assisted district attorneys in prosecuting a criminal who was charged with a serious offense. He argued few cases on appeal. The Court of Appeals reports show that he never appeared in that court more than four or five times, and the same is true as to the general term of the Supreme Court. He occasionally, but not frequently, appeared in trials in the United States circuit court, and on some occasions he argued cases in the Supreme Court of the United States.

After the dissolution of the firm of Walker & Conkling, Mr. Conkling was associated with Montgomery Throop. This firm existed from 1855 to 1862. Afterwards he formed a partnership under the name of Conkling, Holmes & Coxe, and on its dissolution the firm of Conkling, Lord & Coxe was formed; Scott, Lord and Honorable Alfred C. Coxe being the partners. After Mr. Conkling retired from the senate, and in November, 1881, he opened a law office in the city of New York. Among those who sought his services almost immediately were Jay Gould, Thomas A. Edison and C. P. Huntington. The cases in which he was retained were of great interest and involved unusual and difficult questions of law. There were invariably arrayed against him in these litigations some of the leaders of the New York bar, and seldom, if ever, was he over-matched. Among other cases of importance which he argued in the Supreme Court of the United States were The County of San Mateo vs. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company, Cook County National Bank vs. The United States, and Marie vs. Garrison. After his death there were many expressions of opinion in regard to Mr. Conkling as a lawyer, by prominent judges and lawyers who had known him during his career in New York city. Perhaps Judge Shipman, of the United States circuit court, has given the truest estimate of his standing in the metropolis. He said: "I thought him a great and profound lawyer, and that he would have been in the front rank of his profession at any time or place. He did not have the accurate learning of Judge B. R. Curtis, or the great wealth of legal knowledge of Mr. O'Connor, but I was exceedingly surprised to see how much he had retained after his long congressional career. His affluence of language and of illustration was great; but he had a wonderful power of statement, and he was an inventor in the art of decorating his statement so as to make it attractive."

Mr. Conkling was, however, essentially an advocate. When at times he took part in important trials on the same side with Mr. Kernan, Mr. Doolittle, or with any other eminent counsel, in every instance he made the argument to the jury. This clearly shows that all associated counsel recognized him as their superior in that particular branch of the practice. Early in life Mr. Conkling commenced making the most thorough preparation for the trial in every case. It was his custom to take very full notes of the evidence on the trial. In this he was very proficient, as he wrote a very excellent hand, and very rapidly. As nearly all the trials in which he took part required several days, and some-

times weeks, he occupied his time at night in preparing to sum up the case. He wrote out from time to time during the trial portions of his argument. This enabled him to be ready at the close of the evidence to present the case to the jury from his written argument, which he held in his hand much of the time while speaking. He once said that he would rather stand up before a jury and look the twelve men in the eye, than to do any other thing in the world. Many times during the trial of a case he would startle those upon his own side by the audacious way in which he would conduct the trial. This might occur in regard to the examination of a witness or in his method of presenting the case to the jury. Many trials, civil and criminal, might be mentioned to show Mr. Conkling's peculiar ability and tact before a jury. Perhaps in no case ever tried by him was this shown to better advantage than in Northrup against Richardson. The action had been brought on the following facts: A woman, riding in a carriage, was approaching Utica from Marcy. On reaching the bridge over the Mohawk river the carriage was struck by a milk wagon, overturned, and the woman precipitated down an embankment. She claimed to be seriously injured. The milk wagon was owned by a farmer and was driven by his son. The woman lay upon a bed for two years after the accident. Her husband finally brought suit against the father of the boy for damages. The trial was had in Utica; Mr. Kernan and Mr. Spriggs for the plaintiff, and Mr. Conkling for the defendant, and it lasted about two weeks. The woman was brought into court upon a bed, and for two days gave her testimony. The scene was pathetic in the extreme. Mr. Conkling treated her with great kindness, but cross examined her carefully. When the evidence was closed the sentiment of the court, of the audience, and undoubtedly of the jury was very strong in the woman's favor. He took the startling ground that the woman was absolutely well; that she could leave the bed and walk out of the court house; that she was honest in the belief that she could not walk, but that she was mistaken. Against the strong argument made by Mr. Kernan on the other side, and a charge favorable to the woman by Judge Bacon, the jury rendered a verdict in Mr. Conkling's favor. Now comes the sequel. Angered by the fact that she had lost the case, the woman arose from her bed that very day and walked the streets of Utica. Could even modern Christian Science have wrought a more complete cure?

Mr. Conkling's method in presenting a case to a jury and also in arguing questions of law to the court, has been inordinately praised and severely criticised. Both his admirers and critics have at times been right. His speeches were always very elaborate, very ornate, and contained all manner of figures of speech. Some very good, and some very defective. Take for instance these: In the case of The People of the State of New York vs. Dennison, argued before the Court of Appeals, he characterized the case as "a halcyon and vociferous proceeding." It might be asked what that phrase means? In summing up the case of Smith vs. The New York Central Railroad, referring to a prominent witness and official of the road, who wore a diamond pin on his shirt front, he said, "The time will come, gentlemen of the jury, when the diamonds which sparkle on Major Priest's bosom will buy less salvation than the merest pebble at the bottom of the spring of the poorest beggar." In another instance he referred

to a witness who was addicted to drink, as follows: "His mouth spread over his face, a fountain of falsehood and a sepulchre for rum."

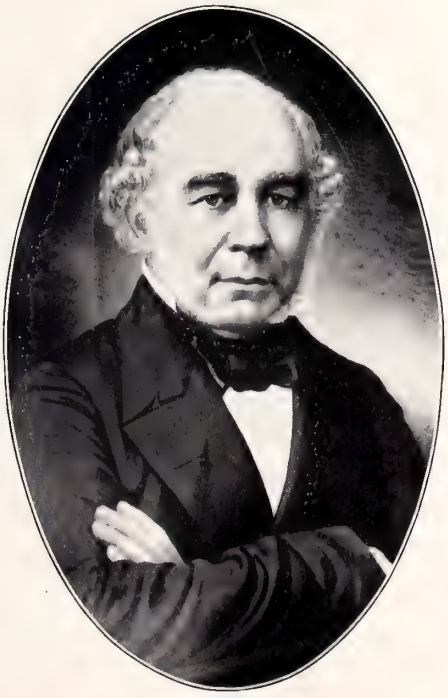
Although as an advocate, Mr. Conkling ranked among the foremost in the state, his success was not due so much to what he said, as the way he said it. The effect upon the jury was produced by him much in the same way as George Whitfield affected his audiences, of whom it was said that he could pronounce the word "Mesopatamia" so as to bring his audience to tears. Mr. Conkling's splendid physique, graceful manner, round, full, melodious voice, and the power of his personal magnetism, was almost resistless. He did not persuade the jury; he overpowered them, and made his will theirs. Give him the last speech to a jury, and if the case was anywhere nearly balanced on the evidence he would win a verdict. Although he was always listened to with close attention by the appellate courts, he was not so effective here as at the trial. Had he devoted his entire life to the study and practice of law, he would have ranked as a lawyer among the foremost that the country has ever produced, but no man can be so great that he can gain the very front rank at the bar without devoting substantially his lifetime to the profession. For a knowledge of law and the ability to apply it to given facts, perhaps Hunt was his equal, and Foster and Kernan his superiors, yet, for all in all, had he an equal among us? What one of all the lawyers who has lived in the entire country during the last twenty-eight years, except Roscoe Conkling, would have refused a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, or to be its Chief Justice?

Alfred C. Coxe was born at Auburn, N. Y., in 1845. His father, Rev. Hanson Coxe, moved to Utica while his son was a boy. Young Coxe prepared for college at the Utica Free academy, entered Hamilton College with the class of 1868, but left during his junior year and commenced studying law with his uncle, United States Senator Roscoe Conkling; was admitted to the bar and commenced practice as a partner with his uncle. In 1882 he was appointed judge of the district court of the United States for the northern district of New York, and in 1903 he was promoted to circuit judge for the second circuit. On the creation of the United States court of customs he was appointed by President Taft its first presiding judge, but he declined to accept the office. For several years past he has been a member of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the second circuit.

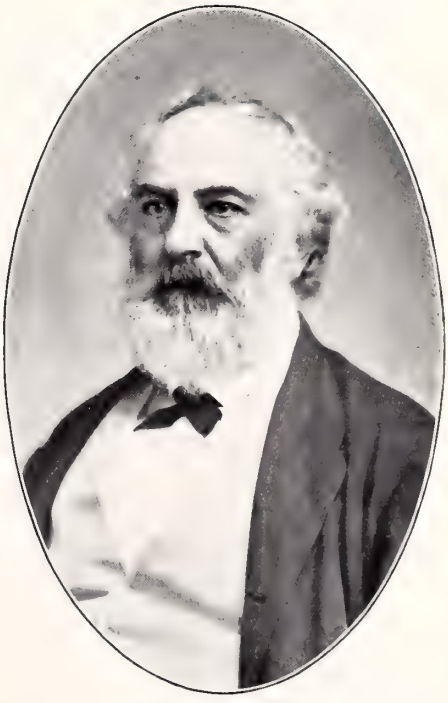
Hiram Denio was born in Rome, N. Y., May 21, 1799. His education was obtained at the Fairfield academy, Herkimer county, and he studied law with Judge Hathaway of Rome and Storrs & White of Whitesboro. He commenced practicing in Rome in 1821, was appointed district attorney in October, 1825, and served for nine years. In 1826 he removed to Utica. In 1834 he was appointed circuit judge, and served for about four years. June 23, 1853, he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Court of Appeals, and twice afterwards was elected to the same office, and served as one of the judges of that court until 1866. He died in Utica on the 17th day of October, 1868. Judge Denio ranked very high as a judge, and perhaps no one who ever sat in the court of last resort in the state served the public better than he. His opinions rank with the best that were ever written in any court in the entire country.



SAMUEL BEARDSLEY
Chief Judge of Supreme Court of Judicatory



HIRAM DENIO
Judge of the Court of Appeals



ALEXANDER S. JOHNSON
Judge of the United States Circuit Court, Second Circuit

Charles M. Dennison was born in Floyd, April 3, 1822, and died at Whitesboro, November 5, 1900. He was the son of Samuel Dennison, and was educated at Whitestown seminary, Clinton Liberal institute, and at the Holland Patent academy. He studied law with Alanson Bennett at Rome, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He practiced law alone in Rome until 1852, when he took as a partner George Harrison Lynch, and this partnership continued until 1870. At that time Mr. Dennison removed from Rome to Utica, where he resided for about one year and practiced law in Utica. He then took up his residence in Whitesboro. In Utica he formed a partnership with John H. Knox, and afterwards also took as a partner Charles J. Everett. This firm existed only for a short time, when Mr. Knox retired. The firm continued under the name of Dennison & Everett until 1881, when Mr. Everett retired, and Mr. Dennison took as his partner his son, George E. Dennison. In 1862 Mr. Dennison was appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue at Rome, and he held that position as long as the office existed. After Congress enacted the law for the supervision of elections Mr. Dennison was appointed chief supervisor of election for the northern district of New York, and he held this position down to the time of his death. Mr. Dennison was a prominent candidate for judge of the United States district court, and had a strong backing, but the president appointed William J. Wallace of Syracuse instead of Mr. Dennison to that position. In 1874 Mr. Dennison was supported for the nomination of justice of the Supreme Court by many Republicans, but he did not secure the nomination. He married Cornelia Pond March 4, 1851. He was prominent at the bar during his entire career, although he rarely took part in the trial of cases. His time was given more to the settlement of estates, and he had also a large practice in bankruptcy under the act of 1867. His ability was such that had he devoted himself to the trial of cases he would have been eminently successful.

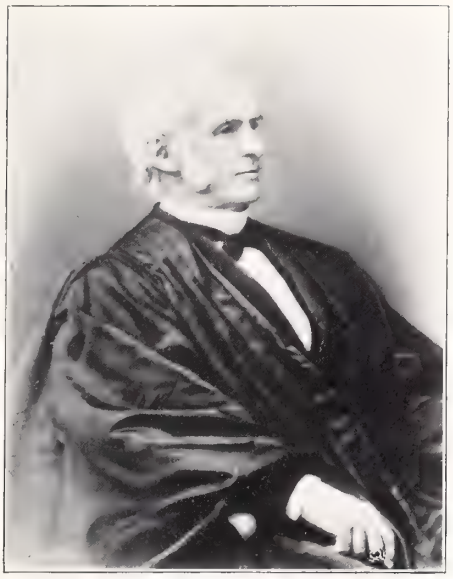
Charles H. Doolittle was born in Herkimer, N. Y., February 19, 1816, prepared for college at Fairfield academy, and graduated from Amherst in 1836. He commenced his legal studies in Little Falls, but soon after came to Utica and studied with Denio & Hunt. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, and soon attained a position in the front rank at the bar. His acquirements were unusual, and his industry was almost unparalleled. No matter how trivial the case might be, he made the most thorough investigation and did everything possible to prepare his case for trial. He was very quick of perception, a profound lawyer, and a courteous gentleman. He was a member of the city council in 1839-44-45, and was mayor of Utica in 1853. In 1869 he was elected justice of the Supreme Court, and served until his death. He was one of the few men who have occupied a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court in this state of whom it could be said he was really a great judge. Becoming absolutely worn out by overwork, he was advised by his physician to take a trip abroad. He sailed from New York in May, 1874, and was lost overboard. No account was ever given of his disappearance, whether by accident or otherwise. The date of his death is given as May 21, 1874.

Henry A. Foster. One of the most prominent lawyers of Utica said recently that as "a clean cut lawyer" Henry A. Foster was the equal of any man any-

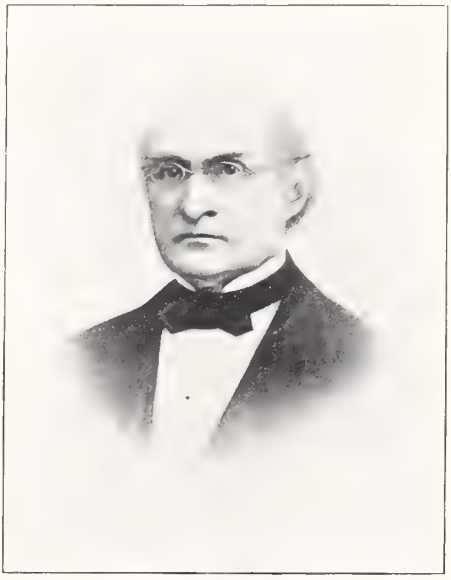
where. This remarkable man was born at Hartford, Connecticut, May 7, 1800, and died at Rome on the 11th day of May, 1889.

His legal education was acquired in the office of David B. Johnson of Cazenovia, B. Davis Noxon of Onondaga Hill, Onondaga county, Beach & Popple of Oswego, and James Sherman of Rome. He commenced trying cases in the justice court before he was admitted to the bar, and it was then said of him that when Foster was in a case "it meant business." In 1822 he was admitted to the bar; and, he had acquired such a reputation for the trial of the cases in the justice court that on the same day he was admitted he was assigned to defend a criminal against the famous Samuel Beardsley, who was at that time district attorney. The case presented some new and intricate questions of law which Foster argued with marked ability and procured an acquittal. In 1826 Mr. Foster was nominated for member of assembly, but failed of election. The next year, when he was only twenty-six years of age, he was appointed surrogate of the county, and held this office until 1831, when he relinquished it to become state senator, to which office he had been elected. He was during three years, beginning in 1826, trustee for the village of Rome, and supervisor of the town for five years. In August, 1835, he was again appointed surrogate, and resigned the position in 1837 to take his seat in the United States house of representatives. In 1840 he was again elected state senator. Before his term expired he resigned to accept the appointment of United States senator. His failure of re-election to the United States senate, and the disappointments attending it, gave color to all his after life. From that time forth he was irascible and impatient. These characteristics frequently worked to his disadvantage. President Pierce appointed him in 1853 United States district attorney for the northern district of New York, but he declined the office. Until the agitation over the slavery question assumed such proportions as to threaten the nation's life, Mr. Foster had been a Democrat, but soon after the formation of the Republican party he became a Republican. In 1863 he was nominated by his party for the office of justice of the Supreme Court, and elected. On his election he removed from Rome to Oswego, and resided there until his term of office expired, when he returned to his former home at Rome, and there he lived and practiced his profession until a short time before his death. It is questionable whether there was ever an abler justice of the Supreme Court in this state than Foster. His knowledge of law was so great, his memory so remarkable, his perception so quick that he seemed a very prodigy when upon the bench. As an illustration of his marvelous memory it is related by an eminent lawyer that he met Judge Foster, long after his term of office had expired, and spoke of a case that he had tried before him many years before. He found that the judge remembered it to the minutest detail, and he then said to him, "Judge Foster, I am astonished to know that you remember this case." The judge replied, "I remember every case that was ever tried before me."

At a court held by him in Utica an important case was tried by Roscoe Conkling on one side, Francis Kernan and J. Thomas Spriggs on the other. He had many difficult questions of law to decide on the spur of the moment, and he showed great ability in his rulings. The evidence was completed; the case was summed up by Mr. Conkling on one side, and Mr. Kernan on the other.



WARD HUNT
Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States



HENRY A. FOSTER
United States Senator

Then the judge gave one of his masterly charges to the jury. Mr. Conkling, after hearing the charge, turned to a friend and said, "Judge Foster knows everything." It was not alone in the field of law that his unusual acquirements appeared. He had an unusual knowledge of science, literature, mathematics, philosophy, geography, almost everything. Not long before his death he appeared as counsel in an important case at a special term in this county. The judge who held the court and who has since died, after hearing Foster's argument said, "He is the noblest Roman of them all." As a judge Foster was sometimes very impatient. This was always the case if a lawyer, addressing the court, failed to make his point clear, or if he wandered from the point at issue or repeated an argument. He could not tolerate a repetition. He considered it a reflection on his own comprehension. He would say sharply to counsel, "You have said that once, sir." On one occasion, when an attorney appeared before him and asked for an unusual and improper order, he said to him, in the hearing of the entire bar at court, "It is evident, sir, that you are a very poor lawyer." On another occasion, it is reported that an attorney, who had made a motion and saw that he was to be beaten, interrupted the court when it was rendering its decision by saying, "If your honor please, the first of Barber is dead against you." To which the judge replied, "The first of Foster holds, sir, that you sit down." It will readily be seen that Foster's court was an unpleasant place for a poor lawyer. It was also no place for a case which had no merit. His quick perception would soon distinguish the true from the false, and his endeavor was to so shape the trial that the right would prevail. He was sometimes, for this reason, perhaps, justly criticised for undertaking to control the verdict of the jury. His ability, however, was so great, that if he chose he could charge a jury in such a way as to almost invariably procure the verdict that he desired. Judge Foster was utterly free from anything like pretense or assumption. He was always elegant and dignified in his bearing, but his impatience and irascibility made him dreaded as an adversary at the bar, and feared when upon the bench. Yet his high character, great ability, and unusual acquirements placed him very near, if not at the very top of the legal ladder in this county.

Philo Gridley was born at Paris, Oneida county, N. Y., September 16, 1796. He graduated from Hamilton College in 1816, and for a time was a teacher in a classical school, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1820, and commenced practicing law at Waterville. From there he removed to Hamilton, Madison county, was district attorney of that county, and in 1838 was appointed circuit judge for the fifth judicial district and removed to Utica, where he afterward resided. Under the constitution of 1846, fixing the number of judges of the Supreme Court at 32, Judge Gridley was elected as one of the number. He also served in the Court of Appeals. He presided at the trial of Alexander McLeod, the most important criminal trial that ever occurred in Oneida county. He died August 16, 1864, in the city of his residence.

Ward Hunt. In March, 1886, there appeared in a prominent newspaper the following: "Utica has other sons adopted and resident here, and it has

sent into other parts of the union those who have earned civil and judicial decoration. Of its sons, born and raised, and always making their homes here, it is not too much to say that the most distinguished, he who has won the rarest honors and occupied the most of the attention of his profession, lies now in the coffin of Ward Hunt."

Passing through many judicial positions he finally attained the highest, save one, under the government. This prominence was not reached without unusual industry and character, most enviable. On January 14, 1810, in this city Ward Hunt first saw the light of day. His father was Montgomery Hunt, cashier of the Bank of Utica, and his mother the daughter of Captain Joseph Stringham of New York. He prepared for college at the Oxford and Geneva academies; entered Hamilton College, but went from there to Union to be under President Nott, and graduated in 1828. In after years he received from his alma mater and also from Rutgers College the degree of LL. D. His law studies were pursued at Litchfield, Conn., and at the office of Hiram Denio of this city. After admission to the bar in 1831 he became a partner with his former instructor under the firm name of Denio & Hunt. Within a short time after admission he commenced the trial of cases in all the courts, and soon gained a prominent position among the trial lawyers of the county. He was also known throughout Central New York as a safe counselor. In 1838 Mr. Hunt was elected to the assembly, but only served one term. In 1844 he was elected mayor of Utica over Frederick Hollister. In the practice of his profession he so commended himself to his party and the public that in 1853 he was nominated by the Democratic party for justice of the Supreme Court, his opponent being William J. Bacon. As there was a division in the Democratic party in the district Mr. Hunt was defeated. Soon after this the controversy over slavery which preceded the Civil War arose, and many Democrats, including Mr. Hunt, gave their support to the new party in its fight against the extension of slavery and the claims of the South.

Mr. Hunt never sacrificed or neglected his professional engagements for pleasure or for politics, but devoted his best energies first and always to his profession. His experience in varied and important litigations well fitted him for high judicial office, and so commended him that he was nominated by the Republican party for judge of the Court of Appeals in 1865. It is noteworthy that he was elected, and took the seat on the bench vacated by his former partner, Judge Denio. By the resignation of one judge and the death of another in this court he became the chief judge of the Court of Appeals. By an amendment to the state constitution this court was re-organized, and the old court was continued under the name of the commission of appeals. Judge Hunt served in this commission until January 7, 1873, when he resigned to accept the position of justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to which position he had been appointed by President Grant. For ten years he filled this high office with marked ability and unquestioned integrity, then on account of failing health, in 1882 he resigned. His health did not improve, and on March 24, 1886, he died in Washington, D. C. His body rests in Forest Hill cemetery in Utica. Through his long career as attorney and judge he received the respect of the public. With every instinct of a gentleman, with a broad culture obtained by study,

thought, and association with the best of the land, with a uniform courtesy and honesty of purpose, together with a dignity ever the same whether in his own office, on the street, in the trial of causes, or in the high offices to which he was elevated, Ward Hunt commanded the respect and admiration of every member of the bar who ever came into his presence.

Timothy Jenkins was born January 29, 1799, at Barre, Massachusetts. He went from there to Washington county, N. Y., receiving an academic education, and afterward removed to Utica and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1825. In 1832 he removed to Vernon. He was appointed district attorney in 1840, and held that position for five years. In 1844 he was elected a representative in Congress, and was re-elected in 1846 and also in 1850. He died December 24, 1859. Mr. Jenkins has always been counted one of the ablest lawyers that Oneida county ever produced. He was a Democrat in politics, until the question of slavery became the paramount question before the people. He then left the Democratic party and supported Fremont for the presidency, and was ever afterward a member of the Republican party.

Alexander Smith Johnson was born in Utica, July 30, 1817. His father was Alexander B. Johnson, and his mother Abigail L. S. Adams. He prepared for college at a private school in Utica, and entered Yale College in 1835. His room-mate was the late John F. Seymour of Utica. Mr. Johnson studied law with Judge Samuel Beardsley, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. In 1839 he removed to New York city, and became a partner with Elisha P. Hurlburt, and afterwards with Charles F. Southmayd and Charles E. Butler. In 1851 he was elected judge of the Court of Appeals. It will be observed that he was at this time only thirty-four years of age, and it is worthy of remark that he was the youngest man who ever sat upon the bench of this court. In 1852 he married, at St. Catherines, Canada, Catherine Maria Cryster. On retiring from the bench in 1860 he returned to Utica and resumed his law practice. In 1864 he was elected one of the regents of the university of the state of New York, and in the same year was appointed by President Lincoln one of the United States commissioners to settle the claims of the Hudson Bay company and Puget Sound company. In 1873 on the elevation of Judge Ward Hunt, who was serving in the commission of appeals, to the Supreme Court bench of the United States, Judge Johnson was appointed by the governor to succeed Judge Hunt in the commission of appeals. The next year, on the death of Judge Rufas Peckham, of the Court of Appeals, Judge Johnson was transferred from the commission to the court. He was nominated by the Republican party for the full term of a judge of this court, but, as the state went Democratic, he was defeated. In 1875 Governor Tilden named Mr. Johnson as one of the commissioners to revise the statutes of the state. In October of the same year he was appointed judge of the United States Circuit Court for the second circuit In 1877 he became ill, and for relief went to the Bahama Islands. Here he found no relief, and he died January 26, 1878, and was buried in Forest Hill cemetery at Utica. Judge Johnson was a man of broad culture, thoroughly versed in the principles of law; conscientious, painstaking and faithful in all his duties,

and during his judicial career he stood in the front rank among judges, state and federal.

D. M. K. Johnson. For many years one of the foremost lawyers of Rome was D. M. K. Johnson. He was born at Cazenovia, November 7, 1815; prepared for college at the Cazenovia seminary, and entered the sophomore class of Hamilton College in 1832. In consequence of ill health he was obliged to give up his college course. He studied law in the office of his father, David B. Johnson, and was admitted as a counselor in 1840. In 1844 he removed to Rome, and commenced his law practice there. In the same year he married Frances Matteson of Rome. In 1859 he received the honorary degree of A. M., from Hamilton College. He was for a time a member of the law firm of Foster, Stryker, Johnson & Lynch. After the dissolution of this firm Mr. Johnson formed a partnership with D. L. Boardman. Afterwards the firm became Foster, Johnson, Boardman & Lynch, and later Mr. Johnson did business under the firm name of Johnson & Boardman, and later still under the firm name of Johnson & Prescott, the junior partner being the Honorable Cyrus D. Prescott. Mr. Johnson was careful in the preparation of his cases, was retained in many of the heavy litigations in the county, and for many years was counsel for the New York Central Railroad company. He was a very positive man, and could scarcely tolerate the fact that men differed with him. He was intense, and entered into his side of the case with more than usual interest, making his client's cause his own. It could be fairly said of him that his talent was greater than his tact, but for all in all he was a man of excellent standing at the bar, was a fair antagonist in the trial of cases, if somewhat arbitrary, but his high standing was never questioned, and he left an honorable name to his posterity.

Francis Kernan. Born of Irish parents on a farm in Tyrone, Schuyler county, N. Y., January 14, 1816, and trained in early life in the open air, the best school for giving perfect health and habits, Francis Kernan at the age of seventeen entered Georgetown College, District of Columbia, and in 1836 graduated and commenced the study of law with his brother-in-law, Edward Quinn, at Watkins, New York. In 1839 he removed to Utica, and entered the office of the famous advocate, Joshua A. Spencer, to complete his law studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, and had determined to remove to the West when Mr. Spencer offered him a partnership. This offer he accepted, and the firm of Spencer & Kernan was formed, which was the foundation of the Kernan law office, that for more than fifty years has held one of the foremost positions in the county. Mr. Kernan was married to Hannah Devereux, daughter of Nicholas Devereux, May 23, 1843. It is said that in order to have the general principles of law fresh in his mind he read Kent's Commentaries through every year during his early life. His ambition was to excel, and he knew that the road to success lay through the old beaten track of hard work. In 1853 the firm of Spencer & Kernan was dissolved, and that of Kernan & Quinn formed. In 1857 Mr. William Kernan was admitted to the partnership, which was then known as Kernan, Quinn & Kernan. Still later, and after the death of Mr. Quinn, Mr. Kernan's sons, respectively John D. and Nicholas E., were admitted



FRANCIS KERNAN
United States Senator

to the firm. From 1854 to 1857 Mr. Kernan was the reporter of the Court of Appeals, and the five volumes of New York reports, commencing with the 11th and ending with the 14th, are his work. The Democratic party made him its candidate for member of assembly in 1860, and he was elected over General James McQuade. In 1862 he defeated Roscoe Conkling for member of Congress, but two years thereafter was defeated by Mr. Conkling for the same office. He served as a delegate in the constitutional convention of 1867-8, and in 1870 was elected to the board of regents of the university of New York. The state Democratic convention of 1872 nominated him for governor, but the popularity of General Grant, who was the candidate of the Republican party for the presidency, was such, that New York remained in the Republican column, and General Dix was elected governor over Mr. Kernan. In the election of 1874 the Democrats obtained control of the state legislature, and the logical candidate for United States senator was Mr. Kernan. He was elected without serious opposition to fill the office for six years from March 4, 1875. The county then enjoyed the unusual distinction of having both United States senators from the Empire state. Mr. Kernan was ever an enthusiastic advocate of free schools, and beginning in 1843 he served for twenty years upon the school board of this city. As eminent and successful as he was in other walks of life, yet it was as a lawyer that he was most conspicuous. His experience at the bar was second to no one who ever lived in this county. Long after he had reached the front he would try cases in the lower courts. One day he might appear in the county court in a case involving a few hundred dollars; the next day in the Court of Appeals to argue some momentous question involving large sums of money, grave constitutional questions, or important corporate rights. He manifested the same singleness of purpose and devotion to the interest of his client in one case as in the other. Any case entrusted to his care received his best endeavor. He was always serious in the conduct of a trial. The interests of his client were not to be trifled with. His position was clearly stated by himself to a friend to be this: "When I commenced practice I worried over the results of my cases, but I soon decided to do the very best I could in every case, and let the consequences take care of themselves."

In eliciting evidence from a witness Mr. Kernan manifested great shrewdness, and in addressing a jury he showed the same characteristic. It was this more than eloquence or persuasiveness that won him verdicts. His voice was somewhat harsh, and he never indulged in flights of eloquence or figures of speech when addressing a jury. He resorted to no claptrap; he relied on convincing the jury through their reason rather than influencing them by exciting their prejudices or sympathies. As an illustration of his shrewdness one instance may be cited. He was defending a man for murder. The defendant had killed a man by hitting him with a stone not much larger than a hen's egg. The district attorney had shown that at the time the defendant threw the stone he said with an oath he would kill his victim. This was relied upon to show premeditation and malice. In addressing the jury Mr. Kernan in a conversational tone of voice called attention to the circumstances, stated the case clearly, presenting all the strong points which the district attorney could make, and then picking up the stone from the table he showed it to the jury, and

still speaking in a conversational tone said: "Now, gentlemen, do you believe that defendant really intended to murder his friend when he threw that little stone and said he would kill him? Did he not use the expression in the same sense as any of us might use it, and without any idea of committing murder?" The jury evidently took this view of the case, as the conviction was for manslaughter in the third degree instead of murder. As effective as Mr. Kernan was in a jury trial, he was yet more so in his legal arguments in the higher courts. A search through the reports will show that he was frequently before the appellate courts upon some of the most important questions ever presented to the courts of the state. His briefs were masterly; never unnecessarily long, and never contained citations of cases which did not apply to the facts. He first mastered the case so far as the facts were concerned, and made a most concise and clear statement; then he applied the law to the facts. He cited few cases, but they were always on the question at issue, and were decisive of the point which he claimed for them. Every appellate court listened to his arguments with the closest attention, for it obtained from him great help in coming to a correct conclusion in the case. It is almost useless to say that for more than twenty years he was the leader of the Utica bar, and one of the most eminent lawyers in the entire country. Francis Kernan died at Utica September 8, 1892, and his body rests in St. Agnes cemetery in the city where he passed all the years of his manhood, and we bring our tribute to him in the words of Fitz Greene Halleck over his friend J. Rodman Drake,

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

Smith M. Lindsley held a high position at the bar of Oneida county. He was born at Monticello, Sullivan county, N. Y., April 11, 1847; studied law at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and in the office of Kernan & Kernan in Utica, and after his admission formed partnership with Hon. Watson T. Dunmore. This partnership did not last for many years, when Mr. Lindsley commenced practicing alone, but a short time before his death he had taken into partnership William S. Mackie. Mr. Lindsley was twice city attorney of Utica, was a police and fire commissioner, and was nominated as an independent candidate for mayor, but declined the honor. He was retained in many important suits, and tried his cases well, but his propensity to fight many times led him to say unnecessarily harsh things against an opponent, and also of opposing counsel. He was a statutory member of the board of commissioners for the erection of the new court house in Utica, and did efficient service upon the commission. He was president of the bar association at the time of his death, which occurred May 17, 1909.

Orsamus B. Matteson was born in a log house August 28, 1805, in the town of Verona, in this county, and died in Utica December 22, 1889. His father was Silas Matteson, and his mother was Hannah Cogswell. When he was nineteen years of age he entered the office of Greene C. Bronson and Samuel Beardsley as a law student. He was admitted to the bar in 1830. One of his first clients was the late Alexander B. Johnson of Utica, who at the time was per-

haps the foremost business man of the city. Mr. Matteson was elected city attorney in 1830. He became a partner with William J. Bacon, and afterwards with P. Sheldon Root and the late Charles H. Doolittle, and afterwards with J. Wyman Jones; also G. H. Congor and Joseph Benedict. He was a Supreme Court commissioner early in life. His ability was such, as a business man, that he always had, while he gave his time to law practice, a very large and lucrative business. In 1846 he was first nominated for representative in Congress, but was defeated by Honorable Timothy Jenkins. He again was a candidate for the same office against Mr. Jenkins in 1848, and was elected, but was defeated in 1850. He was again elected and re-elected in 1852, '54 and '56. While in Congress he held a very prominent position. His influence was second to no man in the house of representatives. He was an intimate friend of Benjamin Wade of Ohio, John P. Hale of New Hampshire, Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, and Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania. He took a prominent part in the agitation against slavery. In this his very life seemed to be enlisted. His hatred of slavery was so great that it over-ruled him completely in his political actions. He seemed to have one great thought, and that was to do all in his power to eliminate this curse from the land.

Actuated by revenge certain persons undertook his political destruction. He had written a letter to William C. Johnson of Utica, which it was claimed compromised him to such an extent that charges were preferred against him in the house of representatives. This occurred on July 15, 1856. The substance of the letter was that a money consideration was necessary to carry a certain measure through Congress. He also intimated that there were a sufficient number of congressmen that could be influenced by money to carry the measure. This letter it was claimed was stolen from the office of Mr. Johnson. An investigation in Congress was ordered, and on February 22, 1857, a committee reported in favor of his expulsion. This report was accompanied by three resolutions. The first charged that he had favored the use of money to influence legislation; the second that he had charged that there were members who had associated together and agreed not to vote for certain legislation except they were paid for it; the third resolution recommended expulsion. This investigation was made substantially without giving Mr. Matteson a fair hearing, and he saw that it was useless to defend himself against a prejudiced committee and a house in the state of mind that it was then in, because of his intimation that many of them were corrupt. He therefore, resigned his seat in Congress. The first two resolutions were adopted by the house, but the third was never voted upon. Mr. Matteson, after his retirement from Congress, gave much time to politics, and was for many years a potent factor in the Whig and Republican parties. It was he who led the fight against the first nomination of Roscoe Conkling to the position of representative in Congress, and it is notable that about this time he wrote a circular letter upon Mr. Conkling, in which he prophesied that Mr. Conkling would disrupt the Republican party. Strange to say this prophecy was fulfilled in that the influence of Mr. Conkling was the means of the defeat of James G. Blaine to the presidency in 1874. Mr. Matteson was tendered the nomination of mayor of the city of Utica in 1865, but he declined. This is the only time that he was nominated or tendered the nomination for any political

position after his resignation from the house of representatives. He married Augusta Hurlburt, daughter of Kellogg Hurlburt, May 17, 1830. Although he had a brilliant son, the late Henry C. Matteson, Mr. Matteson left no descendants except two granddaughters, and the name of his branch of the family by his death became extinct. Mr. Matteson was, for all in all, the ablest business man who ever appeared at the bar of this county. At one time he had accumulated a large fortune, but he became involved by the endorsement of his friends' paper, and lost it. He died, virtually dependent upon the bounty of his friends.

William H. Maynard was born in Conway, Massachusetts. Soon after his graduation from college he removed to New Hartford, Oneida county, N. Y., and commenced studying law with General Joseph Kirkland. He also obtained an interest in the *Utica Patriot* and contributed to its columns until 1824. For a time he was a partner with Samuel A. Talcott. He was not admitted to practice in the Supreme Court until 1818. In 1828 he was elected state senator, and continued until 1832. In 1828 he became a partner with Joshua A. Spencer. Among the members of the bar contemporary with Mr. Maynard he was counted their equal if not their superior in knowledge of the law.

Charles Mason, although not a native of Oneida county, and notwithstanding he made Utica his home late in life, became identified with the Oneida bar, and was welcomed by it to one of the most important positions in the county. He had served as district attorney of Madison county, and for more than twenty years as justice of the Supreme Court, having been first elected in 1847. He had been a judge of the Court of Appeals, to which position he was appointed by Governor Fenton in 1868. Judge Mason was born in Plattsburg, New York; studied law in Watertown with William Ruger, and for a time practiced there as a partner with Mr. Ruger under the firm name of Ruger & Mason. From Watertown he removed to Hamilton in 1838, where he passed most of his life, as he did not move to Utica until 1869. He died in Utica May 31, 1879. Immediately on his taking up his residence in Utica the advice of Judge Mason was sought in many important cases, and perhaps no one who ever commenced practice in Utica in so short a time gained so prominent a position at our bar as he. His advice was highly valued among laymen, and also by the profession; and, as referee, in which position he frequently served, he was almost ideal.

Addison C. Miller was born in Lowville, N. Y., November 12, 1831, and died in Utica December 18, 1894. He was the son of Dr. Sylvester Miller. He received a fair education, and when he was twenty years of age he came to Utica for the purpose of studying law. He entered the office of Mann & Edmunds, the senior member of which firm was Charles A. Mann, an uncle of Mr. Miller. Not long after Mr. Miller was admitted to the bar Mr. Mann retired from the firm, and Mr. Edmunds took Mr. Miller as a partner, and the firm became Edmunds & Miller. Later James F. Mann, the son of Charles A. Mann, was admitted to the firm. This firm did not exist for many years, and on its dissolution Mr. Miller carried on business alone until 1877, when he took as a

partner Frederick G. Fincke. On November 1, 1887, the firm became Miller, Fincke & Brandegee. In 1892 Mr. Miller retired from the firm, and virtually from active practice. From that time on until his death he gave attention to his own affairs and to the advising of large corporations in and about Utica. He was trustee and vice president of the Utica Savings bank, general counsel for the Globe Woolen mills, a director of the Utica Steam Cotton mills and the Willowvale Bleaching company, and was interested in many other of the large business enterprises of Central New York. He was a member of the Fort Schuyler club, but gave little attention to club life or to social affairs outside of his own home. He very seldom took upon himself the trial of cases at the circuit, and never as leading counsel, although he sometimes tried cases at special term and before a referee. His ability, however, was shown in a business way rather than as a technical lawyer, and he excelled in his grasp of business propositions, and was a very able adviser in all such matters. He married Cynthia J. Brayton, daughter of Harvey Brayton, in 1863. In 1875 after the death of Judge Charles H. Doolittle it was learned from Governor Dix that he would appoint to the position of Supreme Court judge in the fifth judicial district any member of the bar of Oneida county that the Republican lawyers would agree upon. Several meetings of the Republican members of the bar were held for the purpose of agreeing upon a candidate. These meetings were held in the office of ex-Judge William J. Bacon, but after repeated efforts no candidate could be selected. The position was offered to Mr. Miller by substantially a unanimous voice of the Republican members of the Utica bar, but he declined, giving as reasons that he distrusted his own ability to fill the position to his own satisfaction, and also that it would be a large financial sacrifice to him. It is perhaps enough to say in regard to Mr. Miller's capacity and standing at the bar that he would have been almost the unanimous choice of the Republican members of the bar in the county for justice of the Supreme Court, had he been disposed to accept the position.

Jonas Platt was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 30, 1769, studied law in New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1790. The following year he settled in Whitesboro, and in 1791 was appointed clerk of Herkimer county, which position he held to the organization of Oneida county, and then became the first clerk of Oneida county. In 1796 he was elected to the assembly, and in 1799 he was elected a representative in Congress. From 1810 to 1813 he was state senator, and in 1810 was the Federal party's candidate for governor, but was defeated by Daniel D. Tompkins. In the senate he and DeWitt C. Clinton were instrumental in procuring the necessary legislation which established the Erie Canal. Mr. Platt was afterwards appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court, and was legislated out of office by the constitution of 1821. This constitution was framed by a convention of which Mr. Platt was a member. He returned to the practice of his profession in Utica, and eventually went to New York, where he held a prominent place at the bar. On February 22, 1834, he died at Peru, Clinton county, New York.

Daniel C. Pomeroy was born in Franklin, Delaware county, N. Y., April 1, 1813. He commenced life as a stage driver, and accumulated some means

with which to educate himself and to prepare himself for his profession. He studied law with a Mr. Gorham at Burlington, Otsego county; was admitted to the bar in 1843, and practiced law for a time at Edmeston, Otsego county. In 1883 he came to Rome and became a partner of John R. Elwood. After the dissolution of this partnership he formed another with Henry O. Southworth under the firm name of Pomeroy & Southworth. This partnership continued for sixteen years, and it enjoyed one of the best general law practices of any firm in Oneida county. The name of Pomeroy & Southworth for many years appeared upon the court calendars in more cases than the name of any other firm in the county. Mr. Pomeroy was a trial lawyer, and upon questions of fact he was one of the strongest men in the county. In 1876 he moved from Rome to Utica, and was a partner with his son for about one year, but his health was shattered and he virtually retired from business in 1877, and died October 13, 1878.

Cyrus D. Prescott was born August 14, 1836, in New Hartford, N. Y. He received his education in that town and in the Utica Free academy, and studied law in the office of O. G. Kellogg of New Hartford and Hurd & Brown of Utica. He was two years employed in the Oneida county clerk's office, afterward in the office of Johnson & Boardman of Rome. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and became a partner with Mr. Green, under the name of Green & Prescott. In 1867 he entered the employ of a mercantile house in New York as financial clerk, but returned to Rome in 1868 and formed a partnership with D. M. K. Johnson, which firm existed until the death of Mr. Johnson in 1886. For some years thereafter he did business alone, then with Mr. Titus until 1895, when Mr. Titus removed from Rome to Utica, and Mr. Prescott took his son into partnership with him. In 1867 he married Eliza F. Cady of Madison county.

John Savage was born at Salem, Washington county, N. Y., February 22, 1779. He graduated from Union College in 1799, was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in Washington county. Soon after he was appointed district attorney for the northern district of New York. This position he resigned on account of ill health, but was re-appointed afterward. In 1812 he was elected to the assembly, and later served two terms in Congress, 1814-18. He was then appointed comptroller of the state, and occupied that position until 1822, when he was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court. This office he held from 1823 to 1836. He resigned this position and practiced law for a short time at Utica, and also filled the position of clerk of the Supreme Court. He had returned to Utica after an absence at his old home in Salem. He died at Utica October 19, 1863.

John F. Seymour. One of the most attractive men who has ever appeared at our bar was John F. Seymour. He was born at Pompey Hill, Onondaga county, N. Y., September 21, 1814; was the son of Henry, and a brother of ex-Governor Horatio Seymour. In 1820 his father removed to Utica, and the young man attended a private school in that city until he was prepared for



JAMES S. SHERMAN
Vice President of the United States

college. He entered Yale College in the class of 1835, and graduated with his class. After this he became a law student with Judge William J. Bacon, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. During the same year he was married to Frances Tappan of New Haven. He spent some time in connection with business enterprises. At one time he was interested with Erastus Corning in the Sault St. Marie Ship Canal, was a director of the New York Central Railroad company, president of the Fox & Wisconsin Improvement company, which had for its object the connecting of the great lakes with the Mississippi River. This company also did the work of connecting the waters of Green Bay, Lake Michigan with Lake Winnebago. In 1862 he became private secretary to his brother, who was then governor of the state. He received the appointment as state agent for the care of wounded soldiers during the war, and served until 1865. He was present at some of the great battles, and was instrumental in alleviating the sufferings of soldiers on these memorable occasions. In 1860 Mr. Seymour's wife died, and in 1865 he married Helen L. Ledyard, who died in 1880. In 1881 he was appointed one of the tax commissioners of the state, and in 1883 one of the commissioners to inquire into the condition of the Onondaga Indians. Mr. Seymour was one of the charity commissioners of Utica from 1873 to '77, and it was during this time the city hospital was built. Mr. Seymour gave much of his time to this enterprise, and to him is due, more perhaps than to any other man, the advance made in Utica for the care of the sick and indigent, in a building erected for that purpose. He was much interested in the subject of perpetuating historic landmarks, and took active interest in commemorating the revolutionary events which occurred in this locality. No one did more than he to carry out the great celebration to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the battle of Oriskany, and it was largely through his endeavor that the splendid monument now stands upon this historic ground. In 1888 his health failed, and he died in Utica on the 22d day of February, 1890. Mr. Seymour's time was so largely taken up with other affairs that he never devoted himself entirely to the practice of his profession. Yet he always enjoyed a fair amount of desirable law business. His cultured mind led him to investigate carefully all cases entrusted to his care, and no one was more conscientious than he in an endeavor to determine the right and to pursue it. For many years he was a partner with George M. Weaver, of Utica, under the firm name of Seymour & Weaver. He was recognized as an able, conscientious and honorable member of the profession. Would that all who practice at the bar possessed the courtesy, fairness and honesty of purpose possessed by Mr. Seymour. It was always gratifying to claim Mr. Seymour as a friend, and all who knew him can but remember him as an unselfish, genial companion, and a friend of mankind.

James S. Sherman was born in Utica October 24, 1850; prepared for college at Whitestown seminary, and graduated from Hamilton College in 1878. He studied law in Utica in the office of Beardsley, Cookinham & Burdick; was admitted to the bar in 1880, and formed a partnership with Henry J. Cookinham and John G. Gibson under the firm name of Cookinham, Gibson & Sherman, but the partnership lasted but one year, Mr. Gibson retiring from the firm, which then became Cookinham & Sherman, afterwards Cookinham, Sherman &

Martin, and later Cookinham, Sherman & Cookinham. He was mayor of Utica in 1884; was elected representative in Congress in 1886, and was continually in Congress from that time until 1908, with the exception of one term, when he was defeated by Henry W. Bentley. In 1908 he was the nominee of the Republican party for vice president of the United States, was elected, and took the office the 4th day of March, 1909. Mr. Sherman has devoted his time to politics and financial affairs rather than the law, and in both he has been eminently successful. On the organization of the Utica Trust & Deposit company he was made president, and has ever since held the position. Had he devoted his time and talents to the practice of his profession he certainly would have been eminently successful.

During Mr. Sherman's service in the house of representatives he has been in the first rank among his fellow members. During the discussion on important bills when party feeling ran high, he was generally called to preside, because of his extraordinary ability as a presiding officer. He was an element to be counted with upon the shaping of the policy of the government and of the party to which he belongs. Since his elevation to the vice presidency he has been, perhaps, the most influential of the vice presidents in party councils. So satisfactorily has he presided over the senate that he has won the admiration, not only of every member of his own party, but of his opponents also.

On January 26, 1881, he was married at East Orange, New Jersey, to Miss Carrie Babcock, daughter of Lewis H. Babcock, a prominent lawyer of Utica. They have three children, Sherrill B., born in 1883; Richard U., born in 1884; and Thomas N., born in 1886. Mr. Sherman is a member of a large number of social clubs, among which are the Union League, the Republican and the Transportation clubs of New York city, many of the golf clubs, and he is also a trustee of Hamilton College and many other societies and corporations.

Joshua A. Spencer, perhaps the foremost advocate who ever lived in the United States, was born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, May 13, 1790; removed to Lenox, Madison county, and from there to Utica. Justice Ward Hunt said of him, "He is like Saul among his brethren; head and shoulders above us all." He started life as a clerk in a country store. He enlisted in the war of 1812, and remained at Sackett's harbor until his term of enlistment had expired. Upon his admission to the bar he commenced practicing law in Madison county. In 1829 he formed a partnership with William H. Maynard and removed to Utica. William H. Seward once said to the son of Mr. Spencer —"Your father is as tall as a giant, has the eye of a hawk, a voice like a lion, and he seizes hold upon the witness and tears him in pieces." In 1841 he was appointed United States district attorney for the northern district of New York. The next year he was elected state senator. In 1848 he was elected mayor of Utica, and about this time he said to his son on returning from a circuit, "I have now tried cases in every county in the state." Mr. Spencer was selected to defend Alexander McLeod in his famous trial at Utica. The case was too easy for the defense to bring out Spencer's best powers, for he was always greatest in a hard case. As an illustration of the interest taken in England in this trial of McLeod, it will be remembered that parliament voted twenty thousand

pounds for his defense. No other lawyer ever lived in central New York who had so great an influence as Mr. Spencer. It was said of him that when he entered the courtroom all business was suspended and all eyes were fixed upon him until he had taken his seat. Judge Bacon says of him: "We shall not soon, if ever, see his equal before that tribunal which . . . it is said it is the object of all government to secure, 'twelve honest men in the jury box.'" He died at Utica April 25, 1857.

Horatio Seymour was born at Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., May 21, 1810. Soon after his father removed to Utica, where young Seymour attended school until he entered what is now Hobart College. He remained in this institution only two years. He then studied law in Utica with Greene C. Bronson and Samuel Beardsley, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He did not devote himself to the practice of the law, but very soon became prominent in Democratic politics. In 1841 he was elected to the assembly. He was elected mayor of Utica in 1842, and in 1843-44 he was again elected to the assembly, and was speaker during his last year's service. In 1850 he was the candidate of his party for governor, but was defeated. He was renominated in 1852 and elected. He was offered the nomination for governor in 1854, but declined. He was again elected Governor in 1862, and was the candidate of his party in 1864, but failed of election. In 1868 he was the Democratic candidate for president of the United States, but was defeated by General Grant. Governor Seymour was very highly esteemed, and although personally extremely popular, as a candidate for public office he never succeeded in getting the full support of his own party in the community in which he resided. He died February 12, 1886. It was as a politician and not as a lawyer that he won celebrity.

John Thomas Spriggs was born in Northamptonshire, England, May 5, 1820. He came to this country with his father in 1836, and settled in Whitesboro. The young man desired a college course, and he prepared for and entered Hamilton College, where he remained for two years. He then left, and for a time studied law at Holland Patent, but he decided to complete his college course, and went to Union, and graduated with the class of 1848. He then studied law in Utica, and after being admitted formed a partnership with Thomas Flandrau. At that time Rome was relatively much more important in the county than Utica, and Mr. Spriggs decided to remove to that town, which he did and formed a partnership with Thomas G. Frost. This business arrangement lasted until 1859, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Spriggs returned to Utica. In 1862 he formed a partnership with Richard McIncrow, and this partnership continued until 1870, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Spriggs took as a partner E. D. Matthews. This partnership lasted for several years, but as the son of Mr. Spriggs had become a lawyer the partnership was dissolved, and a new firm formed of J. T. and F. B. Spriggs; this firm continued down to the death of Mr. Spriggs, which occurred in Utica December 23, 1888. Mr. Spriggs, aside from his law practice, gave a good deal of attention to politics, and was from the time he commenced active business life a potent factor in the Democratic party of Oneida county. He was appointed district attorney in 1853

to fill a vacancy. In 1854 he was elected county treasurer, and in 1868 he was elected mayor of Utica, and in the same year he was the Democratic candidate for representative in Congress, but was defeated by Alexander H. Bailey of Rome. In 1878 he was the Democratic candidate for representative in Congress, and he was again defeated by Cyrus D. Prescott of Rome. In 1882 he was again a candidate by the same party for the same position, and was elected over Samuel H. Fox, a glass manufacturer of Durhamville, N. Y. This election of Mr. Spriggs was owing to a division in the Republican party into the factions known as the "Stalwarts" and "Half Breeds." The division arose in consequence of the opposition of Roscoe Conkling, then a United States senator, to President Garfield, over the desire on Conkling's part to control the Federal patronage in the state of New York. In 1884 Mr. Spriggs was again renominated for the same position, and was elected over Henry J. Cookinham by reason of a split in the Republican party. James G. Blaine had been nominated for the presidency, and was opposed by Roscoe Conkling because of an old quarrel between them. Oneida county was Mr. Conkling's residence; the congressional district consisted of Oneida and Lewis counties at this time. Grover Cleveland was the candidate of the Democratic party for the presidency, and the friends of Mr. Conkling in Oneida county supported the Democratic ticket in that county. This resulted in Mr. Cleveland receiving a majority in Oneida county, whereas it should have given a Republican majority of from two to three thousand and Mr. Spriggs was supported by the same persons who supported Mr. Cleveland. In 1886 Mr. Spriggs was again the candidate for representative in Congress, but was defeated by James S. Sherman. Mr. Spriggs, although prominent in Democratic politics, never was what could be termed a leader. He was a manipulator of caucuses and conventions, possessed a good deal of shrewdness, but in his political discussions and speeches he never entered into argument of principles to any extent. Although he manifested shrewdness and ability in the trial of cases, yet he at times resorted to methods, in order to win verdicts, that would not be approved in a court of ethics.

Alvin Stewart was born at South Granville, Washington county, N. Y., September 1, 1790. After his graduation from Vermont University he went to Canada, and taught school there for a time. Mr. Stewart was in his early life what might be called a "rover," going from place to place, teaching school or doing anything to obtain a livelihood, but finally he settled down to the practice of law. He was in Canada at the time of the breaking out of the war in 1812, and, as he could not remain there, came back to the states and found himself at Middleboro, N. Y., where he was arrested as a spy. At the time a regiment of soldiers was located there, and Stewart thought his arrest a joke played on him by the soldiers; he, however, soon ascertained that it was a very serious matter. A drumhead court martial was convened to try him, and it was a very solemn court until Stewart was permitted to speak for himself. He said afterwards that he would give almost anything he had if he could reproduce the speech that he made to this court. He remembered beginning in the following manner: "I think myself happy, O president of this court martial, because I shall answer for myself this day before thee, touching all things whereof I am accused



HORATIO SEYMOUR

of these soldiers." He then proceeded to speak for an hour or more, and so amused the court that it broke up in hilarious manner, and the result was not only his acquittal, but he was the hero of the occasion. He finally settled in Utica, and at once took front rank at the bar. He was not only a great lawyer, but a great orator. His sense of humor was remarkable, and he used it to the very best advantage. He was an intense anti-slavery man, and his services were demanded wherever a legal question arose touching the subject. Perhaps the greatest legal argument he ever made was before the Supreme Court of New Jersey in the case of the State against John A. Post. In this case the constitutionality of an act of the state of New Jersey touching slavery was involved. Luther R. Marsh, speaking of the humor of Mr. Stewart, says: "I have seen the Supreme Court room, with Nelson, Bronson & Cowen on the bench, in an uproar at his manner of reading a dry affidavit, and the judges themselves unable to maintain their gravity." In the great excitement over the slavery question in Utica, Stewart was foremost in the advocacy of human rights. He presided at the Anti-Slavery convention that was held October, 21, 1835, and which was broken up by mob violence led on by some of the foremost citizens, because men dared to speak in favor of human freedom. The delegates to the convention were obliged to flee the town, Mr. Stewart's house was barricaded and armed men protected it from the mob. The services which he rendered to the cause of freedom cannot be well overestimated. He died May 1, 1849.

Henry R. Storrs was born at Middletown, Connecticut, September 3, 1787. He graduated from Yale College in 1804, and was admitted to the bar in 1807. He practiced law first in Champion, afterwards at Whitesboro, and later at Utica, N. Y. He was judge of the court of common pleas for five years, and one year was chief judge. He was elected a representative in Congress in 1819, and also served in the same capacity from 1823 to 1831. During his entire congressional career he ranked with the ablest men in either house of Congress. He was one of the best debaters in the house of representatives, and was classed among the foremost lawyers in the country. On the expiration of his last term in Congress he removed from Utica to New York, and practiced law in that city, where he occupied a very prominent place at the bar. He died July 29, 1873, at New Haven, Connecticut.

Samuel A. Talcott was born at Hartford, Connecticut, December 31, 1789. He graduated from Williams College in 1809, at the age of nineteen, and studied law with Thomas R. Gold of Whitesboro, this county. After his admission to the bar he removed to Lowville, N. Y., and in 1816 he removed to Utica, and from there to New Hartford. In February, 1821, he was appointed attorney general. After the expiration of his term as attorney general he removed to New York city, where he practiced law until his death in 1836. Mr. Talcott was, unquestionably, one of the greatest lawyers who has ever lived in this country. Chief justice Marshall said of him: "His argument before the Supreme Court of the United States in the Sailors Snug Harbor case has not been equalled in that court since the days of William Pinckney."

Daniel E. Wager was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., on the 8th day of June, 1823. He was educated in the common schools and Jefferson county institute at Watertown. He then read law with Joshua Moore at Watertown, and afterwards with William and Charles Tracy at Utica, and later still in the office of Comstock & Beach in Rome. He was admitted to the bar in 1850, and formed a partnership with H. T. Utley at Rome. This firm existed for some years, when Mr. Utley removed to Waterville. In 1852 he was elected special county judge on the Democratic ticket. In 1854 he was one of the editors of the *Rome Sentinel,* and in 1855 became one of its proprietors. In 1857 Mr. Wager was made postmaster of Rome, and held the office for four years. In 1860 he returned to the practice of his profession. In 1872 he became a partner with Mr. Beach and Bailey. Later Mr. Wager was a partner with Mr. Beach alone, and this firm existed down to the death of Mr. Beach. Mr. Wager was elected special county judge in 1880. He was in every sense an estimable lawyer, with a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of law; with good judgement and honesty of purpose he devoted himself to the practice of his profession. He was modest and retiring, and therefore did not attain such public position as his talents and acquirements entitled him to, but he performed the duties entrusted to him with such ability and devotion to the ends of justice that all who knew him had the utmost confidence, both in his ability and in his judgement. He gave much attention to matters of local history, and was one of the best informed men in the county pertaining to the history of men and institutions in and about the county of Oneida. His name will ever be held in high esteem among the bar of this county. He edited a history of Oneida county, and also a history of Rome.

Nathan Williams was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, December 19, 1773. He removed to Utica about 1797, and was the first lawyer to settle permanently in Utica. He was district attorney for the sixth district of the state from 1801 to 1803. He also served in the same capacity for Oneida county from 1818 to 1821. He was elected a representative in Congress in 1805, and was an assemblyman in 1816-18-19; was a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1821, and was appointed judge of the circuit court in April, 1823, but resigned that position some years afterward, and removed to Geneva, N. Y. While residing there he was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court. He died September 25, 1835.

Othniel S. Williams was the son of Othniel Williams, and was born at Killingworth, Conn., November 22, 1813. He removed with his father to Waterville, N. Y., in 1814, and to Clinton in 1820. In his fourteenth year he entered the sophomore class of Hamilton College, and graduated in 1831. For two years he was a tutor in the family of Mr. Gibson in Virginia. In the fall of 1836 he returned from Virginia, and was admitted as an attorney in 1837, and as a counselor in 1840. On September 6, 1843, he married Delia, the daughter of Professor Charles Avery of Hamilton College. For a time he was an instructor in modern languages in the college, and showed great proficiency in French, Spanish and Italian. Mr. Williams was appointed judge of the court of common

pleas in 1846, and in 1847 he was made a trustee of Hamilton College. After the new constitution of the state was adopted in 1848 he was elected surrogate of Oneida county, and re-elected in 1852. In 1850 he was made the treasurer of Hamilton College, and retained this position until his death. In 1871 he received the degree of LL.D. During many years of his life he was identified with many public charities, business corporations and enterprises for the advancement of his town and county. He was a promoter of the Utica, Clinton & Binghamton Railroad, one of its directors, its vice president, and for many years, and up to his death, he was its president. He took great interest in college affairs, and was one of the founders of the Alpha Delta Phi society. At a meeting of the Oneida county bar held after the death of Mr. Williams, Professor Theodore W. Dwight said of him, "He was not only honest, able and patriotic, but a good lawyer." Mr. Williams was a careful and painstaking lawyer, well versed in the principles of law, conscientious and fair in his practice, and when called upon to render decisions as judge, surrogate or referee he did it intelligently, fairly, and was seldom reversed upon appeal. He died having the respect of the entire bar of Central New York.

John C. Davies was born in Utica, January 19, 1858. He was educated in public schools and seminaries, and graduated from Hamilton College Law school. He was admitted to the bar, and opened a law office in Camden in 1879, where he has since resided. In 1885 he was elected to the New York Assembly. In 1894 he was appointed Deputy Attorney General by Theodore E. Hancock, Attorney General of the State; he held this position for five years. In 1898 he was elected Attorney General of the State and reelected two years thereafter. During his services as Attorney General many important questions came up to be cared for in his department of the state. He was in close touch with Governor Roosevelt and Governor Odell, with whom he was associated as a state officer. He was nominated for justice of the Supreme Court in 1902, but was defeated in consequence of a division in the Republican party. In 1894 Mr. Davies was elected a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, and served on important committees in that distinguished body. In 1905 he was appointed a member of the State Gas and Electric Commission. Mr. Davies married Elma B. Dorrance, daughter of John G. Dorrance, of Camden, September 8, 1890, and they have five children: Margery Ellen, born September 26, 1891; Gladys Esther, born January 16, 1893; John Dorrance, born October 1, 1896; Russell Johnson, born March 30, 1902; and Theodore Roosevelt, May 29, 1903.

William E. Scripture, one of the justices of the Supreme court of the fifth judicial district, was born November 2, 1843, in Westmoreland, Oneida county, N. Y., and was a son of Parker A. Scripture and Harriet Standish Snow. He was educated at Whitestown seminary and Hamilton college, studied law at the Albany Law school, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He then entered the office of Beach & Bailey in Rome as managing clerk. In 1868 he opened an office in Canastota in partnership with a Mr. Hutchins, but in the fall of that year he returned to Rome and commenced practice in that city. He afterward had as a partner Homer T. Fowler, and for a time he had as partners George

H. Weaver, E. M. Pavey, and Oswald P. Backus. He at once acquired a large law practice, and was extremely successful in the trial of cases at the circuit. Any lawyer who had occasion to try a case against him found very soon he had an antagonist worthy of the steel of almost any person at the bar. His ability to grasp the facts and to present the salient ones to a jury was remarkable. His memory was excellent, and, without making copious notes of the evidence, he was able to recall every important fact in a case, even though it might take days or even weeks to adduce the evidence. He was appointed postmaster of Rome by President Harrison, and served until he was nominated for Supreme court in 1895. He was elected and served fourteen years, was renominated, but defeated through the influence of the corporations of the district. Since he ceased to be judge he has practiced his profession in Rome. He was married to Emma C. Goodwin in August, 1867, and has had seven children, May Standish, Mina E., Ella G., Emma C., Ruth, Parker F., and William E., Jr., two of whom, Emma C. and Ruth are now dead.

Pascal C. J. DeAngelis was born in Holland Patent, January 27, 1850. He was the son of William W. and Elizabeth Burlingame DeAngelis, and grandson of Pascal C. J. DeAngelis, one of the earliest settlers in the town of Trenton. His grandfather took part in the naval service of the Revolutionary war, was captured by the British and confined in Dartmoor prison. Young DeAngelis was prepared for college at Cary seminary, Oakfield, and entered Hobart in the class of 1871. He left Hobart and entered Cornell university in the same class, and graduated from that institution in 1871 with the degree of A. B. He then read law at Towanda, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in 1873. He was admitted in New York state in 1875, and commenced practice in Utica. He was for a time a law partner with William A. Matteson, under the firm name of Matteson & DeAngelis. He acquired a good practice, was counsel for some large institutions, and so commended himself to the public that in 1896 he was nominated and elected justice of the Supreme court. Judge DeAngelis was manager of the State Lunatic asylum, now the State hospital, for seven years, from 1886 to 1893; was one of the school commissioners of the city of Utica for two terms, 1900-1906. He married Annie, daughter of William B. Jackson of Utica, and has four children: Pascal C. J.; Charles, Marshall and Annena.

In a class with these men who filled high official positions are many others who, perhaps, by reason of natural gifts, acquirements and conscientiousness were their equals, but who never sought, or, if they sought, never obtained high judicial office. Such were John G. Crocker, John H. Edmunds of Utica; G. Harrison Lynch of Rome, and others.

There was also a large class of lawyers who may be called all-round practitioners. They were well equipped in most branches of the law, and having a general practice they had no time, and perhaps no inclination to devote energy enough to any particular branch to excel in it and thereby gain fame. They chose to cover a large field and stand well in many branches of the practice. In this class of honorable men are: George W. Adams, Daniel Ball, Joseph R. Swan, Peter Davies, Alexander T. Goodwin, Richard McIncrow, Eaton J. Rich-

ardson, Joel Willard, N. Curtis White, Robert O. Jones and Leslie W. Kernan of Utica; K. Carroll, Edward L. Stevens, Henry O. Southworth, Charles N. White of Rome; Walter Ballou and Leander W. Fisk of Boonville; George K. Carroll and Stephen Cromwell of Camden; Joseph S. Avery and James McCabe of Clinton; Sylas L. Snyder of Taberg; and Edwin Lamb of Waterville.

After entering the profession most men soon discover that some certain branch of the law suits them better than others, and they seek its pursuit. This has in the past, and will in the future, cause a large number to devote themselves to what may be called the commercial side of the profession. These attorneys never devote themselves to study sufficiently to become very learned in the law. They, instead, give their time to business transactions, becoming acquainted with men, and looking up law business, and in these pursuits they are very effective. Their advice is sought as to the expediency of purchasing property, making investments, entering into contracts, undertaking business enterprises, but not often upon difficult questions of law. Foremost in this class was Orsamus B. Matteson, who, in his prime, was one of the most efficient business men that the city of Utica has ever known. It is probable that the largest commercial law business ever done by any firm in the county was by Matteson & Doolittle, of which partnership Charles H. Doolittle was the junior member. It was a popular saying of the day that "Matteson knew how to get the business, and Doolittle knew how to do it."

Then there were Edward Brayton, James W. Bond, George Clarence Churchill, Charles M. Dennison, Henry A. Doolittle, Edmond A. Graham, Hiram Hurlburt, Burton D. Hurlburt, Arthur B. Johnson, Nicholas E. Kernan, James F. Mann, Addison C. Miller and Andrew J. McIntosh. Among this number are some of the most esteemed citizens of the community. Some of them, by their capacity in grasping business propositions, accumulated fortunes in a legitimate way, and not by blind pools, illegal combinations of corporate interests, or accidental success in speculation. Who would ask for better advisors in ordinary business transactions than Addison C. Miller or Nicholas E. Kernan? So might I ask in regard to others of the number who acted well their parts as business men.

In passing over the list, names suggest to us faces of those we once saw on our streets, but which no longer appear. They lived, as most men do, without accomplishing any great result, but some of them led conscientious and pure lives and are entitled to our lasting respect. There were William R. Anthony, Rufus C. Baker, Charles L. DeGeorgia, John D. Griffith, James F. Hurley, Morvin M. Jones, William J. Kernan, Rutger B. Miller, Jr., Eugene Stearns, Richard Schroeppel, Elakin J. Stoddard, Isaac J. Tripp and J. Frank Rogers of Utica; James Parks, Stephen VanDresar, Joseph Porter and Delos M. White of Rome, and James W. Cummings of Clinton.

There has been during the last quarter century a class of lawyers among us which may be called *sui generis*. Among these were O. Arthur White, Patrick F. Bulger, Charles J. Everett, Thomas E. Kinney and David C. Wolcott.

We have had also another class of attorneys which may be called only trial lawyers. They were always at the circuit, and their business consisted largely

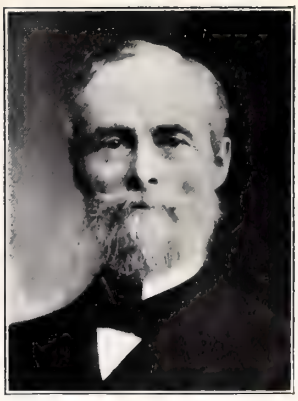
of the trial of ordinary cases and of criminal practice. No circuit or trial term of a criminal court was held during their respective lives except that conspicuous among the members of the bar in attendance were Dexter E. Pomeroy, J. Thomas Spriggs of Utica; Milton D. Barnett, Daniel C. Pomeroy and Joseph I. Sayles of Rome. Of these, in ordinary trials, particularly for the defense, Mr. Spriggs easily outclassed the others. Possessed of a genial disposition, great shrewdness, and having a fair equipment of general acquirements, but little knowledge of the law, he was always a dangerous adversary before a jury. He possessed the power to discern quickly the weak points of his antagonist upon questions of fact, and used them to the very best advantage. For the plaintiff, or for the defense in a criminal case where the crime was murder or some other of great magnitude, Daniel C. Pomeroy ranked high in the class. He made no pretense of having a thorough knowledge of the law; he trusted this part of the practice to others, but in arousing the sympathies or prejudices of a jury he was ever effective. In presenting his case to the jury he was always interesting, and at times his speech rose to real eloquence.

From the fact that during the last thirty-six years four men have practiced at the Oneida bar, who attained greater reputation than any others, we are constrained to class them by themselves. Three were United States senators, and the fourth a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Francis Kernan, Ward Hunt, Henry A. Foster and Roscoe Conkling.

A marked change has occurred in regard to the practice of the law within the last quarter of a century. Many questions which gave rise to litigation have been settled, and business men have become wiser in the present day than they were in the past in regard to litigation. Lawyers of the first class advise settlement wherever it is possible, and this has had a marked effect upon the number of cases litigated. Many years ago assault and battery and other like cases were tried at almost every term of the court. Now they are substantially unknown, and litigation over such matters has almost ceased. There has, however, been a large increase of litigation in a direction that was not frequent until recent times, i. e., damage suits against railroad companies and other large corporations. Many of these suits have little merit, and are frequently tried by lawyers who do not stand well at the bar. A new term has been invented to designate these lawyers, and they are known to the profession as "ambulance chasers." As an illustration of the methods pursued by this class of lawyers one will suffice. A short time since a man was killed near Utica on the New York Central Railroad. He was a resident of Utica, and before his body was buried twelve lawyers called at the house and tendered their valuable (?) services to the widow in her great distress. The lawyers came from as far west as Buffalo, and as far east as Albany. This was so annoying that it was found necessary to deny admittance to the house any man unless he was known to the family of the deceased. The presiding judge of the appellate division of the Supreme Court invariably, before a class is sworn in after examination for admission to the bar, warns them against this kind of law practice. It can be said of the bar of Oneida county that it can congratulate itself upon the fact that few of its members can be placed in this class. It can also be safely said of the bar of Oneida county that at the pres-



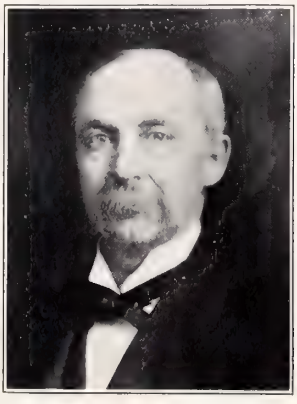
PHILO GRIDLEY
Justice Supreme Court



MILTON H. MERWIN
Justice Supreme Court



ALFRED C. COXE
Judge of the United States Circuit Court, Second Circuit



WILLIAM E. SCRIPTURE
Justice Supreme Court



PASCAL C. J. DE ANGELIS
Justice Supreme Court

ent time, as well as in the past, it ranks among the foremost of the state both as to ability and moral worth. The members of this noble profession within our favored county have faithfully protected the rights of the plaintiff and defendant, and have endeavored, to the best of their ability, to have justice meted out to parties litigant. At the close of this year, there are within the county 207 practicing attorneys, who are located as follows: Boonville, 6; Camden, 6; Clinton, 1; Holland Patent, 2; Lee Center, 1; Remsen, 1; Rome, 40; Utica, 144; Vernon, 1; Waterville, 5.

Henry J. Coggeshall was born April 28, 1845, at Waterville; was educated in the Waterville seminary; studied law in that village, was admitted to the bar and commenced practicing there. He very early entered politics, and gave very little attention after that to his profession. He was at first assistant district attorney; was elected to the legislature in 1872; to the office of county clerk in 1879, and in 1883 was elected to the state senate, in which capacity he served for about twenty years, having been a member of the legislature longer than any other person who ever resided in Oneida county. He was a Republican, and was elected by that party except on one occasion. He was defeated for the nomination for senator in the Republican convention; bolted the convention; was nominated by the bolters; adopted by the Democratic party, and elected against Frederick G. Weaver, the regular Republican candidate. He was very successful in procuring the passage of bills concerning local affairs. He was personally friendly with his political opponents as well as with Republicans, and would do anything he consistently could for a resident of his district, whether friend or foe. He was one of the best platform speakers in the state, and his services were in great demand in every political canvass. He was eloquent and persuasive rather than argumentative, and had a view of humor that enabled him, if he so elected, to keep an audience in roars of laughter during an entire evening. He had not accumulated money, and died, virtually without means.

Following is a list of all the judicial officers from Oneida county from its organization to 1912:

CHIEF JUSTICES SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE

John Savage, January 29, 1823.

Greene C. Bronson, March 5, 1845.

Samuel Beardsley, June 29, 1847. He served as puisne justice from February 20, 1844.

JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT

Nathan Williams, April 21, 1823.

Samuel Beardsley, April 12, 1834.

Hiram Denio, May 7, 1834.

Philo Gridley, July 17, 1838.

JUDGES OF COMMON PLEAS AND COUNTY COURTS

1798, March 22—Jedediah Sanger of Whitestown, first judge; Hugh White and David Ostram of Whitestown, James Dean of Westmoreland, and George Huntington of Rome, judges.

1801, January 28—Silas Stone of Lowville, judge.

1801, August 21—Messrs. Sanger, White, Dean, Ostram and Huntington, re-appointed, with Thomas Hart additional.

1802, March 13—Nathan Sage and Henry Coffeen of Redfield.

1803, March 31—Needham Maynard.

1804, April 3—Chauncey Gridley.

1804, July 3—Messrs. Sanger, Dean, Ostram, Huntington, Sage, Coffeen, Maynard and Gridley, re-appointed.

1805, February 15—Messrs. Sanger, Dean, Sage, Maynard, Ostram, Coffeen and Gridley, re-appointed; March 25, Samuel Dill; April 8, Apollos Cooper, additional.

1808, March 22—Messrs. Sanger, Dean, Gridley, Sage, Dill, Cooper, re-appointed, and Joseph Jennings and Jarvis Pike additional.

1810, March 5—Morris S. Miller, first judge; Jedediah Sanger, Henry McNiel of Paris, Abram Camp of Whitestown, and Timothy W. Wood.

1813, February 23—Morris S. Miller, James Dean, David Ostram, Henry McNiel, George Brayton, Richard Sanger, Jesse Curtiss, Gerrit G. Lansing, Benjamin Wright, John Storrs and Peter Pratt.

1814, April 5—Messrs. Miller, Dean, Ostram, McNiel, Curtiss, Lansing, Wright, Storrs and Pratt re-appointed; and Levi Carpenter, Jr., and Frederick Stanley, additional.

1815, April 15—Morris S. Miller, Joseph Jennings, Solomon Wolcott, Prosper Rudd, Daniel Ashley, Peter Pratt, James S. Kip, Sherman Barnes, Thomas H. Hamilton, Asahel Curtiss, Charles Wylie and Joseph Grant.

1818, April 24—Messrs. Miller, Wylie, Grant and Hamilton, with Ezekiel Bacon additional.

1821, March 21—Messrs. Miller, Grant and Hamilton, with Truman Enos and Joshua Hathaway additional.

1823, February 3—Messrs. Miller, Enos, Hathaway and Grant, with Samuel Jones additional.

1824, November 22—Samuel Beardsley, first judge, in place of Morris S. Miller, deceased.

1825, March 9—Henry R. Storrs, in place of Samuel Beardsley, who declined the appointment.

1826, April 5—James Dean (son of former Judge Dean) in place of Truman Enos, who resigned upon his election to the state senate.

1828, February 5—Messrs. Hathaway, Grant and Jones, re-appointed.

1830, January 15—Chester Hayden, first judge, and Israel Stoddard.

1831, April 8—Reuben Tower of Sangerfield, in place of James Dean, whose term had expired.

1832, February 10—Nathan Kimball of Augusta, in place of Reuben Tower, resigned.

1833, February 6—John P. Sherwood of Vernon, and Arnon Comstock of Western, in place of Messrs. Jones and Hathaway, whose terms had expired.

1835, January 23—Chester Hayden of Utica, first judge, and Israel Stoddard, re-appointed.

1837, February 21—Nathan Kimball, re-appointed.

1838, February 2—Pomroy Jones of Westmoreland, in place of J. P. Sherwood, resigned; and March 9, Arnon Comstock, re-appointed.

1840, February 2—Fortune C. White of Whitestown, first judge, vice Hayden; and April 14, Seth B. Roberts of Rome, vice Stoddard.

1843, February 10—Chester Hayden and Amos Woodworth of Florence, vice Messrs. Kimball and Comstock, whose terms had expired, and Pomroy Jones, re-appointed.

1845, February 21—P. Sheldon Root of Utica, first judge, vice White; and April 14, Ebenezer Robbins of Lee, vice Roberts.

1846, May 12—Othniel S. Williams of Kirkland, vice Hayden.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Ward Hunt, September, 1872.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Alexander S. Johnson, October, 1875.
Alfred C. Coxe, 1903.

JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT OF UNITED STATES

Alfred C. Coxe, May 4, 1882.

Clerks of the Circuit court of the United States for the Northern district of New York, and District court of the same district, resident in Oneida county. By an act dividing the Northern district the clerk of the United States Circuit court was also made the clerk of the District court.

Augustus C. Boyce, from June 14, 1849 to August 1, 1870.
Charles Mason, from August 1, 1870 to his death.
William H. Bright, from June 30, 1879 to July 1, 1883.
William S. Doolittle, from July 1, 1883 to date.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Samuel Beardsley, 1823.
Henry A. Foster, 1853.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

VanRensselaer Weaver, 1910.

JUDGES OF COURT OF APPEALS

Alexander S. Johnson, appointed November 4, 1851.
Hiram Denio, appointed June 23, 1853.
Hiram Denio, elected November, 1857.
Ward Hunt, elected November 7, 1865.

COMMISSIONER OF APPEALS

Ward Hunt, July 5, 1870.
Alexander S. Johnson, January 7, 1873.

JUSTICES OF SUPREME COURT

Philo Gridley, 1847.
William J. Bacon, 1853 and 1861.
Henry A. Foster, 1863.
Charles H. Doolittle, 1869.
Milton H. Merwin, 1874 and 1888.
William E. Scripture, 1895.
Pascal C. J. DeAngelis, 1907.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Samuel A. Talcott, July 8, 1819.
Greene C. Bronson, February 27, 1829.
Samuel Beardsley, January 12, 1836.
John C. Davies, November, 1898 and 1900.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Charles J. Everett, 1880.
John D. McMahon, 1892.
John E. Mason, 1899.
Louis M. Martin, 1900.
Everett E. Risley, 1909.
August Merrill, 1911.

COUNTY JUDGES

Jedediah Sanger, appointed 1798.
Morris S. Miller, appointed 1810.
Samuel Beardsley, appointed 1824.
Henry R. Storrs, appointed 1825.
Chester Hayden, appointed 1830.
Fortune C. White, appointed 1840.
P. Sheldon Root, appointed 1845.
P. Sheldon Root, elected 1847.
George W. Smith, elected 1859.
Joel Willard, elected 1867.
Alexander H. Bailey, elected 1871.
William B. Bliss, elected 1874.
William B. Sutton, elected 1880.
Isaac J. Evans, elected 1886.
Watson T. Dunmore, elected 1892.
George E. Pritchard, elected 1904.
Frederick H. Hazard, elected 1910.

SPECIAL COUNTY JUDGES

In 1846 the constitution authorized special county judges.
David E. Wager, elected 1852.
George Harrison, elected 1855.
Kiron Carroll, elected 1861.
George H. Lynch, elected 1867.
William B. Bliss, elected 1870-1873.
Robert O. Jones, appointed to fill vacancy, 1874.
Robert O. Jones, elected 1875.
William H. Bright, elected 1878.
Daniel E. Wager, elected 1880.
Isaac J. Evans, elected 1883.
Watson T. Dunmore, elected 1886, 1889.
Rudolphus C. Briggs, elected 1892-95.
George T. Davis, elected 1898-1901.
Willis W. Byam, elected 1904-1907.
Walter G. Shankenbury, elected 1910.

SURROGATES

Arthur Breese, March 19, 1798.
Joshua Hathaway, March 23, 1808.
Erastus Clark, February 23, 1813.
Greene C. Bronson, April 13, 1819.
Joshua Hathaway, February 19, 1821.
Henry A. Foster, March 31, 1827.
Alanson Bennett, January 12, 1831.
Henry A. Foster, January 27, 1835.
John Stryker, August 22, 1839.
Othniel S. Williams, June, 1847.
Henry M. Burchard, November, 1855.
Joseph S. Avery, November, 1863-1869.
Stephen H. VanDresar, November, 1877.
William B. Bliss, November, 1883.
William H. Bright, November, 1889.
Henry W. Bentley, appointed 1894.
Frederick M. Calder, November, 1894-1900.
Michael H. Sexton, November, 1906.

SPECIAL SURROGATE

Ralph McIntosh, elected 1852.
Nelson B. Stevens, elected 1855.
Ralph McIntosh, elected 1858.
David T. Jenkins, elected 1861.
Eugene Stearns, elected 1867.
Theodore Avery, elected 1870.

Henry J. Cookinham, elected 1873.
Marcus D. Raymond, elected 1874.
Elliott S. Williams, elected 1877.
Emmett J. Ball, elected 1878, 1881.
John D. F. Stone, elected 1884.
H. C. Sholes, elected 1887.
James P. Olney, elected 1890.
Elliot O. Worden, elected 1893, 1896.
Willis W. Byam, elected 1899, 1902.
Elijah T. Garlick, elected 1905.
Edward L. O'Donnell, elected 1908.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

Thomas R. Gold, appointed from February 26, 1797 to August 20, 1801.
Nathan Williams, appointed 1801.
Joseph Kirkland, appointed 1813.
Thomas H. Hubbard, appointed 1816.
Nathan Williams, appointed 1818.
Samuel Beardsley, appointed 1821.
Hiram Denio, appointed 1825.
Ichabod C. Baker, appointed 1834.
Timothy Jenkins, appointed 1840.
Calvert Comstock, appointed 1845.
Calvert Comstock, elected 1847.
Roscoe Conkling, elected 1850.
Samuel B. Garvin, elected 1850.
J. Thomas Spriggs, elected 1853.
Henry T. Utley, elected 1853.
Jairus H. Munger, elected 1856.
Hiram T. Jenkins, elected 1859, 1862, 1865.
Daniel Ball, elected 1868.
Daniel C. Stoddard, elected 1871.
Milton D. Barnett, elected 1874-1877.
William A. Matteson, elected 1880-1883.
Thomas S. Jones, elected 1886-1889.
George S. Klock, elected 1892-1895.
Timothy Curtin, elected 1898-1901.
Emerson M. Willis, elected 1904-1907.
Bradley Fuller, elected 1910.

CHAPTER XXII

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

In the first settlement in Oneida county as elsewhere barter was the rule of trade. The farmer sold his products to the storekeeper for supplies for the family, and the like exchange was made by the retail dealer with the wholesale merchant. Very little cash was in circulation, and this was in silver of either English or Spanish mintage. The more thrifty keepers of stores and a few farmers were able to lend in a small way to the needy to tide them over until harvest. They would receive deposits from any who had savings hoarded. Activities grew beyond reliance on such aids or on loans from Albany or New York. The Manhattan Company, for which Aaron Burr had secured a charter to supply water from New York but was from the outset a bank, saw here an inviting field, and in 1809 sent Montgomery Hunt to establish a branch in Utica, the first bank in the county. June 1, 1812, a charter was secured for the Bank of Utica, which opened with a capital of $500,000 out of $1,000,000 authorized, and was practically the successor of the Manhattan branch bank. Mr. Hunt was cashier and the chief officer, with James S. Kip, president, and a board of directors of leading citizens. Henry Huntington of Rome was elected president at the close of the first year, and up to his death in 1845 drove from his residence regularly to meet with the directors. Then Thomas Walker was elected president, followed in 1863 by Benjamin N. Huntington. In 1876 Publius V. Rogers, who had, as cashier since 1853 by his ability and command of the confidence of the business community, earned the promotion, was advanced to the presidency. Until his death in 1895 he set a standard as a faithful, expert financier not surpassed in this part of the state, and built up the institution to the forefront of national banks of the interior. Charles B. Rogers has since served as president. Until 1865 the bank conducted its affairs under the laws of New York, but in that year took advantage of the national statutes under the style of the First National Bank of Utica. John A. Goodale was cashier after P. V. Rogers. Henry R. Williams is now a vice president and the cashier.

Alexander B. Johnson, in 1814, was appointed a state director in the Bank of Utica, but was not in full accord with Cashier Hunt. He devised a rival institution, but it was not easy to secure a charter from the legislature, as was then necessary. For that reason Mr. Johnson projected the Utica Insurance company with capital of $500,000, and framed the law passed in 1816 so as to cover the right to carry on banking. That business was entered upon with Mr. Johnson as secretary and treasurer and real manager, with prominent men in the direction. The subterfuge aroused bitter opposition; the legislature

amended the statutes so that the insurance company could not be a bank. It had put out notes for $100,000, some for fractions of a dollar, and its loans were $300,000. August 3, 1818, after re-insuring its policies and providing for the payment of its obligations the company closed its affairs.

Meanwhile in 1815 the Ontario Bank of Canandaigua had opened a branch in Utica, with Col. Benjamin Walker president, and next Arthur Breese. The capital was $300,000, later $500,000. In 1819 Alexander B. Johnson was chosen to the presidency and was supported by some of the most eminent Uticans, and so continued, until Edmund A. Wetmore was made receiver in 1857. On the end of the charter of the parent bank in 1855 the Utica branch became the Ontario bank. Mr. Johnson was the most literary of the bankers of the county, an author of wide repute on philosophical as well as financial subjects. Mr. Hunt and he were the pioneers in local banking, rivals while both lived, and men of mark in their profession.

The Bank of Whitestown was organized in 1839 with $100,000 capital under S. N. Dexter as president, who was succeeded by F. B. Henderson. After a generation its business was closed out on the expiration of the charter. Israel J. Gray was the last cashier.

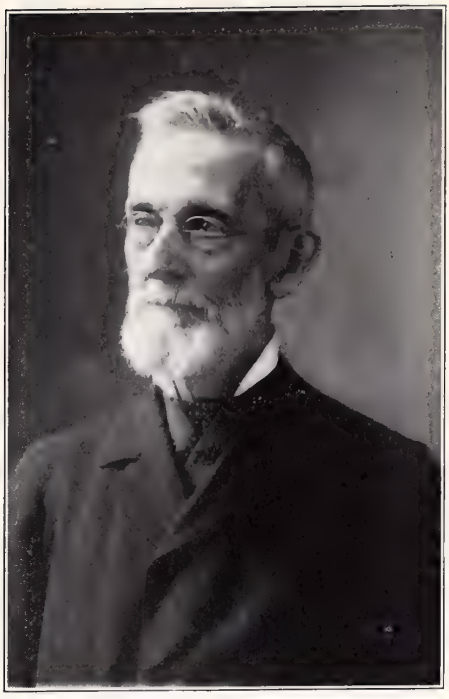
The Bank of Rome started in 1832 with a capital of $100,000, had for its first president John Stryker, and was fully liquidated when its charter expired in 1863.

The application to the legislature for a charter for the Oneida Bank was strenuously opposed, but the act was passed May 13, 1836. A commission to distribute the stock among the subscribers was headed by A. G. Dauby, but the result did not please everybody, and the amount of capital, $450,000, was not equal to the demands. A robbery of $108,000 of its cash from its vaults before opening for business caused a shock, and only a part of the money was ever recovered. But the board of directors was composed of citizens who commanded confidence, and the bank starting with A. G. Dauby as president for three months, and then securing the services of Alfred Munson in that office, made firm its place in local finance. Until his decease in 1854 he was the controlling force in the institution. Charles A. Mann was selected to fill the vacancy, and on his death in 1860 the position was conferred on James Sayre, who served 17 years, dying in 1877. A. J. Williams followed, and died in 1888, when Robert S. Williams, who had received training and experience as cashier, was called to the presidency, and filled the position until he died, in 1899. W. S. Walcott and L. H. Lawrence held the office for a couple of years each. George L. Bradford was promoted from the cashiership January 10, 1905, and still (1911) serves as president. Entering the national system in 1865, the name was changed to the Oneida National Bank. George A. Niles is the present cashier.

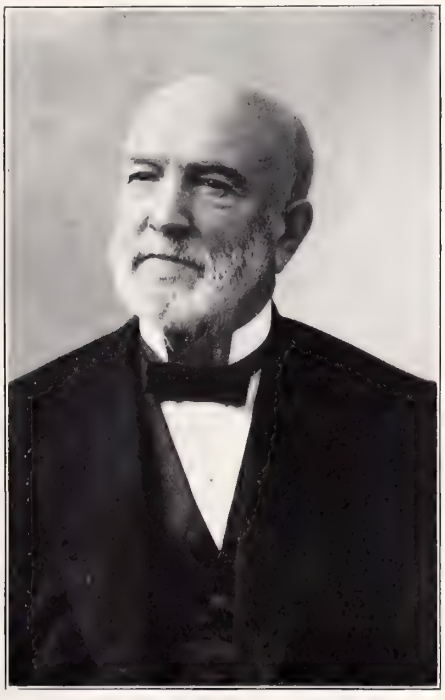
John C. Devereux and his brother Nicholas had received deposits of savings from their neighbors, but desired to give more than personal duration to the business, and enlisted some of the strongest capitalists to join them in founding the Utica Savings Bank, which was chartered July 26, 1839. John C. Devereux was chosen president and served for ten years. On his decease in 1849 Thomas Walker was chosen, and in 1863 Hiram Denio succeeded, and was



EDWARD HUNTINGTON
Capitalist



SAMUEL WARDWELL
Banker



BLOOMFIELD J. BEACH
Lawyer and banker



ALFRED ETHRIDGE
Merchant

followed by Edmund A. Wetmore, William J. Bacon, Ephraim Chamberlain, William Blaikie, and in 1910 by Charles A. Miller, the incumbent. The first secretary and treasurer was Stulham Williams, who was for some time also teller and bookkeeper. In 1840 the amount due depositors was $27,607, and the net proceeds were $65.82, which were paid to the treasurer for his services. The institution had the benefit of the care and experience of Mr. Williams for thirty-four years. As his health failed and after his death in 1873, the assistant performed the tasks of treasurer, Thomas Buchanan from 1860 to 1866, and John E. Spofford from that date to 1879. Addison C. Miller was elected treasurer in 1878, serving up to the time of his death. Then Rufus P. Birdseye, who had been assistant since 1879, was in 1894 promoted to be treasurer, and is now serving his seventeenth year.

The Utica Savings Bank has suffered three runs by its depositors. The first begun in December, 1872, and 827 accounts were closed and $468,405 withdrawn, but the vaults held nearly $500,000 in cash when quiet was restored. The result was to restrict accounts to those of strictly savings character. Again in May, 1886, signs of a run appeared, but it continued only a week and the withdrawals were about $21,000. But at the close of July, 1893, more uneasiness was displayed, and on successive days sums of $30,000 and $26,000 were drawn out. The trustees deemed it wise to enforce the rule to require notice of sixty days for withdrawal of cash. The deposits fell nearly $400,000. But the institution has grown and broadened its resources and stands in the forefront of its class. By its report January, 1911, it shows 34,425 open accounts averaging $440.20, while its assets are $16,382,620, of which the surplus is $1,187,269.

The Bank of Central New York was organized in 1838 with a capital of $100,000 and Anson Thomas served as president until his death in 1856, and Spencer Kellogg was chosen in his stead. A savings department was maintained. The institution went into the hands of Joseph Benedict as receiver in 1859.

Waterville founded its own bank in 1838 with a capital of $130,000; Julius Candee was president. It accepted the national system in 1865. Daniel B. Goodwin served as president until 1888, when William B. Goodwin and next Samuel J. Goodwin followed him. George I. Hovey is now president and W. J. Butler cashier.

In 1839, John J. Knox established the Bank of Vernon, of which he became president, and the capital was $81,700. He was succeeded by Josiah Case in 1862. There followed Warren G. Strong, A. Pierson Case, W. G. Strong again until 1908, when Fletcher A. Gary was chosen to the position. D. B. Case is now the cashier.

The Bank of Camden started in 1847 with $100,000 capital under the presidency of H. J. Miner, who was succeeded by Lyman Curtiss, and gave way to private banks. The First National Bank of Camden with $50,000 capital began business in January, 1880, and Daniel G. Dorrance was president until he died in 1896. With him was associated John G. Dorrance as cashier, who was promoted to the presidency and still serves in that office. D. J. Dorrance is the present cashier.

In 1847 in Rome the Fort Stanwix Bank was organized under state laws and changed to the national system in 1865. The capital was $110,000, and David Utley was president. Under the cashiership of George Barnard it failed by his acts, and its affairs went to the courts in 1896.

In 1846 the Bank of Kirkland was opened in Clinton by O. Gridley as president with $50,000 capital, and he was succeeded by A. G. Gridley. The institution for some years had a successful career.

The Utica City Bank began business September 1, 1848; with a capital of $125,000 and as president Hiram Denio. The capital was made $200,000 in 1849, and $400,000 in 1888. It became a national bank in 1865. The presidents following Judge Denio have been Jared E. Warner, Isaac Maynard and the present incumbent, Charles S. Symonds, who had earned the position by faithful service as cashier. Success led to the increase of capital by steps up to $1,000,000. The misconduct of a trusted clerk exposed in 1910 involved a considerable defalcation, but did not shake the strength of the institution. Putting itself under federal laws in 1865, it took the name of the Utica City National Bank. The present cashier is Melville C. Brown.

About the middle of the century a fever for the organization of fire insurance companies fell upon the county. In 1849 the Utica Insurance was established with $150,000 capital and Henry R. Hart president; the Aetna with $125,000 capital, John E. Hinman president, and the Farmers, capital $100,000, John D. Leland president. In 1851 followed the Globe with $150,000 capital, C. B. Coventry president. The life of all these corporations was brief, and the loss to the stockholders, many of them active professional and business men, caused serious inconvenience. The American Union Health Association, capital $50,000 and Edward Eames president, survived not long from its birth in 1851.

The Central City Savings Institution was established in 1851 in connection with the Ontario Branch bank, and managed by its cashier, James S. Lynch, until such relation between savings and commercial banks was prohibited. Then the institution failed and was closed in 1873.

The Rome Savings Bank has met a public need with success since it was founded in 1851 with Hervey Brayton as president and B. J. Beach secretary. Successive presidents were Edward Huntington, Gordon N. Bissell, Henry D. Spencer, W. R. Huntington, while Samuel H. Beach is the present incumbent. Up to 1896 the books of this savings bank were kept with the Fort Stanwix National Bank, but since the failure of the latter the savings institution has been distinct and separate. After the decease of B. J. Beach in 1894, Charles F. Barnard served as secretary and treasurer until he died in 1905, and James T. Stone followed; in 1910 Mr. Stone was designated as treasurer, while Fred M. Shelley was made secretary. According to its report this bank had January 1, 1911, assets of $3,272,171, of which $304,241 was surplus above liabilities, showing great strength. The Rome Savings Bank is now the oldest bank in that city.

In 1851 the Rome Exchange Bank was founded with R. B. Doxtater president and F. H. Thomas cashier. It passed from the state to the national system in 1865 under the style of the First National Bank of Rome, with $100,000

capital. J. G. Bissell served as president for many years after 1889. The present officers are Thomas H. Stryker, president, and F. M. Shelley, cashier.

Under state laws the Oneida County Bank with a capital of $125,000 in 1853 began the career which lasted for half a century. The presidents were Ira B. Carey for two years, Charles H. Doolittle who died in 1874, Francis Kernan until 1887, J. M. Butler until his death in 1899, and Charles A. Butler until the institution was taken over in 1900 by the older and stronger First National bank. Frank A. Bosworth acted as cashier from 1887.

In 1854 the Oneida Central Bank began business in Rome as a state institution, became the Central National Bank in 1865, but failed in 1894. Its business was closed by Jim Stevens as receiver.

The Second National Bank of Utica was incorporated December 10, 1863, opening for business the next February with a capital of $300,000. The first president was William J. Bacon, who gave place in a few months to Theodore S. Faxton. When the latter died in 1881 Edward S. Brayton was elected to the office. On his death in 1887, William M. White became president, serving until he died in 1896. Since then Thomas R. Proctor has been the head of the institution. George R. Thomas was the first cashier and filled the position for twenty-four years, dying in 1887. Frank R. Winant is the present cashier.

The National Savings Bank of Utica was established in 1865 and was managed by Thomas Buchanan treasurer. In 1868 it was merged with the People's Safe Deposit and Savings Institution, and later Levi Blakeslee was executive officer. In 1872 receivers took charge of its affairs.

Rome added to its financial institutions the Oneida County Savings Bank, May 1, 1869. Samuel B. Stevens was president until 1884, and has been succeeded by Alfred Ethridge, John D. Ely, Harrison Hannahs, Lebbeus E. Elmer, Owen E. Owens, John R. Edwards and Charles W. Lee. The treasurers have been G. Harrison Lynch, Charles S. Griffin, Cyrus D. Prescott, John R. Edwards, Albert W. Tremain and A. Edward Wetherbee. The bank had January 1, 1911, 7,457 open accounts, with assets of $2,873,912, and a surplus of $124,960.

In 1875 the title of the Bank of Rome was revived in a new state institution with $100,000 capital and W. J. P. Kingsley president. January 14, 1879, it passed into the national system as the Farmers National Bank. Mr. Kingsley has been the only president, while Samuel Wardwell, the original cashier, was succeeded in 1904 by G. G. Clarabut, who now fills the position. In October, 1911, the capital was increased to $250,000, its surplus now being $100,000.

The needs of Boonville for banking facilities were served first two generations ago by the Valley Bank of Ela N. Merriam. The Bank of Boonville followed in 1866, and its stockholders organized the First National Bank of Boonville, January 4, 1876, with $75,000 capital. The presidents have been Joseph R. Tharratt, Eugene C. Dodge, and the incumbent, B. C. Tharratt. Clark Dodge was cashier in 1876, succeeded by E. C. Dodge, and since 1896 by James P. Pitcher. From 1872 to 1906, S. C. Thompson & Company conducted a banking business in the village.

Utica was selected as the headquarters of the Commercial Travelers' Asso-

ciation incorporated March 19, 1883. Henry D. Pixley has been president from the outset; Edward Trevett was the first secretary and treasurer; since his death in 1903, George S. Dana has filled that position. The association has gained a leading position in its class. Its members, January 1, 1911, were 66,-388. It has a surplus of $618,456, and a cash reserve of $32,203. Its income from members in 1910 was $584,591, while the claims paid amounted to $426,960.

Edward Curran was the first president of the Homestead Aid Association of Utica, founded February, 1884. When he died after a service of ten years George D. Dimon became his successor. Since January, 1896, the presidency has been filled by Watson T. Dunmore. The secretary is Sherwood S. Curran and the treasurer Charles B. Rogers. Its receipts for 1910 were $1,213,277, with $44,885 cash on hand at the close of its fiscal year, and total assets amounting to $2,598,315. The members number 5,290, and the reserve fund is $54,716.

Springing out of the private banking house of A. D. Mather & Co., in business in Utica since 1886, a state bank was established in Utica in 1890, with a capital of $200,000. The officers were Joshua Mather, president, and on his death Charles W. Mather, with Edward Bushinger cashier. On the death of C. W. Mather in 1899 Mr. Bushinger was made executive officer. January 15, 1900, Jacob Agne was chosen president. August 3, 1903, the bank was transformed into the Citizens Trust Company with the same officers. When Mr. Bushinger died in 1906, F. H. Doolittle was chosen secretary, and July 11, 1906, William I. Taber succeeded Mr. Agne in the presidency, which he still fills. The capital was increased to $300,000 in 1910 to meet the exigencies of increasing business.

For the southeastern part of Utica the Corn Hill Building and Loan Association was organized in February, 1891, with about a hundred members. Homer C. Townsend was president, William Howarth secretary, and Edward Bushinger treasurer. On the decease of Mr. Townsend George W. Booth was chosen to the presidency, but resigned in May, 1902. J. Lewis Jones succeeded to the position and is still serving. In 1910, Mr. Howarth died, and Owen F. Luker became secretary, as on the death of the first treasurer in 1906 Charles W. Bushinger became his successor. The present members are 680, who hold 9,428 shares. The dividends have been six to seven per cent. The loans are $300,340. The assets are the same, and the reserve fund $6,702.

The Utica Trust and Deposit company has had one president, James S. Sherman, and one secretary and treasurer, J. Francis Day, (now also a vice president) since it was incorporated August 19, 1899. Its capital at the start was $300,000, but was increased in 1910 to $400,000. The company has grown to be among the strongest institutions of its class.

Holland Patent had a state bank organized in 1895, which April 14, 1900, was converted into the First National Bank with $30,000 capital, George G. Chassell president and H. W. Dunlap cashier. This organization was that of the original Bank of Holland Patent and it remains unchanged.

The First National Bank of Remsen dates from November 5, 1902. Its capital is $25,000, and its president George E. Pritchard, with H. W. Dunlap cashier.

The National Exchange Bank of Boonville was organized January 1, 1906,



J. MILTON BUTLER
Banker



STALHAM WILLIAMS
Banker



P. V. ROGERS
Banker



HENRY HUNTINGTON
Banker



MONTGOMERY HUNT
Banker



ROBERT S. WILLIAMS
Banker

with $25,000 capital. Eugene N. Hayes is president and Herbert R. Tubbs cashier.

The Utica Fire Insurance Company, a mutual organization, has been in business since 1903, has paid $22,875 in losses, and has $12,693 assets. The first president was William Howarth, secretary, A. A. Linck, and Jacob Agne treasurer. Their successors are George J. Whiffen president, H. A. Ackroyd secretary and Frederick W. Owens treasurer.

The opinion that Rome can afford more than two commercial banks, with its growing population, led in March, 1911, to the formation of the Rome Trust Company, with Albert W. Tremain as treasurer. The capital is made $100,000 with $50,000 surplus. The banking department refused to authorize this company to transact business.

In both cities and the larger villages private bankers have offered facilities to depositors and borrowers. Some of them have been long in business with considerable capital, and have served their customers acceptably. They are not, however, incorporated institutions.

Commercial banks and trust companies reported according to their respective charters to the State department February 28, 1911, and to the comptroller of the currency March 7, 1911, showing these results:

	Capital	Surplus	Resources
First National Utica	$1,000,000	$1,406,084	$7,086,681
Oneida National Utica	600,000	761,764	3,461,734
First National Waterville	150,000	79,447	554,903
First National Vernon	100,000	44,458	396,745
Utica City National	1,000,000	234,973	3,636,267
Farmers National Rome	100,000	156,412	1,226,397
First National Rome	100,000	127,665	1,108,198
Second National Utica	300,000	342,833	2,192,398
First National Camden	50,000	57,884	444,432
First National Boonville	75,000	16,304	861,773
Utica Trust & Deposit	400,000	515,734	8,079,742
Citizens Trust Utica	300,000	263,556	4,108,375
Exchange National Boonville	25,000	22,028	390,926
First National Holland Patent	30,000	20,346	319,241
First National Remsen	25,000	9,715	275,770

CHAPTER XXIII

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

Five years before Oneida county was cut off from Herkimer county and organized, the first newspaper published west of Albany was issued in New Hartford. Its name was the *Whitestown Gazette,* and its proprietors were leading citizens, Jedediah Sanger, Samuel Wells and Elijah Risley, with Richard Vosburg printer. The first number bore date July 11, 1793, but it lapsed the next winter, and was resumed in May, 1796, by Samuel Wells, with William McLean as printer, who soon after became proprietor, and removed the office to Utica in July, 1798, and added to its title, making the name *Gazettean Cato's Patrol.*

January, 1794, a second paper was started by James Swordg of New York —the *Western Sentinel*—printed by E. P. Eton in Whitesboro; it survived about six years and was discontinued. A copy of the initial edition of the *Gazette* hangs framed in the museum of the Oneida Historical Society, and in its archives are scattered numbers of the succeeding papers. The beginning can thus be traced of the stream of issues from the press, which have developed such enterprise and influence.

From 1804 to 1816, John H. Lathrop, a graduate of Yale, was editor and proprietor of the *Gazette,* with Merrell and Seward, printers, and he changed the name to the *Utica Patriot.* January 1, 1815, Asabel Seward, William H. Maynard and William Williams started the *Patrol,* which the next year was united with the earlier paper, and the *Patriot and Patrol* was published by them for a year as a semi-weekly, then as a weekly. In 1821, by reason of political changes, this paper gave way to the *Utica Sentinel,* with William Williams as editor and proprietor.

Meanwhile August 17, 1799, Thomas Walker and Ebenezer Eton began in Rome the publication of the *Columbian Patriotic Gazette* and March 21, 1803, the paper was removed to Utica. The next change was the sale of the *Sentinel* to Samuel D. Dakin and William J. Bacon, who merged it May 6, 1825, with Mr. Walker's weekly under the style of the *Utica Sentinel and Gazette.* After three years Mr. Bacon retired, and in 1829, Mr. Dakin sold to Northway & Porter, the printers, but remained as editor until 1831.

Next followed a series of newspapers, living for brief periods to be merged into a common center. In 1830 the *American Citizen,* of which George S. Wilson was the head in its brief career, led the way to the *Sentinel and Gazette.* William Tracy in 1832 made like transfer of the *Intelligencer,* six years old. The *Elucidator* followed these examples in 1834; it was begun in 1829 by Beriah B. Hotchkin for the Anti-Masons, passed in 1830 to William Williams,

and then with the others to Rufus Northway. All these represented the several elements of the Whig party, and naturally the consolidation was christened *Oneida Whig,* May 20, 1834. For a few months in 1831 the *Co-operator* by Quastus Graves preached co-operation.

The Democrats were not without an organ after January 27, 1817, when the first number of the *Utica Observer* appeared as a weekly. In a couple of years as the *Oneida Observer* it was printed in Rome, but after a few months came back to its first home and title. Eliasaph Dorchester was editor and proprietor, and was rewarded for his services by appointment as county clerk. He showed skill as an editor, and as a school teacher has a place in the local annals. Augustine G. Dauby, in 1823, a printer in the office, became publisher and editor, under the auspices of the partisan leaders, and he won high credit as a writer. About September 18, 1834, a daily issue was put out from the *Observer* office, for campaign purposes. Eli Maynard became his partner in 1826, and after a time became proprietor of the paper, while Mr. Dauby was made postmaster by President Jackson and served from May, 1829, until May, 1849. After Mr. Maynard followed John P. Bush and John F. Kittle, and then Arthur M. Beardsley became the editor, whose memory is among the leading writers.

Copies in the public library prove that in the second year after its first charter the infant city had three rival daily papers. The first number of the *Daily Observer* was followed by the *Oneida Whig,* a sprout of the weekly of the same name, which came from the press September 25. It was called out in the keen canvass for governor between William H. Seward and William L. Marcy, and was like the *Observer,* a sheet of 18½ by 24 inches, with four pages divided into four columns each. On September 30 of the same year Robert B. Shepard brought out the *Morning Post,* half the size of the other dailies, and offered it for $3 a year or a cent a copy, while the *Whig and Observer* sold for $5 a year each, or two cents a copy. The *Post* devoted itself to literature and news, leaving politics to the *Whig.* An early death was the fate of all these ambitious aspirants for daily existence.

In 1833 the *Oneida Standard* was begun in Waterville and changed its office to Utica, where its style was the *Standard and Democrat.* In 1835 it aroused anger by taking part with the abolitionists and favoring the anti-slavery state convention held here, so that its office at Liberty and Seneca streets was mobbed. John G. Floyd, noted as representative in Congress, brought out the *Utica Democrat* in 1836, which passed through the hands of several publishers to DeWitt C. Grove, who, in 1852, merged it into the *Observer,* and in 1853 John B. Miller took the editorial chair. Mr. Grove was head of the concern until 1883, taking in as a partner in 1867 E. Prentiss Bailey, as the firm of Grove & Bailey, and later the corporation of E. P. Bailey & Company took control, and Thomas F. Clarke became part owner. Mr. Bailey succeeded Mr. Grove as editor with a series of assistants and reporters, of whom in 1911, W. W. Canfield is chief, with Lansing and Prentiss Bailey, sons of the senior.

After the experiments of Thomas Walker and E. Dorchester, Rome waited for a newspaper until 1825, when Lorin Dewey set up the *Rome Republican,* to which a rival *Republican* and a *Telegraph* were added after a while, and in 1838 the title *Democratic Sentinel* was adopted by R. Walby, with Calvert Com-

stock as editor. In 1845, after changes of managers, the style was simplified to *Rome Sentinel.* Calvert Comstock and Elon Comstock became interested with A. J. Rowley in 1847, but three years later Mr. Rowley became sole proprietor. The first number of the *Daily Sentinel* was issued July 15, 1852, by Calvert and Elon Comstock. In 1854 Daniel E. Wager and D. C. Rowley bought half of the establishment. From 1861 to 1863 Wood & Larwill were the publishers, who were succeeded by Warren & Beers. From June, 1864, the present owners, Franklin B. Beers and Augustus C. Kessinger, date their long and successful career. In 1893 they formed a corporation with Mr. Kessinger as president, Mr. Beers as secretary and treasurer, and Albert R. Kessinger as vice president, who for fifteen years has been managing editor.

Vernon in 1835 started a paper, the *Vernon Courier,* which in 1840 was removed to Rome, and from it arose the *Roman Citizen* as a Whig paper, then *Republican,* with C. B. Gay as editor and H. N. Bill as proprietor. Of seven who in course shared in control before Alfred Sandford became owner in October, 1854, J. P. Fitch, A. D. Griswold and G. H. Lynch may be mentioned. From 1866 to February, 1884, E. E. Carr was associated with Mr. Sandford, who then gave way to Ernest F. Byam, and in 1887 Clark Briggs took the place of Mr. Carr, when the firm became Byam & Briggs until January 1, 1896, and then Mr. Byam retired and Mr. Briggs became sole proprietor. In July, 1899, he sold out to A. C. Ross, but in February, 1903, Mr. Briggs was compelled to take the paper back. Finding that it was no longer profitable he discontinued the publication in April of that year.

Rome was presented with a third weekly in 1881 by J. J. Guernsey under the title of *Rome Republican.* This was issued tri-weekly in 1895 and since. Mr. Guernsey has become (1911) the dean of publishers in his city.

Besides the regular weeklies, keen contests at elections gave birth to documents of various sorts and to campaign papers. The most notable marked the year 1840, when Richard U. Sherman and William Allen in the *Democratic Rasp* printed by R. W. Roberts advocated the claims of Harrison and Tyler, while the *Sledge Hammer* struck its blows in behalf of Martin VanBuren. The latter was issued from the *Observer* office, and Luther R. Marsh and Jarvis M. Hatch were supposed to be the writers, although no editors were announced. These papers were types of the full developments of the partisan controversy of the period spiced with personalities.

Religious publications from an early day had their full share of the field. The *Christian Monitor* and *Sunday Morning Repast,* issued in Waterville in 1814, head the list, merged in the *Civil and Religious Intelligencer* by Joseph Tenny, and moved to Utica in 1833. The *Christian Magazine* was conducted by Congregational and Presbyterian ministers in 1814 and 1815. In 1822 the *Christian Repository* came from the press of William Williams under like influences. Then was the *Western Recorder,* which began its career with Thomas Hastings as editor. After nine years in that post he was called to New York, where he won note as a leader and author in church music.

Revs. E. F. Wiley and Elon Galusha in 1824 set on foot the *Baptist Register,* of which Alexander M. Beebe took editorial charge in 1825 and served until his death. Dolphus Bennett and Bennett, Backus & Hawley were publishers

for quite a period, and Edward Bright acquired an interest, who in 1855 transferred the publication to New York City. In 1826 and the next two years the *Western Sunday School Visitant* appeared. The Universalists in 1827 were represented by the *Evangelical Magazine,* conducted by Rev. Dolphus Skinner, and later by Rev. A. B. Grogh; the *Gospel Advocate,* brought hither from Buffalo, was joined to it in 1830. The *Gospel Messenger,* official organ of the Episcopalians, which was started in Auburn in 1827, and removed to Utica in 1839 under Rev. John C. Rudd. On his death Rev. W. A. Matson conducted its columns from 1848 to 1860, and he was succeeded by Rev. W. T. Gibson until 1872, when the publication was transferred to Syracuse by Bishop Huntington. Dr. Gibson in 1873 brought out the *Church Eclectic,* a monthly.

Besides periodicals the earliest issues from the local press noted are a fourth of July oration by Thomas Moore, published at Whitestown in 1797 by Lewis & Webb, and next in June, 1803, by Thomas Walker at Utica, a *Vindication of the Administration of President Jefferson* written by Gideon Granger under the pen name of Algernon Sidney, and a treatise on *Infant Baptism* also appeared in that year. The same year Merrell & Seward began a series of almanacs, and added a spelling book and selections for reading by Noah Webster, with three or four religious works, and the *Gamut,* a book of music. Seward & Williams published *The Farmer's Calendar* for 1808 and following years, and issued also several sermons, *Divine Songs* by Isaac Watts, an edition of Livy, Murray's *English Reader,* a collection of church music entitled *Musica Sacra, Thayer's Geography,* the *New England Primer* and *A Wanderer in Switzerland,* and the list might be prolonged.

William Williams became the sole imprint first on the *Utica Directory* of 1817. As a boy of 12 years he worked on the first newspaper in the county under his brother-in-law McLean. He was connected as editor or publisher with three of the branches grafted into that tree, and as partner he had been active in setting forward an active book publishing business. He engraved illustrations first in this part of the country which appeared in 1810 in the *New England Primer.* Circulating notes issued by the village of Utica in 1815 were adorned by his cuts.

He was chief of the pioneers of the press not only in Oneida county but in all this region, and by far the most prolific publisher outside the largest cities, and deserves comparison with the foremost of them anywhere. Measured by the scantiness of the neighboring population and the meager means of distribution the products of his press were marvelous in number, variety and importance. Between 1817 and 1821 they counted no less than 51 books and pamphlets, and included the Greek Testament, Morse's Geography and a spelling book in the Iroquois language. From the latter date to 1838, when he retired from business, he issued as many as 130 publications. Among them were a quarto Bible, a Welsh hymn book, four tracts in Chotaw, a Hawaiian grammar, and the Douay version of the New Testament, printed at the instance of Nicholas Devereux, a prominent Catholic of Utica. *Light on Masonry,* an octavo of 582 pages, was a cause as well as an effect of the anti-masonic excitement of 1829. An edition of the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia,* begun in 1814 in connection with a Philadelphia house and running on for twenty years, brought heavy loss, and was a large factor in the reverses which clouded his closing years.

Other publishers were busy in this period. Ira Merrell put out a volume of sermons by Benjamin Bell in 1813. The name of Asabel Seward is imprinted as early as 1811 and in following years. An *Astronomy* by M. R. Bartlett was issued by Colwell & Wilson in 1825. Hastings & Merrell and Gardner Tracy published books. O. Hutchinson in 1840 and following years, in the interest of the Universalists, published several volumes, among them *A Voice to Youth* in 1841. Dolphus Bennett and Bennett & Hawley in the same year published an *Arithmetic* by Professor George R. Perkins and an *Algebra* by the same author followed in 1845. R. W. Roberts in 1848 brought out an English *Grammar* by Solomon Barrett and *Sermons* by Seth Williston.

The Oneida Whig had for editor for some years Theodore S. Gold, and February 4, 1842, a daily was issued from its office, the *Utica Daily Gazette,* edited at first by Richard U. Sherman, then for two months by Ezekiel Bacon.

Alexander Seward became a partner with Mr. Northway May 1, 1843, assuming the editorial chair; with him Dr. H. C. Potter became associated in 1847, and later was sole editor, after Mr. Seward was called to conduct the Albany *Register.* The establishment was sold October 12, 1853, to Lyon & Arthur, who made both daily and weekly democratic organs of the compromise school under the editorship of Joseph M. Lyon. In July, 1856, N. D. Jewell became proprietor with C. J. Radford as editor, and the political leanings were diverted to the Native American party. On January 29, 1867, the subscription list was bought by Ellis H. Roberts, and the *Daily* and *Weekly Gazette* were absorbed by the *Utica Herald.*

The *Oneida Morning Herald* was projected to maintain the growing antislavery sentiment, and appeared November 1, 1847, under Roberts & Sherman, with whom Edwin R. Colston was a partner for a few months. Robert W. Roberts was trained as a printer in the office of William Williams, and succeeded that veteran in job printing. Richard U. Sherman had edited the *Gazette* and was active in politics. In 1850 he was elected clerk of the New York Assembly, and his vacant chair on the paper fell to Ellis H. Roberts, who, when Mr. Sherman withdrew the next year, became proprietor, and soon localized the name to *Utica Herald.* With an interval of two or three months owing to factional strife in 1854, Mr. Roberts was head of the concern, and the paper led in advocacy of the Republican party; in April, 1889, he was appointed by President McKinley Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New York. He gathered a strong staff about him, and the paper gave voice to the intense popular loyalty in the period of the war for the Union. In 1872 he formed a corporation and admitted as stockholders with himself George L. Roberts and S. N. D. North, under the style of Ellis H. Roberts & Co. In October, 1890, the *Utica Herald Publishing Company* acquired possession with Joseph R. Swan as president, F. H. Winke business manager, John H. Cunningham editor, and William E. Weed and W. H. DeShon among his assistants. The company next chose Titus Sheard as president, and a receiver took control in a few months.

The *Utica Morning News* preceded the *Gazette* as a daily, but was published for only about three months in 1842 by Lyon & Arthur with C. Edward Lester as editorial writer.

The *Morning Herald* from 1847 forward appealed to the constituency of the early day in all of Central New York. The *Observer* began its daily issue April 27, 1848, as an afternoon paper.

In 1849 Thomas L. James, afterwards postmaster general, promoted the Central City *Cadet* by Lewis & James, as a temperance advocate.

The *Evening Telegraph* was conducted from May 1, 1851, to 1863, by T. R. McQuade & Co., with James McIver as the first editor. F. A. Crandall and D. F. Ritchie were successive managers until the publication ceased in 1875.

The first number of the *Cenhadwr Americana,* idd., an octavo monthly, was issued January, 1840, from the office of Robert W. Roberts, by Rev. Robert Everett, a Congregational minister. Mr. Everett was the best educated of the Welsh preachers who up to that time had migrated to this region, and wielded a wider influence with his pen than in the pulpit. He had already in 1839 published a collection of Welsh hymns for church use printed by Mr. Roberts. After two or three years Dr. Everett transferred his magazine to Steuben, where he resided, and published there editions of his hymn book and other religious works. He kept his press busy there until his death in 1875, and it was continued by his son Lewis and his daughter Miss Mary for six years. The *Cenhadwr* was bought in 1881 by Rev. Edward Davis, who after awhile took it to Waterville. On account of his failing health Hugh Hughes became practically the manager, and the magazine was discontinued in 1902.

The *Cyfaill,* another Welsh monthly, was begun under the auspices of the Calvanistic Methodists in Utica in 1857. Rev. William Rowlands was the editor for many years, succeeded by Rev. William Roberts, and later for a long period by T. Solomon Griffiths. In 1811, the editorial mantle passed to Rev. Joseph Roberts of New York.

The Welsh Baptists for two decades gave support from January, 1876, to *Y Wawr,* also a monthly, conducted by Rev. Owen Griffiths, and discontinued August, 1896.

The physicians of the Utica State Hospital started in 1844 the *American Journal of Insanity,* an octavo quarterly, in which contributions by Dr. Amaziah Brigham, Dr. John P. Gray and other alienist experts have for two generations commanded the attention of the profession. The *Opal* was also issued from the same institution for the patients from 1852 to 1857.

Y Drych, Welsh weekly, is the consolidation of four papers from several quarters. Started under that name in New York in 1851 by J. M. Jones, from 1854 it was conducted by J. W. Jones, and was brought to Utica in 1860, where it was soon bought by J. Mather Jones. In 1860 John C. Roberts was charged with the management, and in 1874 by purchase Thomas J. Griffiths assumed the responsibilities of proprietor.

In the meanwhile *Y Gwyliedydd,* edited by Lewis Jones for a company headed by William M. Owen and printed by R. W. Roberts ran its career at the middle of the century and gave up the field. Mr. Griffiths in 1877 brought hither the *Baner America* from Scranton; in 1890 *Y Wasg* from Pittsburg, and in 1894 the *Columbia* from Chicago.

The circulation of *Y Drych* extends to many states, and now (1911) continues with Thomas J. Griffiths as proprietor and John C. Roberts as editor. Mr.

Griffiths also publishes since 1886 the *Cambrian,* which was started in Cincinnati in 1880 in English, but appealing to the Welsh people.

October 22, 1877, to promote the partisan interests of Roscoe Conkling, Lewis Lawrence promoted the *Republican,* a daily paper, with Dennis T. Kelly as publisher. Of its editors John F. Mines was the best known. The last number appeared February 4, 1879.

In 1846 Clinton had its first paper, the *Signal,* of which the initial number was dated July 10. L. W. Payne was publisher. After two years the title was changed to the *Radiator,* and the publication stopped in 1852. The *Oneida Chief* soon took its place under L. W. Payne and Ira D. Brown. In 1856 Francis E. Merritt became proprietor, who the next year sold out to Glen H. Osborne, who named it *Chief and Courier,* and in 1859 M. D. Raymond became proprietor, and so continued until 1875, when J. B. Sykes bought the property, styled the paper *Clinton Courier,* and J. B. and H. B. Sykes have been publishers for a quarter of a century. In 1899 the *Clinton Advertiser* entered the field in charge of H. Platt Osborne, and it was merged with the *Courier* in March, 1911. J. B. Sykes has retired, and H. B. Sykes is now the publisher.

The genesis of Boonville's papers dates from March, 1852, when James H. Norton started the *Boonville Ledger* and soon sold it to E. Kent. L. C. Childs & Company bought the office in 1855, and rechristened the paper *Black River Herald.* In 1862 H. P. Willard assumed control as editor and publisher. On his death his sons took up the work, and since 1891 Garry A. Willard has conducted the paper, localized as the *Boonville Herald,* and advocating the Republican cause.

As a Democratic weekly in 1892 C. J. Donnelly brought out the *Boonville Record,* which in 1895 he transferred to H. H. Griffith and I. G. Sawyer, who continue the publication.

The record of papers in Camden is extensive for a village of its size. The *Camden Gazette* by E. C. Hatton appeared in 1842, who passed it over to E. M. Higbie, under whom it died. Ira D. Brown in 1852 kindled the *Northern Light,* and after half a year passed it on to Merritt & Stone. The *Camden Courier* by E. O'Farrell followed in 1853, which after a short life left the field to the *Camden Freeman* by Wesley Henderson, which suspended in 1863. The *Journal* under Jairus H. Munger from 1864 to 1878 was a notable publication. In 1885 W. C. Stone, who had founded the *Advance* in 1873, merged the *Journal* with its rival under the title of the *Advance Journal,* and it continues, a credit to the town and the publisher.

Besides the earliest publications which, as has been mentioned in this chapter, were transplanted to other soil, Waterville had the *Advertiser* in 1851, the *Journal* started in 1855 and stopped the next year, and in 1857 McKibbin & Wilkinson established the *Waterville Times.* J. H. Yale followed them in 1860, and R. S. Ballard in 1866. James J. Guernsey was proprietor from 1870 to 1881, and Frank J. Cutter, for a year as partner of W. L. Histed and then alone, conducted the paper until 1887. W. S. Hawkins in that year added the *Reflex,* which had been run three years by Loftus and Barnum, and has given the *Times* character and influence up to this day. He also issues a poultry paper.

After the *Vernon Courier* was transformed into the *Roman Citizen,* the next paper in the former village was the *Central New York Journal,* projected in 1851 by John R. Howlett, who gave it the name of the *Vernon Transcript* in 1855. Forty years later Rev. H. A. Howard brought out in December, 1895, a monthly called the *Search Light,* and a dozen numbers were printed. In May, 1896, Curry & Murphy started the *Vernon Times,* which appeared for some years.

Oriskany Falls has had a local weekly, the *News,* for forty-two years, since May, 1869. W. E. Phillips is editor and publisher.

Notable publications in Utica before 1850 were the *Friend of Man,* by William Goodell, radical abolitionist, and the *Liberty Press,* by Wesley Bailey, which gave way to the *Teetotaler.* For awhile about the same time the *Uticarian* by Squires & Soliss attracted local notice.

In the same era O. B. Pierce issued the *Rome Vigilant,* and N. D. Jewell the *American Courier* in Utica. About 1855 appeared the *New York Farmer* in Rome by Wager & Rowley, and the *Northern Farmer* in Utica by T. B. Miner, and the *Rural American* in Clinton also by T. B. Miner, which in 1887 he took away to New Brunswick, N. J.

Hamilton College during all its history has allied itself closely to the printing press. The anniversary addresses and reports of notable occasions have been presented in pamphlets often of many pages and of especial value. Professor Henry Mandeville's book on Reading and Oratory, half a century ago when it came from the press of Rufus Northway, made a deep impression and has inspired all the classes to excellence in elocution.

The German speaking population in 1853 felt the need of a paper using their own language, and a stock company was organized to print the *Central New York Democrat,* with Dr. Soden as editor. Two years later Paul Keiser became proprietor, and rechristened it the *Oneida Democrat.* John C. Schreiber took editorial charge in 1860, and became proprietor in 1865, adding *Utica Deutche Zeitung* to the title. In 1891 the control passed to a stock company with John C. Fulmer treasurer and Mr. Schreiber president, who remained editor until his death in 1910. He was followed in that capacity by Otto Poepel. The president of the company is Jacob Agne. After two decades of labor in that capacity Mr. Fulmer resigned as treasurer in March, 1911, and Richard Metzler was chosen his successor.

The *Utica Volksblatt* was conducted as a Republican German weekly by Henry Kruempel from 1887 for about ten years.

Bare mention can be made of issues about 1847, of the *Central Washingtonian News* by Baker & Sanford in Utica; the *Christian Contributor* by Rev. C. P. Grosvenor, and the *Gomerian Sun* by Evan E. Roberts. To this list may be added about 1857 the *Central Independent* by G. W. Bungay and Ansel K. Bailey, which Mr. Bungay removed to Ilion. The paper was later merged with the *Utica Weekly Herald.* In 1868 the *Temperance Patriot* was started by William M. Ireland; somewhat earlier was the *Model Worker* by Samuel W. Green. Later the Women's Christian Association produced the *Christian Worker.*

In 1870 Thomas F. Baker and Benjamin L. Douglas found the field of daily

newspapers in Utica tempting and added to it the *Utica Bee,* an afternoon issue. Their experience did not satisfy them, and they passed it over to Seth Wilbur Paine the next year and he dropped it. Another short lived daily was the *Utica Union,* of which the first number came out October 12, 1895, started by a company of printers and sold for one cent. Andrew Keiner was president and then C. N. Gaffney, with E. L. Mainwaring manager.

The *Sunday Tribune* owes its origin to Thomas F. Baker and Dennis T. Kelly, who founded it in May, 1877; they transferred it to H. E. Devendorf in 1883. He was followed by Patrick E. Kelly, who sold the establishment in December, 1895, to Jacob Agne and John C. Fulmer. They acted for the Utica *Sunday Tribune* company, which was incorporated January 31, 1896, and Jacob Agne was chosen president and John C. Fulmer secretary and treasurer, who both continue to serve as such. The *Sunday Journal* entered into competition in October, 1894, and was bought and absorbed by the *Tribune* company March 4, 1907.

The same corporation established the *Evening Dispatch* December 22, 1898, and bought the *Morning Herald* property March 6, 1890. The latter paper was printed until March 28, but from March 16 the morning and evening editions were styled *Utica Herald-Dispatch.* From the *Herald* a number of men were recruited, including William E. Weed managing editor, William H. DeShon leading assistant, and F. H. Wienke secretary. As an evening journal the consolidated paper has gained a wide circulation and notable prosperity, as the lineal descendant of the original newspaper in the county.

William T. and Thomas F. Baker founded the *Saturday Globe* May 11, 1881, and have conducted it with pictures as a marked feature, with conspicuous success. Thomas F. Baker has been from the first editor-in-chief with A. M. Dickinson as managing editor and a corps of assistants. The *Globe* made for itself a special field and for thirty years has filled it acceptably to its very large clientage.

The *Utica Daily Press* was issued March 13, 1882, by a combination of striking printers, who gave way the next year to a new corporation. F. A. Eastman was editor for about two years. In February, 1885, George E. Dunham was made president and Otto A. Meyer secretary and treasurer, with F. W. Bensberg at the head of the printing rooms. Mr. Bensberg retired after a service of two decades, and Mr. Meyer in February, 1911, when the officers were George E. Dunham, president and editor, and William V. Jones secretary, with Hugh Hughes as managing editor. The *Press* fills well its sphere as the only morning journal in the county.

Many trade journals go forth from our cities and villages. Several churches have regular bulletins printed, while school and business catalogs are numerous. The publications of the Oneida Historical society have permanent value. Since 1894, with several changes of managers, the *Advocate* in Utica has stood every week for organized labor.

The intelligence and aspirations of the Italian community has found expression in well conducted weeklies within the last decade, while the *Spiritual Hammer* since 1910 addresses our Polish residents. *La Luce* among the Italians survives competitors. The *Polish Eagle* has folded its wings.

In Remsen the *News,* as a weekly, records the events of that busy village.

From the press of the *Morning Herald* several books were published; a Welsh Concordance by Rev. T. T. Evans and Presbyterianism in Central New York by Rev. P. H. Fowler were among the earliest. Curtis & Childs had their imprint on a Genealogy of the Childs Family, Dr. Bagg's Pioneers of Utica and other books. Their successors, L. C. Childs & Son, also belong to the guild of publishers. Thomas J. Griffiths has published many volumes, while George W. Browning of Clinton deserves mention among local publishers. Perhaps other names in Rome and the villages belong in this record.

Lack of space alone prevents the recital of a score or more of papers of various classes which have strown the way in all the years, of which since 1887 a score or more have fallen from sight leaving hardly a sign.

The joy of opening the local mine was taken by Pomroy Jones, whose Annals of Oneida County issued in 1851, shows the rich ore. The Pioneers of Utica by Dr. M. M. Bagg published in 1877 and in an enlarged edition in 1892 is a careful, scholarly tribute of local pride. An illustrated quarto History of Oneida County edited by Samuel W. Durant bears the date of 1878. In 1896 Daniel E. Wager presented the result of long and painstaking research in Our County and Its People, a royal octavo with portraits.

The newspapers of the county have always represented the best thoughts and activities of the people and have enlisted some of the most able and best educated of its citizens. In every period the weeklies and the dailies have ranked with the most enterprising and influential in the country. In the printed word not only, but in public service the editors of Oneida county have proved their title to rank with the leaders of men. They have put worthy effort into their current work and the managers have used the shrewdest devices in production and distribution. In the early days they extended mail routes and employed their own postriders for daily delivery. They helped to organize the *Associated Press.* From the local staff managers and writers have been recruited for journals elsewhere. From the case and the editorial rooms have been summoned chiefs in national departments, representatives in the legislature and in Congress, presidents of banks, administrative officers, mayors of cities, postmasters, members of commissions and professors in colleges. Authors of books are numbered among the publishers, and the productions of the press are not the least honorable or beneficial of the contributions of Oneida county to the state and the nation.

Ellis H. Roberts was born in Utica, N. Y., September 30, 1827. His parents were natives of north Wales and came to the United States, the father in 1816, and the mother in 1817, and they located in Utica. The father died when the son was four years old. The lad was trained as a printer. After attending Whitestown seminary for three terms he entered Yale College as a sophomore, working at his trade during vacations. In college he took prizes for English composition, was elected by his classmates first editor of the *Yale Literary Magazine,* and was accorded the second highest honor of the class when he was graduated in 1850, after winning the Bristed scholarship. He was for

awhile principal of the Utica Free academy, and a teacher of Latin in the Utica Female seminary.

In 1851 he devoted himself to newspaper work, becoming editor of the Utica Morning *Herald,* and, except for a brief period in 1854, continued his relation to that paper as editor and chief proprietor until 1899. The paper during the Civil War period attracted much attention.

Mr. Roberts was elected as a Republican to the New York assembly from the Second Oneida district in 1866, and was assigned to the committee of ways and means, as well as to others.

In 1870 he was elected to the national house of representatives from the Oneida district, and re-elected in 1872, but was carried down by the Democratic tidal wave in 1874.

In Congress, Speaker Blaine accorded to him a distinction rare to a new member,—of a position on the ways and means committee. He gave much attention to financial measures, advocating the policy of the resumption of specie payment, the funding of the national debt by interest continually decreasing, the redemption of bonds, and the reduction of war taxes, emphasizing his advocacy of protection to American industries.

Among his addresses in the house of representatives were those on "Protection to the Citizen," "Assaults on the National Credit," "The Revenue and American Labor," "Colorado as a State," "The Treasury and the Taxes," and "The Revenue and the Sinking Fund."

During his service Mr. Roberts was a member of a sub-committee of ways and means which investigated certain matters in the treasury department, and led to the change of the secretary and an assistant secretary. He introduced the bill for the repeal of the moiety laws, and was chairman of a sub-committee of the ways and means to report it. The moiety system had prevailed since the foundation of the government, and gave large profits to many officials, and they and their friends naturally clung to the policy. The bill became a law June 22, 1874.

In 1864 and in 1868 Mr. Roberts was a delegate to the Republican national convention.

The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by Hamilton College in 1869, and by Yale College in 1884.

President Harrison appointed Mr. Roberts assistant treasurer of the United States at New York on April 1, 1889. At their own request, twenty prominent citizens of Utica became his sureties, qualifying for $800,000. He served in that position during the administration of President Harrison, and upon his retirement Secretary Carlisle wrote to him: "The department appreciates fully and commends the admirable manner in which the affairs of the office have been conducted during your incumbency."

In 1893, Mr. Roberts became president of the Franklin National bank of New York, and continued to serve in that capacity until he was appointed treasurer of the United States by President McKinley in 1897.

In 1868 and again in 1873 Mr. Roberts traveled extensively in Europe, and gave the results of his observations in a series of letters to his newspaper which were entitled, "To Greece and Beyond."

On the nomination of the trustees of Cornell University in February of 1844, Mr. Roberts delivered a series of ten lectures before the two upper classes in that university upon the protective policy and the logical grounds upon which it rests. A part of the same course, on the invitation of the authorities of Hamilton College, was repeated there.

The lectures delivered at Cornell University and Hamilton College were the basis of a volume published by Houghton, Mifflin & Company in 1884, entitled "Government Revenue, Especially the American System."

He delivered addresses at Union College on "The Tariff Justified by Political Economy," and at Syracuse University on "The Currency Problem." He has also addressed the Bankers' associations of Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia, Georgia, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana on various financial topics; also on the invitation of the American Bankers' association, he has delivered addresses before that body at its annual session in Richmond, San Francisco and New York.

In the American Commonwealth series Houghton, Mifflin & Company have published two volumes written by him, and entitled "The Planting and Growth of the Empire State." Included in addresses published by the state of New York on Centennial celebrations, are an address on the Battle of Oriskany, and on the Sullivan campaign in the interior and southern part of New York state.

He served as treasurer of the United State under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt until July 1, 1905, when he resigned. He has since devoted himself to study and literary work, has delivered addresses before the Oneida Historical society, the Herkimer County Historical society, the Utica Free academy, the Men's clubs of various churches, and before different associations and chapters, and his pen has been busy for magazines and journals and otherwise. His home is in his native town.

Mr. Roberts has served as president of the Fort Schuyler club, the Oneida Historical society at Utica, of the Patria club, the St. David's society, and the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni association, New York; as president of the Yale Alumni association of Washington, and of the Washington Economic society, and the Men's society of the Church of the Covenant. He is a member of the Cosmos club and the University club of Washington, the Archaeological society of that city, and of the National Geographical society. In January, 1905, he was appointed by the president a member of the commission for the annual examination of the mint.

He was married June 21, 1851, to Elizabeth Morris of Utica, New York, who died July 20, 1903.

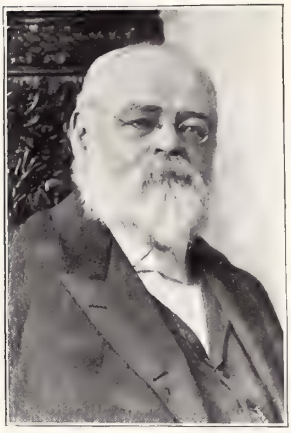
The potential influence of Ellis H. Roberts, editor of the Utica *Herald,* a paper of large circulation in northern and central New York, proved of great assistance to Conkling. Roberts was of Welsh origin, a scholar in politics, strong with the pen, and conspicuously prominent in the discussion of economic issues. When in Congress (1871-75) he served upon the ways and means committee. In 1867 his friends sent him to the assembly especially to promote the election of Utica's favorite son, and in his sincere, earnest efforts he very nearly consolidated the Republican press of the state in Conkling's behalf. During the week's fierce contest at Albany he marshalled his forces with rare skill, not forgetting that vigilance brings victory.

After the elevation of Roscoe Conkling to the United States senate, Mr. Roberts became a candidate for the office of representative in Congress. The opposing candidate was Alexander H. Bailey of Rome. Mr. Conkling desired the election of Roberts, but as Bailey was also a friend of Conkling, the senator refused to use his power to elect Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Bailey was nominated and elected. This offended Mr. Roberts, but afterward the differences of the two were somewhat ameliorated, and Mr. Roberts succeeded Bailey in Congress. In 1874 the candidate against Mr. Roberts was Scott Lord, the partner of Mr. Conkling. At this time Conkling and Roberts were at swords points politically, because of jealousies and offenses which each charged against the other Conkling and his friends supported Lord, and Mr. Roberts was defeated. The differences of these two prominent men was a great detriment to the state, and particularly to Oneida county, and it has always seemed to their friends that these differences should have been adjusted, that the public might have reaped the benefit of their valuable services.

Richard U. Sherman was born in Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y., in 1819. He was the son of Willit H. Sherman and Catherine Schoolcraft, who was a daughter of Lawrence Schoolcraft. He was educated at the common school, and graduated from the Utica Free academy in his fourteenth year. He was trained for a merchant, but he had a taste for politics, and soon became interested in the famous campaign between Harrison and Van Buren. He conducted a paper in Utica during that campaign, and was editor of the Utica *Gazette*. In 1844 he conducted the Herkimer *Journal*, and in 1846 was editor of the Oswego Daily *Times*. In 1847, in company with Erastus Clark, he established the Daily Evening *Gazette* at Rochester. This was the only daily paper in the state of New York that supported General Zachary Taylor for president. In the fall of the same year he returned to Utica, and in connection with Robert W. Roberts he established the Utica Morning *Herald*, and was editor of that paper. In 1851 he was elected clerk of the assembly, which position he held until 1857, except for one year, when his party was in a minority in the house. He was member of assembly in 1857. He was the author of the Clerk's Manual, which has ever since been an authority in the legislature at Albany. In 1856, when the assembly was about evenly divided between Republicans, Democrats and Americans, there were several weeks' contest over the speakership, and it fell to Mr. Sherman's lot to preside during that time, and in a bitter fight of this description his remarkable ability as a presiding officer was made evident to every one. He had presided so satisfactorily that he was elected clerk, although his party had less than one-third of the votes in the house. In 1860 he was made assistant clerk in the house of representatives, and for ten years held that position at Washington, but resigned in 1870 to take charge of large estates as executor, administrator or trustee. He had a political controversy with Senator Roscoe Conkling, and they became estranged. He was a great admirer and friend of Horace Greeley, editor of the New York *Tribune*, followed Greeley into the Liberal-Republican movement, was nominated for representative in Congress in 1872, but was defeated by Ellis H. Roberts, the Republican candidate. In 1874 he was elected to the assembly. He was candidate for speaker of the as-



RICHARD U. SHERMAN
Editor



E. PRENTISS BAILEY
Editor



ELLIS H. ROBERTS
Editor



DEWITT C. GROVE
Editor

sembly, and would have been elected except for the fact that Francis Kernan was candidate for United States senator, and it was thought unwise to press him for speaker as against Mr. Kernan's chances for United States senator, and he, therefore, withdrew from the contest. He was re-elected to the assembly in 1875, and was the unanimous choice of his party, which was in the minority, for speaker. He served on important committees, and was the leader upon the Democratic side. He was appointed state fish commissioner to succeed Governor Horatio Seymour in 1879, and served until 1890. In this capacity he rendered the state great service in restocking the lakes of the Adirondack region with desirable fish, and protecting the forests from depredations by unscrupulous lumber dealers and others. He was president of the New Hartford Canning Company, Ltd., and director in several other important industries; was trustee and president of the board of directors of the Butler Memorial hall in the village of New Hartford, several times president of the village, a prominent mason, and a member of several clubs and social organizations. He represented the fourth ward of Utica in the board of supervisors for several years, and was chairman of that body in 1854.

While he filled the editorial chair of the Utica *Herald* his editorials ranked among those of the best writers in the entire country. As a sample of his editorial work we will quote from the first editorial he wrote, which appeared in the Utica Morning *Herald* November 1, 1847, while he was yet a very young man: "To the public: We shall be the engine of no clique—the organ of no faction. Our aim is to promote the unity of the Whig party, to maintain its integrity, to disseminate and extend its principles, and contribute to the extent of our humble means towards its success, and the perpetuation of its policy of government. * * * Upon all questions which are foreign to the objects had in view in the establishment of this sheet, and which may threaten to distract and divide the Whig party and prevent its harmonious and vigorous action the *Herald* will, as in duty bound, avoid participation. To agitate and embitter the public mind with injudicious excitement and recrimination is not our purpose. We shall, therefore, endeavor to abstain from acts which are liable to produce such consequences. We believe that differences in sentiment, habits and employments, can be more easily harmonized or tolerated, where parties differing entertain mutual kindness, than where uncompromising hatred is the rule of action. With this exposition of our intentions, we submit ourselves to the favor of the public, from whom we have already shared liberally, and a pledge of our individual and associated effort in promoting the welfare of our fellow citizens."

Mr. Sherman died February 21, 1895, at New Hartford. January 13, 1845, he married Mary F. Sherman, a very distant relative, and they have had six children: Richard W., a civil engineer and twice mayor of the city of Utica; Stalham W., who died in 1894; Mary Louise, wife of Henry J. Cookinham of Utica; James S., vice president of the United States; Sanford F., president of the New Hartford Canning Company; Willet H., who died at New Hartford in 1868, aged about six years.

Dewitt Clinton Grove was born in Utica, December 16, 1825. He was of English descent, and his father was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. On

his mother's side he was German. Mr. Grove received a limited education, and left school at the age of ten years. He was, however, a student, and became quite proficient in Latin, Greek and Hebrew. In recognition of his acquirements Madison University (now Colgate University) in 1861 conferred upon him the degree of master of arts. At the age of 13 he became a printer, and, except for a few months in 1844 when he studied law, he followed the business of a printer and publisher all his life. In February, 1846, he became one of the proprietors and editors of the Utica Democrat, the organ of the branch of the Democratic party known as the "Barnburners," or the radical faction of that party. He became quite prominent in politics before he was a voter. In 1852 Franklin Pierce was elected president, and the two wings of the Democratic party became harmonious in central New York. The two Democratic papers in Utica were consolidated in 1853, Mr. Grove becoming the chief proprietor of the Daily Observer, then the leading Democratic paper in central New York. In January, 1867, he formed a partnership with E. Prentiss Bailey, who had long been his associate on the paper. In 1873 the partnership was changed to a corporation, the members of the corporation being Mr. Grove, Mr. Bailey, and Theodore P. Cook. From 1857 to 1860 Mr. Grove was alderman; in 1860 was nominated and elected mayor, and was re-elected twice afterward. In the fall of 1860 he was the Democratic candidate for representative in Congress against Roscoe Conkling, but the district was republican and Mr. Conkling was elected. It is related of Mr. Grove that while he was mayor the Abolitionists appointed a convention to be held in Utica, and that a mob had threatened to break it up. Although Mr. Grove was a Democrat and opposed to the Abolitionists, yet he notified them that they would be protected in their meeting, and personally conducted the speakers to a place of safety to save them from a hostile demonstration. He took ground with the Union on the breaking out of the Civil War, and presided at the first large patriotic meeting in Utica, at which such great statesmen as Roscoe Conkling, Francis Kernan and Hiram Denio took a prominent part. About 1883 his health failed, and he retired from the active management of the newspaper, going to New York to be with his son and daughter. His health did not improve, and on March 17, 1884, he died in New York City. His funeral occurred in Utica, and he was buried in Forest Hill cemetery. Mr. Grove married Caroline L. Pratt and had two children, Edwin B. and Mrs. Frank M. Gregory, both of whom are dead, and there remains no one who bears the name at the present time.

Elijah Prentiss Bailey was born in the town of Manlius, near Fayetteville, Onondaga county, N. Y., August 15, 1834, the eldest son of the Rev. Wesley and Eunice (Kinne) Bailey. He inherited an inclination toward newspaper work, for his father, although a Methodist minister, devoted the greater part of his life to newspaper work. In 1842 the Rev. Mr. Bailey removed with his family to Utica, where, at the request and with the support of Alvan Stewart and other prominent Abolitionists, he founded an Abolition paper known as the Liberty Press.

E. Prentiss Bailey's early education was received in a private school and in Hyde's Academy in Fayetteville; and after the family removed to Utica he attended the Advanced School and Barret's Latin Grammar School. At the

age of 12 he left school and entered his father's office, there to learn the trade of printer. He remained in the office of the Liberty Press until 1853, when DeWitt C. Grove, then the publisher of the Utica Daily Observer, offered him an opportunity in that office. At that time John B. Miller was editor of the paper. Mr. Bailey was reporter, telegraph editor and all 'round journalist in this office until in 1857 Mr. Miller was appointed by President Buchanan, United States consul at Hamburg. Mr. Bailey then assumed the duties that Mr. Miller had relinquished; and, a singular comparison between the newspaper of that day and the publication of to-day is offered in the fact that for a term of years he was practically the only man doing any of the strictly journalistic work on The Observer.

In 1867 he purchased an interest in the paper, and the firm of Grove & Bailey was formed—a relationship that continued for thirty years, lacking three months. In that same year he became the managing editor of the paper; and since 1883 has been the editor-in-chief. In 1883 the corporate name of the firm was changed to E. P. Bailey & Co., as it still remains.

Since that day in 1846 when he entered his father's office to learn the printer's trade to the present time Mr. Bailey's interests and activities have been centered in the newspaper business; and he is to-day regarded as the dean of the profession. It is not probable that there is any other man in the country who has had so long a connection with one newspaper as Mr. Bailey has continued with The Observer. Under his guidance it has come to be a recognized power among the Independent Democratic papers not only of the state, but of the country, and to his personality this is chiefly due. On the 9th of October, 1903, the employes of The Observer signalized the arrival of Mr. Bailey's fiftieth anniversary in the office by the presentation of a loving cup, the presentation speech being made by Isaac Ryals, pressman, whose term of service in the office somewhat exceeded that of Mr. Bailey himself. It is a point not impertinent to the subject of this sketch, as a commentary on the manner in which he, as editor and chief owner, has conducted the constantly growing business of the concern, that there is probably to be found nowhere in the city an office or factory where there are to-day so large a proportion of employes who can point back to ten, twenty, thirty, forty or fifty years of service as may be found in The Observer office. To the credit of Mr. Bailey's management it can be said that he has not bowed to any demand for cheap, corrupt or questionable publications. His constant endeavor is to hold full high the standard of clean journalism, and to present to the public a newspaper worthy to be read around any fireside. As an editorial writer, in certain lines, Mr. Bailey has few equals in the country, and, perhaps, no superiors.

Mr. Bailey was twice elected school commissioner of Utica; and in 1887 President Cleveland, long his warm personal friend, appointed him postmaster of Utica. He served is this capacity four years, about half of the term being under President Harrison and Postmaster General Wanamaker. When Governor Roswell P. Flower reorganized the State Civil Service Commission he appointed Mr. Bailey a member. He was president of the board until his resignation, December 31, 1895. In March of 1896 he was again appointed postmaster by President Cleveland.

He was early identified with that great news-gathering organization, the Associated Press, and was the president of the New York Associated Press from 1887 to 1891; and for many years was a member of its executive committee. About the year 1860 he became a member of the Utica Mechanics' Association, and was for seven years its president. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for about 45 years, is a charter member of Faxton Lodge F. & A. M., and is also a member of Yah-nun-dah-sis Lodge, A. & A. S. Rite. He was one of the incorporators and original managers of the Utica Homeopathic Hospital.

Mr. Bailey has been twice married. On September 28, 1857, he married Miss Julia S. Wetherby of DeWitt, Onondaga county, who died July 9, 1860, leaving one daughter, now Mrs. Edward Hyde Wells of Albany. He married, second, Miss Hannah Chapman of Utica, June 24, 1868, who died July 17, 1907. Of this marriage there were born four children—Lansing Chapman, August 12, 1869; Clinton Grove, July 24, 1871, (died July 21, 1872); Prentiss, October 19, 1873, and Bessie Carlton, December 20, 1875.



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEW HARTFORD

CHAPTER XXIV.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

CONGREGATIONAL—The first religious society to establish a church was the Congregationalists. In 1791 steps were taken to form a society in the town of Whitestown, in the locality which is now the village of New Hartford. The first proceedings in regard to the organization of this society are not of record, but the record of the Presbyterian church of New Hartford has the following:

"At a Societies' meeting, warned according to Law, held at the Barn of Jedediah Sanger Esqr in Whitestown the sixth day of June 1791 Joseph Higbey Moderator; Voted 1st That the subscribers to the Covenants which circulated in the New Hartford and middle Settlements so called in sd Whitestown for the purpose of promoting a Religious Society and to Build a Meeting house and Settle the Gospel—Will abide the Judgment of Ephraim Blackmer Esqr James Dean and Capt Isaac Jones Respecting the place where the said meeting house shall be Built on Lot No 2 in the 7th Division in Cockes Patent so called—2d That Jedediah Sanger Esqr Mr. Jesse Kellogg Capt Oliver Collins Mr. Thomas Gaylord and Capt Nathl Seward be a Committee to wait on the above Committee—3d that the meeting be adjourned to Monday the 20th Instant.

"A true coppey from the minutes.

"Attest pr ASHBELL BEACH,
"Societies Clerk."

And later another entry in the same record is as follows:

"Monday 20th June 1791 met according to Adjournment and Unanimously agreed that a Stake standing in a Stump a few Rods South of Mr. Ezekiel William's present Dwelling house shall be the spot for erecting a Meeting house for said Society."

The church proper was organized by Reverend Dr. Jonathan Edwards. He was usually styled the "younger" Edwards, to distinguish him from his very distinguished grandfather, the president of Princeton College. The most commodious building at that time in the locality was the famous barn of Jedediah Sanger. The building is still standing, of which an excellent illustration is given in connection with this history. It was in this barn that on Saturday, August 27, 1791, the church was organized. Subsequent to this time the meetings were held at different houses until the church building was completed. On September 5, 1791, a meeting was held, at which Judge Sanger presided, and it was voted that the people should prepare the necessary materials for the building of a meeting house "this present fall and the ensuing winter." A committee was appointed to carry the resolution into effect. A singular entry is contained in the minutes of the church in regard to the raising of the building, as follows:

"The Society to be at the Expense of Raising sd House in every respect Except the liquor and Master workman." There is no further entry upon the minutes until the year 1793, when it appears that the building was completed and the Society convened in the meeting house. This building is still standing and is in an excellent state of preservation. Although the church was organized under the auspices of the Congregationalists, November 23, 1801, the minutes read as follows:

"Moved to try the minds whether the Society will put themselves under the care and direction of the Presbytery or not, and after reading the Articles of their Constitution and remarking on the same, the minds were taken and passed in the affirmative with only one dissenting voice."

From that time forward the church has been under the control of the Presbyterian church. It is rather a singular circumstance that this oldest church in Oneida county has had, during its entire existence, of permanent and temporary pastors but eleven. At the centennial celebration of the church held August 27, 1891, all the then living pastors except one were present, and their pictures appear in an illustration connected with this work. The names of these pastors and the dates of their election are as follows:

Rev. Dan Bradley 1791
Rev. Joshua Johnson Aug. 8, 1795
Rev. Samuel Snowden March 10, 1802
Rev. Noah Coe June, 1814
Rev. Moses C. Searle 1835
Rev. Eliot H. Payson Oct. 14, 1845
Rev. Samuel R. Sherrill and Rev. Charles C. Kimball temporarily supplied the pulpit between 1861 and 1864.
Rev. Edward B. Furbish 1864
Rev. G. R. Alden 1873
Rev. Israel N. Terry October, 1876
Rev. Oliver A. Kingsbury June, 1891

Immediately after the organization of the church at New Hartford the Reverend Jonathan Edwards organized a church also at Paris Hill and one at Clinton. Although these churches were organized as Congregational churches, they soon ceased to be Congregational and became Presbyterian, and have remained so to the present day.

Paris Congregational Church—An interesting incident in the history of the county is that of the organization of the Congregational church in the town of Paris. This was accomplished through the instrumentality of Dr. Jonathan Edwards, who had come to this part of the country and organized first, the church at New Hartford, second, the church at Paris Hill, and third, the church at Clinton. At the centennial celebration of the Paris Hill church a paper was read by Mrs. Russell H. Wicks of Utica, which is so interesting that we quote at length from it:

"August 29, 1791, Dr. Edwards came up the narrow trail through the forest, from another little settlement—now the village of Clinton—and made him-



GROUP OF MINISTERS OF THE FIRST CHURCH ORGANIZED IN ONEIDA COUNTY WITH OTHERS AT CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, 1891

Rev. E. H. Snowdon, Rev. Elliot H. Payson, Rev. Charles C. Kimball, Rev. Edward B. Furbish, Rev. Gustavus R. Alden, Rev. Oliver A. Kingsbury

self known to Timothy Tuttle and his good wife, Mahetabel, who with Reuben Fowler, Solomon Wright and Sibil his wife, were awaiting him in Mr. Tuttle's log cabin, situated on the lot now occupied by the house of D. C. Addington. The record tells us that after examining the letters brought with them from their home churches, Dr. Edwards 'drew up a Confession of Faith, Church Covenant and Rules of Admission to said church, which with unanimous consent was styled The Second Church of Christ in Whitestown.' This paper was then signed by the five persons present, and the little church was established whose 100th birthday we to-day celebrate.

"Solomon Wright and his wife remained in the church till their death, 17 years later; the other three removed to other places. The colony grew rapidly. When they met June 14, 1792, for the purpose of uniting all the colony in the support of the gospel, none of the log cabins were large enough to accommodate the people, and the meeting was therefore held in the new frame barn belonging to Col. Tuttle. The necessary papers were made out and signed by 119 persons. Each agreed to help support ministers of the gospel and obey the rules agreed upon by the majority. The name decided upon was the 'Paris Religious Society,' and the church afterward informally adopted the same name. In 1874 it adopted its present name, 'Paris Congregational church.' The name Paris was given to the society and afterward to the town, in honor of a Mr. Paris, who, in time of great scarcity, sent a large donation of breadstuffs to the new settlement. A few years since his body was removed from the place of its original burial, and with appropriate ceremonies was placed in the Episcopal cemetery here.

"The money for the expenses of the Society was to be raised by 'taxation upon a man's real and personal estate.' A poll-tax of 10 shillings was ordered, and three of the trustees of the church were appointed assessors to levy the entire tax. Distance was to be reckoned also, for we find the following clause recorded: 'Members living remote from the center of this Society shall be considered in taxation according to the distance'! Afterward an attempt was made to establish this 'center' in some other spot than our present village, but the final vote decided that 'the center shall forever remain where it was formerly pitched, a small distance south of Col. Tuttle's now dwelling place.' Of the struggles of the little church to obtain a foothold we have little record for the four years following its organization, but we easily imagine the services held each Sabbath from house to house, led by the faithful Col. Tuttle as moderator; the prayer meetings, where the few earnest hearts pleaded the promise, 'Where two or three are gathered together in My name;' and the attempts to keep all interested so that a pastor could be called.

"Record of calls given to four ministers we find, but none were accepted. The first call was to one Rev. Asahel Norton to preach six Sabbaths on probation. If then he should remain, his salary was to be £100 per year. This munificent sum of $250 was to be paid 'one-half in cash, the rest in beef, wheat and pork at cash price, and 25 cords of firewood.' The next call, to a Mr. Porter, was a trifle more generous, as he was to have £133 6s. 8d., besides 25 cords of wood. With no church building, a log cabin to live in, and about $75 per year ready money with which to support his family, it does not seem strange to us

that these cultured men, graduates of Harvard College, hesitated to accept the position of pastor. In November, 1793, they voted to erect a house of worship. It was to be of logs, and 45 x 50 feet in size. The committee appointed from the trustees to assess the property of the members was, at the same time, to 'carry round the subscription paper.' But it was hard work to raise money. There was no market nearer than Albany, 90 miles away, and each man needed every dollar he could obtain; so in the spring of 1794, we find them rescinding the former vote and substituting a building 26x30 feet. The site was also decided upon. 'The aforesaid house shall be set at the north side of the road leading from Brothertown, where it intercepts the road running by Col. Tuttle's.' This intersection would be nearly in the center of the green, and not on the lot now occupied by the Episcopal church, as some authorities have stated. But this plan seemed as unsuccessful as the others. The log house was given up, and a frame building erected, which was finished in 1796. It stood in the center of the green. Each man was to build his pew and own it in consideration of the money subscribed toward the building. It had 'square pews with banisters,' and no means of warming it in the severest weather. I have heard my grandfather tell how difficult it was in winter to hear the preacher, on account of the incessant stamping of feet necessary to keep them from freezing! Think of a people possessed of a piety so strong that they endured rides of six to ten miles through pitiless snowstorms, often shoveling their way through deep drifts, and then sitting through two services two hours long without a fire! But to them it was a 'Meeting House.' Why have we given up the good old name? You remember it in the old Jewish days, literally 'a house of meeting.' Not merely the meeting of the people, but a divinely appointed place where God and his people met according to His promise, 'At the door of the House of Meeting will I meet you, and there will I speak unto you.' Let us not drop the name so utterly out of our vocabulary. Before the meeting house was finished the people called the Rev. Eliphalet Steele, who had just resigned his charge in Massachusetts, and the call was accepted. His salary was the same as that previously offered to Mr. Norton. He plainly told them in his letter of acceptance that he did not approve of the proposal that half the salary should be paid in produce, 'as,' he writes, 'some men are tight and hard to deal with, and always think their minister so.' We can imagine the rejoicing of the little church, now grown to nineteen members, when, July 15, 1795, Mr. Steele was installed. He was a man eminently fitted for the place. A little over fifty years of age, a graduate of Yale College, with twenty-five years' experience as pastor in Massachusetts. His good sense and warm heart specially qualified him for the work of training the infant church, while his strong will was all called into action in the management of the different elements then existing in the congregation. Everything prospered under his care, and the church was ten years old before its strength was impaired by a removal, an ex-communication, or even a death. That he was a systematic man is shown on page after page of these old records, where for almost twenty-two years every entry is made in his own handwriting. He kept a complete list of all baptisms, marriages, deaths, and all items of interest occuring during his long pastorate. Among the baptisms we find the names of infants, whom a few here to-day remember as white-haired



THE BARN OF COLONEL SANGER AT NEW HARTFORD
Used as church and courthouse, 1791

men and women; we trace long family histories through the list of marriages, while among the deaths are many curious entries, the death of one Jane Baxter being recorded wrong side up, because she committed suicide with a knife. He also kept a record of churches which this church assisted in forming—nine in all. Given in the order of their organization they are as follows: Litchfield, Hamilton, Sangerfield, Steuben, Paris, Hanover Society, Bridgewater, Norwich, Second Church of Litchfield, and a church organized out of our own church, and 'consisting of eight members about to remove to Fish Creek, in the township of Mexico.' This is now the flourishing Union Congregational church of Camden, in this county, with a membership of 260. From nineteen members the church grew steadily, and in some of the revivals as many as fifty-eight persons united with it at one time. He baptized 390; married 120 couples, and attended 427 funerals among his own people. The last recorded deaths were twin children of Daniel Handy and his wife Loisa, July, 1817. Two months later a strange hand takes the pen, and we read: 'Oct. 7. Departed this life in strong faith and with the greatest composure, Rev. Eliphalet Steele.' And those of us who from earliest childhood have wandered with careful footsteps through the old cemetery yonder, remember well the awe with which we used to stop beside the long, flat tablet, in the center of the yard, and read this tribute to his memory: 'This monument is erected to the memory of Rev. Eliphalet Steele, M. A., by his affectionate church, in testimony of their respect for his talents, and gratitude for his faithful labors. In the pastor's office he was watchful and diligent, an impartial inquirer after truth, an able defender of the Christian faith, and an example to the flock. He was born at Hartford, Ct., June 26, 1842. Graduated at Yale College 1764; was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry at Egremont, Mass, 1770. Dismissed from his pastoral charge in that place, 1794. Installed at Paris, July, 1795. Dies October 7, 1817, æ. 75. The church in Paris, of which he was the first pastor, was founded Aug. 29, 1791. When Mr. Steele was installed it consisted of nineteen members; 273 were added during his ministry, and at the time of his decease there were 193 members.' Not often does any minister leave a nobler record than that.

"When Mr. Steele's health began to fail Rev. Dwight was employed to assist him, but five months before his death the pastoral connection was severed by his own request, and Rev. John Waters was installed, though Mr. Steele's half salary was continued until his death. We have no description of Mr. Waters, but we know that his children were so numerous that one was not easily missed, by the following incident: The parsonage was conveniently located near the church, being the farm south of the one where Lysander Head now resides. His family moved here in the winter, and all went well till the first meal time came. Then one of the children was missing. After long search he was found fast asleep in the straw in the bottom of the sleigh, where he had fallen during the journey. Mr. Waters was a Presbyterian and an earnest preacher. For some time many members had been in favor of changing from the Congregational to the Presbyterian form of government. In less than a year after Mr. Steele's death, the church withdrew from the Oneida Association and united with the Presbytery. From this time the long peace of the church was broken by dissensions of all sorts. Sectarianism ran rife, and

from discussions over the different doctrines the natural results followed. Brotherly love changed to fault-finding, and for many years these old pages are filled with the story of complaints brought before the Session and carried up to Presbytery. Though Presbyterian, there seemed always a strong spirit of Congregationalism in their doings, and we cannot but admire the pluck of the little church, when, after a lengthy case, in which even Presbytery decided against them, they record in the minutes that, 'While we have not altered our views, and do not mean to abandon the rights which we have heretofore asserted, yet as we have consented to be amenable to Presbytery, in this case we think it our duty to yield.' Remembering how, one hundred years later, our descendants will smile over the things which to-day seem most sacred to us, it is with very reverent hands that I turn these old pages and give you glimpses of some of their curious ways. Those who are inclined to pessimism, and look back from our glorious to-day with sighs for the 'good old times' which lie always in the golden haze of beautiful memories, may see that after all 'the world moves,' and every day we are learning more the meaning of the command, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' For years there was hardly a recorded meeting of the church, that there was not a case of discipline brought before it. They were disciplined for speaking disrespectfully of the minister; for not attending church every Sabbath; for hinting darkly of some other brother's character. One brother was disciplined for declaring that Christmas was an institution of the devil, and though he publicly retracts this, and says perhaps he ought not to have said it, he still asks that it be distinctly understood that he does not consider it an institution of the Lord. According to Matt. xviii: 15, 16, 17, it was deemed proper that each erring member should have what was termed 'three steps of labor.' He was first visited by the person who considered him in error; then by a committee of two or three; and if still unrepentant, the case was then laid before the church. The patience of the few who usually constituted the court of the church, seems simply marvelous. Some cases lasted for months; these brethren giving patiently one whole day every week to the hearing of evidence. If found guilty, letters of admonition were sent, and if, after given time, there were no signs of repentance, resolutions of excommunication were read from the desk. The ways of avoiding discipline shows much of our present human nature. One we find pleading illegality of proceedings, claiming that instead of the two preliminary steps of labor, the conversations with him had been all on the same day, and consequently formed only 'one labor,' so he was entitled to another labor before being brought before the church. Another, disciplined for beating his wife with a rod, admitted that it was an unchristian act, but insisted that 'she well deserved it,' and consequently would not receive any letters of admonition, though they were repeatedly left on his doorstep. Later, we find him on trial again, and again pleading excuse. He claims that instead of throwing a butter plate at his wife, he simply intended to throw the butter in her face! The plate was a mistake, and therefore he refused to receive notice of his excommunication, and for years after, rose regularly at every communion service in answer to the question whether any communicant had been omitted. We find them also exceedingly cautious about giving letters of recommendation to other churches.

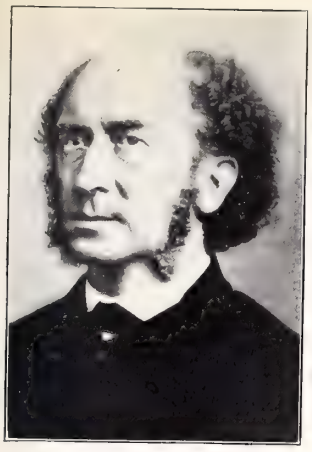
One woman's application for a letter was discussed through many sessions, and at last was dropped without action, as 'no person now living has knowledge where she resides.'

"It was during Mr. Waters's stay that the first Sunday school was opened. It was then an experiment, and to us, with our hundreds of thousands of children gathered in our Sunday schools, it seems strange indeed to read their arguments against it, many asserting it to be a profanation of the Sabbath. After three years Mr. Waters resigned, and Rev. William R. Weeks was called as stated supply. He was employed for seven years, but was never made a settled pastor. It was during his stay that the dissensions of the church as to which form of government should have precedence rose to so furious a storm that only his strong hand and wise head kept the church from being utterly destroyed. In December, 1820, three months after he was called, the two factions attempted a compromise, by which it was agreed to transact church business in a full meeting of the church, at which every member of the church might speak and vote. Like most compromises, designed to please everybody, this pleased nobody, and six months after, twenty-one members requested to be formed into a new church, called the Second Presbyterian church of Paris. Presbytery met here to consider the request, and the members of the church were called upon to decide which form of government they would have. Twenty declared for Presbyterianism, thirteen for Congregationalism. Whereupon Presbytery released the Congregationalists, and at a recess they organized themselves into a Congregational church, still to remain under care of Presbytery. Imagine what a situation for a minister! Here were two churches, one purely Presbyterian, the other purely Congregational. The same minister was Moderator of each church; they worshipped in the same building; came to the same communion table, and were served by a deacon from each church! Wise indeed must have been the head which could maintain such a position and excite no jealousy from either side! After a year the two churches united under the name of the Congregational Presbyterian church of Paris. It was about this time that a member asks for a letter of dismission because 'for fifteen months our minister has dwelt principally upon knotty questions and dark and difficult doctrines, which he has discussed in an unedifying and unprofitable manner; and that moreover he has been improperly pointed and personal in his preaching.' But the majority sustained Mr. Weeks, and the letter was not granted.

"In 1825, after eight years of stormy discussions, Rev. Dr. Norton of Clinton proposed the revival of the Oneida Association, which had, for some years, been abandoned, and tired of their old relations, with only four dissenting votes they voted to be released from the Presbytery and join the association. The next vote was unanimous, the last vestige of Presbyterianism was destroyed, and the church has never since swerved from its Congregational principles. Dr. Weeks was greatly interested in benevolent objects, and the very year when the church was weakest, because of its division, there was over $700 given for different benevolent purposes. After Mr. Weeks's resignation several ministers filled the pulpit, Rev. Daniel A. Clark, Rev. William B. Tompkins, Rev. Seth Willitson, Rev. E. Allen, Rev. L. P. Blodget, Rev. J. G. Cordell. Through all these changes we are now reminded of the troublesome times in the world

outside, and note how the little church kept steadily up with the great questions of the day. Under Mr. Allen, strong resolutions were adopted on the subject of intemperance, then growing into notice as a gigantic enemy. With Mr. Blodget as chairman, resolutions were passed disapproving of slavery and condemning as unchristian the 'investment of monies in any steamboat, railroad, stage or canal company which does common business on the Sabbath day.' While Mr. Clark was here—1832—a new church was begun. It was voted that the trustees, Horace Bartlett and Tillinghast Simmons, be directed to purchase of Jesse Thomson, a lot adjoining the land of Shubal Smith, for the sum of $200. This is the present site of our church. The old meeting house was sold to help defray the expenses of the new one, which was to be 'similar to the Madison meeting house with a circular gallery and one seat all around.' It was at this meeting that resolutions were passed appropriating $2.00 towards repairs in the burying ground, and directing the trustees to forbid any person from 'pasturing in it horses, cattle or hogs,' instructing them that hereafter it was to be rented only for pasturing sheep! After Mr. Steele's death the number of members steadily decreased. From 193 there were only 80 when Rev. S. W. Brace was called in 1848. His work seemed greatly blessed and the membership increased to 135.

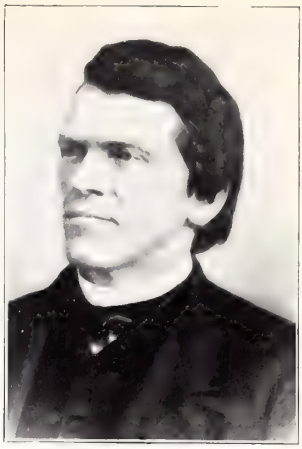
"Our congregation today consists largely of two generations. The eldest of the first generation still remember the close of Mr. Brace's labors—five names being yet on the church roll which were there then. Upon his resignation the trustees, Ralsamon Seymour and Harvey Head, were instructed to secure the services of Rev. S. M. Campbell, then a licentiate of Ithaca Presbytery. He accepted the call in June, 1850, and in December of the same year was ordained and installed pastor of the church—the first settled pastor for thirty years. He was a young man of only 27, but possessed of brilliant talent, and brought to the work the zeal and enthusiasm born of the consecration of youth to the work of the Master. The church was perfectly united and felt the impulse of a pastor really its own, and many still look back to the time of his ministry with thankful hearts for the good accomplished. He remained for seven years, and when he accepted a call to Westminster church, Utica, he left many warm friends. The last year of his stay $457 was given to benevolent objects, besides paying his salary of $700. On one Thanksgiving day he preached a historical sermon, concluding with these words, 'When some future and perhaps unborn chronicler shall tell the story of our times to the new congregation which then shall worship in this temple, may he be able to say of us as I say to-day of our fathers, "Well done, good and faithful servants." The present 'chronicler' lay a wee baby two miles away when he spoke these words, but to-day, after the lapse of years sufficient to bear witness to the lasting good then done, he does not hesitate to speak the 'Well done' for both Mr. Campbell and the faithful men and women who that day were his co-laborers. For 34 years since he left us, Mr. Campbell has preached constantly and with increasing success, and to-day in Minneapolis he still lives to tell the story of the risen Chirst. Thirty-four brief years, and still of all those whose names he speaks so tenderly in the letter you heard read this morning, only eight remain to-day on our church roll. While he was here 40 members were added to the church;



SAMUEL W. FISHER, D. D.



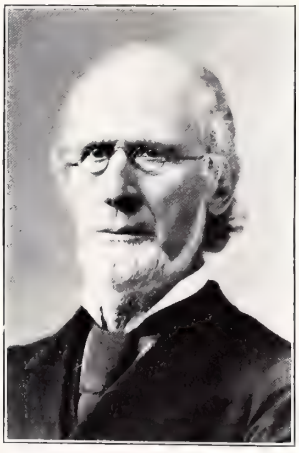
REV. WILLIAM GIBSON



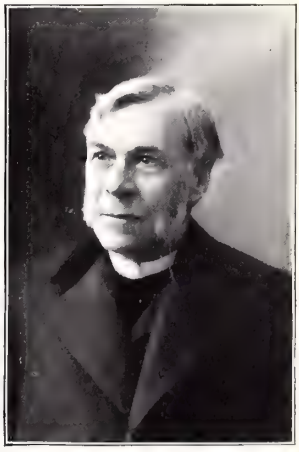
REV. WILLIAM E. KNOX, D. D.,
ROME



REV. ALOYSIUS MURPHY
ROME



DANIEL G. COREY, D. D.



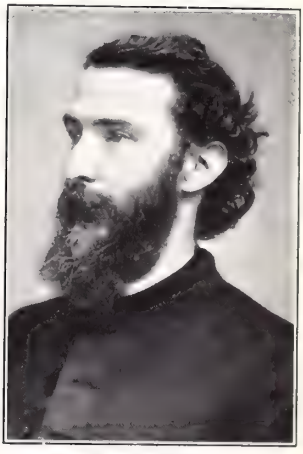
REV. H. H. PEABODY
ROME



REV. WILLIAM BEECHAM
ROME



PHILOMAN H. FOWLER, D. D.



H. S. N. CLARKE, D. D.

the parsonage—now occupied by Mr. Hannon—was bought, and the basement of the church was made into a session room. This basement brought on a sad calamity. A lamp was hung too near the plastering overhead, and October 5, 1856, just after an evening service, the church was burned to the ground, nothing being saved but the large Bible and Hymn book from the pulpit. The Episcopal church was kindly offered in which to hold services Sunday p. m., and the offer was very gratefully accepted. The Sunday school and prayer meetings were held in the schoolhouse. We almost wonder that the courage of the church did not utterly fail. But the old Puritan blood was as true as ever. In the councils we find the names of men we have honored from our childhood—Horace Bartlett, Ezekiel Pierce, Harvey Head, Carlos Simmons, Joshua Tompkins, Val Pierce, John Bailey, Samuel Bishop, Forbes Head, Milton Simmons, George Bartlett, Thomas Bosworth, John Brooks, Russell Kilbourne—who of us can wonder that in one year and two months after the fire, this new church building in which we to-day gather was finished and formally dedicated December 23, 1857. Old friends absent but still interested, assisted in the furnishing. Chairs were given by Wm. Bartlett of Clinton; chandelier by O. S. Head, Kenosha; lamps by Dr. David Bishop, Lockport; sofa by Oren and Daniel Head; communion service by F. A. Scofield, Wisconsin, and a Sunday school library by Mrs. S. M. Huntley, Oakland, Cal.

"Rev. Geo. Bronson was called after Mr. Campbell's resignation, and many speak yet of his genial presence and that of his gentle voiced little wife. He remained three years, and was followed by Rev. W. W. Warner, Mr. Fine, Archibald Crawford and Mr. Ward, each of whom remained but a short time. Mr. Warner will be well remembered by many as a man of eminent piety, a most peaceable disposition, and one who might fitly contest with Moses the claim to the title 'the meekest man.' He was with us when the war broke out. Every one's patriotism was at the highest, and suppressed excitement was noticeable in the congregation as it gathered for the usual Sunday service. Great was the surprise of all present, when Mr. Warner in his prayer for the nation, asked that the Lord would 'make our generals as wise as serpents and as harmless as doves!'

"September 15, 1865, Rev. H. F. Dudley accepted a call. Impulsive and warm-hearted, he won the hearts at once of old and young. Frank to a fault, perhaps, he feared nothing he believed it his duty to preach. By his intense interest in the amusements and affairs of the young people, he drew them into such near relations with himself as made it easy to lead them to trust in the Divine Friend who was so strongly exemplified in his own life. Many of us remember the 'Children's Prayer Meeting' he instituted, and his words of counsel and earnest sympathy turned many childish feet into paths of future usefulness. Universal was the sorrow, when a call to a wider field took him from us after two years, and very sincere was our grief when a few years since we received news of his death, in the very prime of life.

"Rev. M. P. Wilder next filled the desk for one year, and was succeeded by Rev. E. S. Brooks, December, 1868. For four years Mr. Brooks remained, growing each year into the affections of his people. Quiet and unobtrusive in his ways, his sermons were always helpful and full of Christian counsel, and

under his care the church grew steadily in numbers and in Christian love. The old parsonage needing many repairs, it was sold, and the house owned by Mr. Haswell, on the east side of the green, directly opposite the church, was bought, thoroughly repaired, and Mr. Brooks and his family comfortably established in it. The benevolent contributions nearly doubled. In the fall of 1872, while spending his vacation in Elgin, Ill., there came suddenly the news of his death. The intelligence fell with crushing effect upon the entire church. In all the 81 years of its history, never before had an acting pastor been removed by death. So wholly had the people come to depend on his wise guidance that none seemed ready to assume the dropped responsibility. Those who had formerly carried the burdens had grown old in the service and felt no longer like assuming leadership. The parsonage was sold and the money put out at interest. For a year everything seemed paralyzed. Then Rev. B. F. Willoughby, at the time pastor of the Sauquoit Presbyterian church, was engaged to preach on Sunday afternoons and for eight and one-half years faithfully came up the hills in sunshine or storm. With his time fully occupied in his own parish, there was little time to spare for this one through the week, and the church at last woke to the great need which could only be supplied by a pastor of its own. Rev. F. A. Valentine was called, and after five months the association convened here and ordained him to the Gospel ministry, but at the end of the year he was dismissed.

"The long-tried courage of the church now well nigh failed. Without a minister, greatly reduced in numbers, it seemed a question whether its work was not finished. But God, whose watchful care has been evident through all the dark hours in this history, answered the question in His own way. He had already prepared the man who was to lead His people, and November 1, 1882, Rev. Wallace E. Mather accepted a call, and with his family settled in the new parsonage. This parsonage was bought during that year; the house and lot at the south end of the green, between the Bridgewater and Waterville roads. His work lies too close about us for criticism. The results of his life among you are easily seen in the prosperity, both temporal and spiritual, and these results will stand out more clearly when another century has rolled away, and a new people look back from that far away 1991 to these records of to-day. With little physical strength, his intense spiritual nature prevaded all his work and made itself felt through every one with whom he came in contact. Quietly he went among his people and they were stimulated to new life. His courage and faith in the work the church had yet to do never faltered, and each member gradually woke to find this same faith strong in himself. There could be but one result. Though no great revival followed the congregation steadily increased, and the spiritual life of the church grew with every year. The work done in the last decade which rounds out this one hundred years shows the power which lies always in earnest, continuous, self-denying labor. A literary club was formed, and its meetings proved beneficial in many ways, uniting pastor and people and bringing many bright and helpful spots into the routine of country life.

"Much good was done in Sunday school work. One school was opened in the 'Porter District,' one in the 'Beckwith District,' and another at Bethany;

all of which with the home school were cared for by the young people, under Mr. Mather's supervision, Mr. Amos H. Towne remaining superintendent of the home school. This work required much self-sacrifice, but time and money were given cheerfully, and who can estimate the far-reaching influences which begun with the 'word fitly spoken' in those Sunday school classes? Benevolent objects outside the church had their full share of prayerful interest. Systematic contributions were made each alternate month for some one of the existing boards, and 'Freely ye have received, freely give' became the text of many hearts. The envelope system was suggested, and so successfully established that despite 'hard times' the Pastor's salary was never in arrears. When Mr. Mather came the church had only fifty members—the smallest number ever recorded—and though many families moved away and an unusual number of deaths occurred, still the little church not only held its own, but the roll to-day numbers eighty-four, and the good work still goes on. At his suggestion a brief and simple confession of faith was adopted, the covenant and rules of the church were changed and new ones formulated, better adapted to the needs of the 19th century. The Young People's Society, which he organized, is a tower of strength which the church has not had for many years. With faith in your pastor and an unwavering trust in the God of your fathers, you have built in this community a memorial which shall be an inspiration to all coming generations."

Clinton Church—The third church of any denomination organized within the county was at Clinton. This church was originally organized with the Congregational form of government in the month of August, 1791. Religious meetings had been maintained on the Sabbath and other times from the first settlement of the town in March, 1787. Occasional preaching services were held by Rev. Samuel Kirkland, Rev. John Sergeant, Jr., and Rev. Samuel Occum, missionaries among the neighboring tribes of Indians. These services were sometimes held in the log houses of the inhabitants, and often in their more spacious barns. In the summer of 1791, by the advice of Rev. Dan Bradley, of New Hartford, Rev. Dr. Jonathan Edwards of New Haven, Ct., was invited to visit Clinton for the purpose of organizing a church in this place. A few weeks afterward (September 1, 1791), a religious society was formed, called "The Society of Clinton," of which Moses Foote, Eli Bristol, Ebenezer Butler, Jr., Hannaniah Ellinwood, Ebenezer Selye and Samuel Tuttle were elected the trustees. For some time after the organization of the church and society, Rev. Mr. Tracy was employed as the stated preacher of the congregation. In the summer of 1793, Rev. Asahel S. Norton of Chatham, Ct., was invited to become the minister of this people. He was ordained, and installed pastor of the church September 18, 1793. The services were held in the open air on the village green, near the site of the present fountain. His salary was fixed at "one hundred pounds, lawful money," or 333 and 1-3 dollars. This continued to be the amount of his salary for twenty years, when it was increased to $600, and there it remained during the rest of his ministry.

A log building of moderate size having been erected on the village common in 1792, furnished a place for holding religious worship on the Sabbath. Meet-

ings for prayer and conference were also maintained here and at other places during the week. During the summer of 1796 this building was removed, and the frame of a larger church edifice put up on the same site and enclosed. It was not finished until the spring of 1801, but was used as a place of worship as soon as the floor was laid and temporary seats were provided. In the year 1833 this building was taken down, and a stone church soon after erected. In November, 1833, Rev. Dr. Norton resigned his pastoral charge. Rev. Moses Chase was installed pastor July 22, 1835. February 26, 1840, Rev. Wayne Gridley was installed pastor. His health failing, he was dismissed September 26, 1845. Rev. Robert G. Vermilye, D. D., was installed over this parish June 10, 1846. During his ministry the church edifice was remodeled and the parsonage erected. In October, 1857, Dr. Vermilye was invited to the Professorship of Theology in the seminary at East Windsor, Ct., which invitation he accepted, and in November following resigned his pastorate in Clinton. In March, 1858, Rev. Edward Y. Swift of South Hadley, Mass., was installed pastor of the church, and continued in that relation until June, 1862. In December, 1863, a call was given to Rev. Albert Erdman to become pastor of the church, and on March 23, 1864, he was duly installed. During Mr. Erdman's ministry the church became Presbyterian in its form of government, and, having been dismissed from the Oneida Association, was received under the care of the Presbytery of Utica, May 11, 1864. Having accepted a call to Morristown, N. J., Mr. Erdman resigned his charge, and the pastoral relation was dissolved by the Presbytery February 22, 1869. In July, 1869, a call was extended to Rev. Thomas B. Hudson of North East, Pa. In October following Mr. Hudson entered upon his labors, and on the 12th of January, 1870, was duly installed pastor of the church.

On July 10, 1876, the church was burned. A new one was immediately erected, which was dedicated February 14, 1878. Rev. W. Cortland Robinson became pastor in 1892 and served until 1896. He was followed by Rev. Robert C. Hallock, D. D., who served from 1896 to 1906. The church then called Rev. Henry White, who is a native of Holland Patent, in this county, was educated at Hamilton College, and who accepted the pastorate in 1906, and still fills the pulpit.

It is extremely difficult to get authentic information in regard to the organization and dissolving of the Congregational churches of the county. There have been in the county of Oneida Congregational churches organized in many places, but they have in nearly all instances changed to Presbyterian or become extinct. A Congregational church was organized in Annsville in 1820, but ceased to exist about 1878. Churches were also organized at Bridgewater in 1798; Camden in the same year; West Camden in 1851; Florence Hill, Camroden, (Welsh); Kirkland, Lee Center, and elsewhere in the town of Lee; Marcy; Hanover Green, in the town of Marshall; Deansboro; Remsen, (Welsh); Sangerfield Center; Waterville, (Welsh); Steuben, (Welsh); Holland Patent; Trenton, two, both Welsh; Prospect, (Welsh); changed to an English Congregational church within the past few years; and is in a very prosperous condition; Vernon Center; two in Verona; Westmoreland; Lowell; New York Mills, (Welsh); Bethesda church, Utica, (Welsh); The First Religious Society



First Methodist Episcopal Church



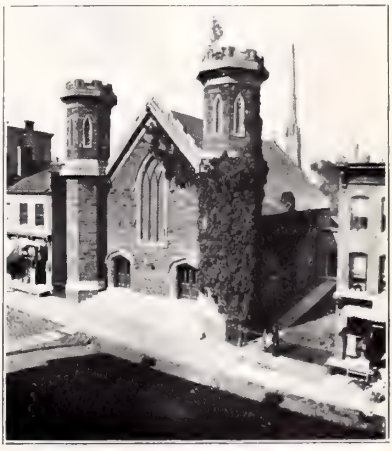
First Presbyterian Church,
The first church organized in Utica



Christ Reformed Church



Church of the Redeemer
(Lutheran)



Church of Reconciliation
(Universalist)

GROUP OF UTICA CHURCHES

of Rome was organized as a Congregational church, but changed to Presbyterian in 1819; a Welsh Congregational church was organized in Rome about 1863; in 1883 a Congregational church was organized in Utica, known as Plymouth Congregational church, and is at the present time in a prosperous condition.

PRESBYTERIAN—Although the first organized church was at New Hartford, Protestant religious services were held in Whitesboro prior to any in that portion of the town of Whitestown which afterward became the village of New Hartford. As early as 1786 the Rev. James Carr, a Presbyterian minister, commenced public worship at Whitesboro. In 1794 a church was organized under the name of United Congregation of Whitestown, and August 22, the Rev. Bethuel Dodd was installed its pastor, it being stipulated that he should officiate two-thirds of the time in Whitesboro and one-third in Utica, each place to contribute to the support of the minister in proportion to the amount of services received. Within a short time this arrangement was given up, and Mr. Dodd remained at Whitesboro. The congregation in Utica was incorporated as a different society November 15, 1805, and the communicants of the two organizations were separated, one being located at Whitesboro and the other in Utica. The Rev. James Carnahan, D. D. LL. D., was settled over the one church but two societies, and preached alternately in Whitesboro and in Utica. In October, 1812, he resigned, having been elected president of Princeton College, and he remained at the head of that institution until his death. The services in Utica were held in a schoolhouse on Main street until 1803, at which time the frame of Trinity church was erected, and the Presbyterian congregation met alternately with the Episcopalians in that building for some time. In 1807 a building was erected at the corner of Liberty and Washington streets; an addition was made in 1815, and in 1827 a very fine brick church was completed on the old site. This building had a spire 215 feet high. On January 13, 1851, it was entirely destroyed by an incendiary fire. A still more commodious building was erected in 1852 on the corner of Columbia and Washington streets. This building still stands, and is the most commodious Protestant church in the county. The Rev. Samuel Aikin was called as pastor of the church, and filled the pulpit very acceptably for several years, when he received a call to Cleveland, Ohio, which he accepted, and served the Cleveland church up to the time of his death. The pastors of this church who attained the greatest celebrity were Rev. Philemon H. Fowler, D. D., and Rev. Samuel D. Sprecher, D. D. The former occupied the pulpit for more than twenty years with great acceptability, and in 1872 the Rev. Samuel D. Sprecher was called as co-pastor with Dr. Fowler. Dr. Fowler, during the time of his pastorate, held a very high position in the Presbyterian church; was moderator of the New School Presbyterian general assembly when the two branches of the Presbyterian church were united at Pittsburg, Pa. He was a ripe scholar, excellent pastor, and a preacher of good ability. Dr. Sprecher was called from the Lutheran church in Albany, was at the time about 32 years of age, and occupied the pulpit until 1880. He was one of the great preachers of the Presbyterian church. At the time of his pastorate the Spiritualists had become very strong in the county. They

had very large religious assemblies, and published the largest newspaper issued in the city of Utica. Dr. Sprecher announced that he would preach a series of sermons against spiritualism, which he did on alternate Sunday evenings, and these services were attended by great numbers of people. After the series of sermons was ended spiritualism was dead in the city of Utica, and it has never raised its head there since. Dr. Sprecher in 1880 accepted a call to the Presbyterian church of Oakland, California, and from there to the Presbyterian church in San Francisco. A few years afterwards he was called to the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian church of Cleveland, Ohio. After accepting that call he was asked to take the pulpit of Henry Ward Beecher's Plymouth church in Brooklyn temporarily, and as a candidate for the position formerly occupied by Mr. Beecher. This request he declined, for, having accepted the call at Cleveland, he did not consider it as honorable to consider any position other than that which he had accepted. He died in Cleveland in 1910. Dr. Sprecher was succeeded by Robert L. Bachman, who filled the pulpit for about seventeen years, when he resigned to accept a call to Knoxville, Tennessee. He was succeeded by Rev. Ralph W. Brokaw, D. D.

Westminster Presbyterian Church —This church was organized in Utica July 23, 1844, and Rev. Joshua H. McIlvaine was the first pastor. The church purchased the Universalist church building on Devereux street, and services were held in that church until it was totally destroyed by fire, when services were held in the court house. The second minister was Rev. Hugh S. Dickson, who was installed October 31, 1848. In 1855 the church building now occupied by the society was completed at a cost of about $35,000. In 1858 Rev. Samuel M. Campbell was installed as pastor of the church, but resigned the pastorate and accepted a call to the Central church of Rochester, and Rev. Samuel H. Fisher, D. D., president of Hamilton College, was installed pastor November 15, 1866. Dr. Fisher held one of the foremost places among the ministers of the Presbyterian church in the United States. He had been moderator of the general assembly, and was counted as one of the ablest, if not the most able preacher in the entire Presbyterian church in the country. His capacity for work was prodigous, and in connection with his duties as pastor delivered lectures and addresses to public assemblies throughout the country, which overtaxed his powers, and he was stricken in the pulpit while delivering one of his powerful sermons, never entirely recovering from the stroke, although he lived for several years thereafter. Dr. Fisher was stricken May 11, 1870. Rev. Thomas J. Brown, D. D., was installed as pastor October 11, 1871. He was a most successful pastor, and "died in the harness." He was followed in the pastorate by Rev. Israel N. Terry, D. D., who died suddenly in 1910, and was greatly lamented, not only by the members of his own church, but by the entire city of Utica. He was followed in 1910 by Rev. J. Howard Hobbs, who is the present pastor.

The Memorial Presbyterian Church of Utica (so called since 1883) was organized as the West Utica Presbyterian church February 10, 1868. It was the outgrowth of a Mission Sunday school which had been conducted in the

western part of the city for twenty years, namely, from February 13, 1848. For this school a building was finally erected on Court street, and this opened the way for church organization. The church mentioned used this chapel as its home until 1884. The thirty charter members were dismissed by action of the First Presbyterian church of Utica from their membership, with hearty approval of the session and of the pastor, Rev. Philemon H. Fowler, D. D., on January 25, 1884. This church, with name changed, entered into possession of a spacious, beautiful house of worship, built of stone on lots adjoining the chapel, corner of Court street and Sunset avenue, erected by Theodore S. Sayre, a member of the church, as a memorial to his parents and as an expression of his interest in the work done by the church and the school. The building is an ornament to the city. The church has continued in growth and in influence for truth and righteousness. Its pastors have been: Rev. John W. Whitfield, 1868-1874; Rev. Albert F. Lyle, 1874-1876; and Rev. Dana W. Bigelow, D. D., 1877 to the present date.

First Presbyterian Church, Rome—This church was organized as a Congregational church September 28, 1800, which was effected at the house of Ebenezer Wright in Wright settlement, about three miles from Rome. The first meetings in Rome proper were held in a barn, ball room, store room and schoolhouse until 1807, when the first church was erected. Rev. Moses Gillette was the first pastor, and was installed October 14, 1807. A revival occurred in 1826 under the auspices of the famous Rev. Charles G. Finney. The church was formally transferred to the Presbytery in 1819. Then followed as pastors Rev. Moses D. Carey, Rev. B. W. Dwight, Rev. O. E. Dunning and Rev. Selden Haines. A second church was organized in January, 1831, but was consolidated with the first church June 12, 1847. The present commodious church building was erected in 1852 and dedicated January 19, 1853, Rev. William E. Knox, D. D., being pastor at the time. He received a call to the First Presbyterian church of Elmira in 1865, and resigned the Rome pulpit. Then followed Rev. Howard Kingsbury and Rev. Peter Stryker, D. D., who was installed November 16, 1870. He was succeeded by Rev. James H. Taylor, D. D., whose pastorate extended from 1876 to 1899. Then came Rev. Charles G. Sewall in 1900, who was pastor until 1907, when he was succeeded by Rev. Philip H. Cole, D. D., the present pastor. In 1901 a chapel was built at a cost of $17,000, which is used for Sunday school purposes and by the several organizations of the church.

In 1911 Presbyterian churches in the county belonging to the Presbytery of Utica and the number of communicants are as follows: Boonville, 165; Clinton, Hamilton College, 57; Clinton, Stone church, 311; Camden, 196; Forestport, 82; New York Mills, Walcott Memorial, 218; Holland Patent, 200; Oneida Castle, Cochrane Memorial, 166; Oriskany, Waterbury Memorial, 150; Rome, 551; Utica, Sayre Memorial, 290; Utica, First, 902; Utica, Westminster, 861; Utica, Bethany, 392; Utica, Olivet, 442; Sauquoit, 100; Vernon Center, 63; Vernon, 93; Verona, 142; Waterville, 236; Westernville, 89; Whitesboro, 191; Knoxboro, 89; West Camden, 52.

Protestant Episcopal Church—The first Protestant Episcopal church in the state west of Johnstown was organized at Paris Hill in 1797 and called

St. Paul's Episcopal church. A meeting was held February 13, 1797, and officers of the church were then elected. At its Centennial celebration held in 1897, the Rev. J. B. Wicks, rector of the church, read a historical address, from which the following is an abstract:

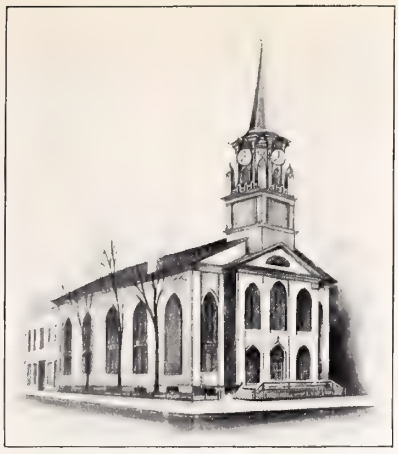
The large boulder stone now located on the cemetery lot of I. L. Addington, bearing his name and marking his resting place, was first used as the corner-stone of the little church. When the new church was erected it did duty for a time as a horse block, and in 1872 it was placed where it now rests, a fitting monument to a man who delighted to honor St. Paul's with all his heart.

The first Bible and prayer book used in the public service of the church were gifts to the parish in 1798. Gideon Seymour was sent as delegate to the diocesan convention in New York City. While there he called upon the governor of the state, Mr. Jay. To him he stated the facts touching the founding of the new parish far away in the western wilderness. The governor was much interested, proffering his sympathy and help. Taking down the unbound sheets of a large Bible, he said: "Here is just what you need for the reading desk. I will get Livingston (who was then lieutenant governor) to bind them and you will be nicely fixed. The sheets of the Bible were put into the hands of the lieutenant governor, who was a bookbinder, and were soon ready for use. Some one (name not known) gave the old prayer book which, with the Bible, were in use for nearly fifty years. The Bible appears now at the end of the hundred years to be in as good order as when brought to the parish in 1798.

The first church building stood on the ground where the present church is built. It was a house about thirty feet in length and twenty wide. There was a large fireplace at one end. The seats were rude affairs and movable, as they were in all the early public buildings. This house was moved to an adjoining lot when the present church was built, where it was burned about 1835. Following are the members of the parish who have become clergymen of the church. Dr. Hitchkis, J. B. Wicks, E. B. Doolittle, J. E. Ramsdel. Mr. Doolittle is a lineal descendant of Capt. Uri Doolittle, one of the founders of the parish. He is of the fifth generation.

St. Paul's parish, Paris Hill, N. Y., was organized on the 13th of February, 1797. The following is a true copy of the record: "Paris, February 13, A. D., 1797. At a meeting of a number of the members of the Protestant Episcopal order legally warned and met at the dwelling house of Selah Seymour and Proceeded according to an act for the relief of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the state of New York as follows: Firstly, chose Gideon Seymour, chairman; secondly, chose Selah Seymour, clerk of meeting; thirdly, chose Eli Blakeslee senior warden; fourthly, chose Gideon Seymour, junior warden; fifthly, chose eight vestrymen as they stand: Uri Doolittle, Selah Seymour, Benjamin Graves, Thomas Stebens, Peter Selleck, George Harden, Epos. Bligh, Noah Hummaston, Silas Judd. Same time voted that the Monday after Easter shall be held as a day of election to choose wardens and vestrymen. Voted that the name of this church shall be stiled and called St. Paul's Church in Herkimer county. Voted to dissolve the meeting the 13th February, 1797."

It will be noticed that in the above record there are nine vestrymen, though the minutes say "eight as they stand." Mr. Judd, the last named, was the



BLEECKER STREET BAPTIST CHURCH



GRACE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, UTICA



TRINITY CHURCH, UTICA
First Protestant Episcopal church organized in Utica



HOLY TRINITY ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
(Polish)



FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, UTICA

youngest on the list and outlived all the others many years. He stated in the writer's hearing that when the first meeting was held he had just come into the place. Hearing of the gathering he went in and made himself known to the little company. They had just finished the election. Eli Blakeslee, the senior warden, remarked, "The law says there must be eight vestrymen, but does not limit the number in the other direction. I propose that inasmuch as we are all in office but Mr. Judd, that his name be added to the list." When the writer saw Mr. Judd in 1860, he was 84 years of age, and quite justly proud of being the only survivor of the pioneer band, and the oldest churchman in the Diocese of Western New York. Two months later the Easter election takes place and Messrs. Judd, Bly, Hummaston and Selah Seymour disappear, and Thomas Dakins, Jonathan Thorn and Abram Bailey take their places.

The interior of the church as it was first finished was in the old time style. The general form was as now with the exception of the added chancel and vestry room, the pulpit above all, but the roof and gallery, a three-decker, surely. The reading desk was directly in front of the pulpit, used both as lecture and prayer desk. The communion table was under the reading desk—a plain table standing now in the vestry room. Tradition says that it was brought from Connecticut on one of the many loads of furniture moved by ox sleds. The pulpit was reached by winding stairs ascending from the chancel. The chancel was a square enclosure directly in front of the pulpit, extending into the church some twelve or fourteen feet, flanked on each side by what were known as the long pews. The pews were the old-fashioned straight back enclosures with doors that fastened with a small button. There were two box-stoves—one near the entrance and one in front of the chancel. The pipe from the stove in the body of the church rose straight above the stove to a height of some eight feet, then with a slight ascent it extended over what were known as the body pews, and entered a larger pipe supported by a wooden post. The pipe from the stove near the door also joined hands with the larger one, which rose perpendicularly to the ceiling and just above it entered the chimney. The vestry room was at the right of the vestibule, under the gallery. The gallery had its present form—the only change there, being the removal of the awkward seats which originally encumbered this elevated enclosure. Some 30 years after the church was built the first changes were made. The high pulpit was removed and the reading desk substituted in its place. A new lectern and communion table were introduced, and the entire interior painted and whitewashed. No change appears after this until 1868. Then the chancel and vestry room were added. The old pews were removed and the entire interior refitted. The material of the old pews was used in the new ones, and the doors and front paneling of the seats form the wainscoting of chancel and vestry room. The old pulpit with some slight changes is the present altar. The windows were all changed—five being put in as memorial and one by the Sunday school. G. W. Head of Utica gave the chandelier. The window used in the vestry room is the central window of the old church chancel. The two windows in front remain the same as when the church was built. The next change was in 1895 and '96. The walls were repapered, new carpets obtained and new cushions put in.

In 1897 the building was repainted and the windows repaired—the whole being put in perfect order for the centennial.

Tradition says that at the raising of the Congregational church in 1795, some one remarked: "I have given two pounds for the erection of this church, and now I should be glad to give the same amount for the building of an Episcopal church." This was Peter Selleck, afterward a member of the vestry. In September the same year on general training day, seven or eight men gathered for conference in the rear of the tavern. Finding an ox cart in the yard, they made it serve as the first meeting place in the interests of our church in all this western country. From this association with the rude vehicle the parish bore the name of "ox-cart parish" for several years. In 1796, December 18, the first service was held. Gideon Seymour, Eli Blakeslee, Benjamin Jarvis, Peter Selleck and Uri Doolittle met at this time with their families, including about 12 adults, and celebrated divine service. The house in which this service was held was that of Gideon Seymour, standing near the present church. This is the first public service in the Episcopal church of which we have any record west of Johnstown. Each Sunday thereafter these men and their contemporaries and successors provided that there should be no break in the line. It may not be a matter of large moment that the Sunday services of a parish follow each other without the loss of one for 100 years; but the fact itself is valuable as an index of the kind of character which gives truth to the fact. Men were in the deed strong and abiding. They made the service sure, out of themselves sure, and this not only shaped the general character of the parish, but it provided that it should never be without one or more thoroughly equipped lay readers. There were periods in the first 25 years of the parish's history when the lay reader conducted the service for a year at a time without once seeing the face of a clergyman. The first visit of a clergyman noted on the record is that of Rev. Robert Griffith Wetmore in 1797. Mr. Wetmore certifies that Nov. 14, 1797, he baptized seven children of Peter Selleck and one of Capt. Uri Doolittle. After him came at irregular intervals Rev. Philander Chase afterward Bishop of Ohio, Father Nash, Rev. John Urquhart, Rev. Davenport Phelps, Rev. Mr. Stebbins, Rev. Mr. Judd, Rev. A. G. Baldwin, Rev. Mr. Thatcher and Rev. Nathaniel Huse. Of all these men Father Nash and Mr. Huse had more to do with the building and cementing of the growing parish life than all the others. Father Nash came in 1801 and stayed till 1827. He was especially faithful in influencing and reaching the children. Rev. Nathaniel Huse was in many ways first among the pioneer teachers. It was his stirring words in a sermon preached October 2, 1817, that decided the question of the new church building. He was so interested that he even paid some of the more doubtful subscriptions. The building of the church was the great event in all the early history of the parish. Immediately following the sermon above referred to, 43 persons, farmers, merchants and laborers, subscribed $2,978 in sums ranging from $10 to $200. Most of them are the old familiar names of the parish of which Doolittle, Wicks and Addington are all that remain. Most of the subscribers were residents of the parish proper, though the name of Judge Jedediah Sanger of New Hartford appears as one of the signers with a gift of $100. The carpenters of the village were the architects,

I judge, as well as the builders. Uri Doolittle, John Wicks and Seabury Scoville were the committee in charge of the work. The men employed to do the work were Val Pierce, Ezekiel Pierce and David Lake, Jr.

The building was "built upon honor," of the best timber and in the securest manner possible. Four score years it has stood the searching of our rigorous climate and apparently stands as securely as it did on the day of its completion. The original house possessed some ornamentation that a little later disappeared. The open green was to the front, then entirely bare of trees and all later improvements. Along the old Oxford turnpike, directly under the eaves of the church, went the traffic of this part of the country down to Albany, then the business center of all this region. For fifty years and more the old time order of services obtained in the church. The congregation gathered at 10:30, and after full morning service and sermon came the noon intermission. A few of the faithful looked after the Sunday school, always small in this rural parish; others visited the little cemetery or dropped in at a neighbor's or sat in the large shady verandah of the cosy inn near by. If the clergyman was from away, then the wardens escorted him to the pleasant sitting room of the old hotel, where all were duly refreshed with the best creature comforts that the place afforded. At 1 o'clock the scattered groups came together again and the afternoon service was held, lasting usually an hour, it being the full evening service, with a sermon. When Rev. Nathaniel Huse was rector, he held "reading schools" in the several schoolhouses. He would assemble all who came, and for an hour would drill them in reading the service. Thus he brought the whole congregation to the point where the volume of sound in the responses fairly filled the church. Another marked trait was the regular attendance of the old time members. Mr. Bligh, of North Bridgewater, walked here every Sunday, the distance being seven miles. William Osborn and family, who lived six miles distant, were also very regular. Another characteristic of the parish from the very first has been its love for a simple, plain service. The public worship of the church is conducted today in form practically as it was at the first service 100 years ago. There has never been the least ripple of controversy over the manner of holding the services.

Rev. Oeramus Smith seems to have been the first settled rector after Mr. Huse. Rev. Algeron Hollister was missionary at Paris and parts adjacent in 1824. Rev. O. H. Smith was settled here July 20, 1828, and on his coming the permanent register of the clergyman's official acts begins. There is no break in it from this time to the present date. Rev. Henry Peak succeeded Mr. Smith in 1837 and remained six years. He was succeeded by Rev. Isaac Swartt, who came and went in 1844. He had a public discussion with Rev. Mr. Blodgett, the Congregational minister, in the large room over G. W. Head's store. Both of the parties were annihilated. Rev. John Hughes had charge of the parish in 1845. The new rectory was built in 1846. Rev. William Baker became rector in 1847 and remained five years. He excelled as a parish visitor. He did some outside missionary work and held services in Clayville. Rev. William Atwill was the next rector and had charge nearly four years. He was very absent minded. Rev. William J. Alger succeeded Mr. Atwill, and with his advent the parish succeeded to a new and richer life. His was the first prolonged and entirely satis-

factory rectorship. With a knowledge of human nature that was almost intuitive, he combined these twin requisites with a well balanced mind and a warm loving heart. The congregations increased, the income grew, and the spirit and tone of the entire people were quickened and greatly enriched. For nearly ten years Mr. Alger continued in charge, and the judgment of the people was "an almost ideal rectorship." Part of the time Bridgewater and Clayville were under his charge. In 1868 Mr. Alger accepted a call to Saco, Me., and your present rector, then a lay reader in the parish, took charge. Ordained in November of that year, he continued in the rectorship for thirteen years and six months, the longest period in the history of the parish. During this time the church was repaired and refitted at an expense of nearly $2,000. In 1872 the old rectory was sold, and the new one built as it now stands at an expense over the selling price of the old rectory of $2,500. In 1895-6 the church and rectory were repaired and refitted at an expense of several hundred dollars. At the present time the entire property of the parish is in the best order it has ever been.

In 1878 the rector took four young Indian men to reside with him as members of his family for three years and to receive an education. Two were Cheyennes, one a Kiowa and one a Comanche. They were baptized and confirmed, and at the end of the three years two of them were ordained deacons by Bishop Huntington. In June, 1881, they journeyed with their rector to Indian Territory, their old home, and engaged in missionary work there.

In 1883 the parish called Rev. Joel Davis to the rectorship. He had charge about three years. In 1887 Rev. B. E. Whipple was called and continued for eight years. In May, 1895, Rev. J. B. Wicks returned to the parish after an absence of 14 years and resumed the work he had laid down in June, 1881.

The list of the wardens and the length of time they have served is as follows: Eli Blakeslee, 9 years, first senior warden; Gideon Seymour, 4 years, first junior warden; Uri Doolittle, 2; Benjamin Graves, 1; Silas Judd, 2. These five were among the founders: John Wicks, 8; Leverett Baldwin, 9; John Hubbard, 5; Darius Scoville, 3; Charles Blakeslee, 32; Amos Howe, 1; William Osborne, 9; Adonijah Hitchkiss, 4; David Stiler, 17; Isaac Scoville, 7; Levi Blakeslee, 11; Charles Wicks, 15; Enos Potter, 20; J. V. H. Scoville 1; John Osborn, 16, living in California; D. C. Addington, 12; H. M. Rouse, 5, present warden; Edward Doolittle, 5, present warden; I. L. Addington was clerk of the vestry from 1851 to 1892, a period of 41 years.

Lay readers—Eli Blakeslee, Gideon Seymour, Thomas Dakin, Ithniel Brainard, John Wicks, Silas Judd, Leverett Baldwin, John L. Wicks, Charles Osborne, Samuel Hammond, Isaac Selleck, Isaac Smith, Charles Blakeslee, Levi Blakeslee, Charles Wicks, Leroy Scoville, John Osborn, David Addington, I. L. Addington, J. V. H. Scoville, J. B. Wicks, H. Rouse, C. H. Addington—23.

The missionaries have been—Rev. Robert Griffith Wetmore, Philander Chase, William Urquhart, Davenport Phelps, Mr. Stebbins, Mr. Judd, A. G. Baldwin, Mr. Thatcher, Mr. Nash, Mr. Ellison, William B. Lacy, William A. Clark, Mr. Gear.

The present communion service was presented by the ladies in 1852.

Three ordinations have occurred in the parish. They were: November, 1868,

John B. Wicks and William A. Ely, as deacons by Bishop Coxe. November, 1872, Rev. John B. Wicks, as presbyter, by Bishop Huntington.

With the exception of about nine months Rev. John B. Wicks has been rector of the church since 1895. In 1910 he tendered his resignation on the ground of ill health. The vestry regretfully accepted the resignation, being entirely conscious at the time that Mr. Wicks was not able to perform the services required, and resolutions of high appreciation were unanimously adopted. In response to the wishes of the church and community, as expressed by the action of the vestry, he continued to live in the rectory, and services were conducted each Sunday by lay readers. After a period of beneficial rest he yielded to the call of the vestry, and April 1, 1911, again resumed his work as rector. The present wardens are Charles H. Addington and John L. Wicks, the former being a grandson of one of the founders of the church, Peter Selleck, and the latter being a grandson of one of the pioneers of the town who settled in Paris in 1800—Captain John Wicks.

Trinity Church, Utica—The first church of this denomination in Utica was Trinity, organized in 1798 by the Rev. Philander Chase, afterward Bishop of Illinois. For a period of five years services were imperfectly maintained by lay-reading, and it was not until the year 1803 that measures were taken toward the building of a church edifice. In that year John R. Bleecker, of Albany, gave a lot on the corner of Broad and First streets 100 feet front and 127 feet deep, in fulfilment of a promise that such a gift would be made to that religious society which should first undertake the erection of a church edifice. On the basis of a subscription of a little more than $2,000 the building was commenced, but it was not until the year 1806 that it was so far completed that Bishop Moore was induced to consecrate it. In December, 1810, it was finished, having cost $7,140. Of this sum $2,000 was contributed by Trinity church, New York. The building, an unpretentious yet tasteful structure, was designed by Philip Hooker, of Albany, an architect who did some good work in his day, as witness in his own city old St. Peter's church, the old State capitol, and the academy. The first chosen officers of the church were Abraham Walton and Nathaniel Williams, wardens; William Inman, Charles Walton, John Smith, Benjamin Walker, Samuel Hooker, Aylmer Johnson, James Hopper and Edward Smith, vestrymen. The first minister in charge was the Rev. Jonathan Judd, who officiated from 1804 to 1806 alternately here and at Paris Hill, though not continuously in either place. The first rector was the Rev. Amos G. Baldwin, who held that position from 1806 to 1818. He constructed with his own hands the first organ in the church, having a manual or key-board. This organ did good service for many years in Christ church, Sherburne, and can now be seen, with some enlargements and improvements, in the Presbyterian church at New York Mills. Mr. Baldwin died at Auburn in 1844.

Through the influence of Col. Benjamin Walker, who may be regarded as the lay founder of Trinity church, the Countess of Bath (England) was induced in 1808 to give to the church 265 acres of land in the town of Eaton, Madison county. This gift was of no great benefit to the church. The income from it was small and hard to collect, and finally, in the year 1815, the land was

sold for a sum of money barely nominal. Nearly contemporaneous with the donation from the Countess of Bath was one from the corporation of Trinity church, New York, of three lots in Reade street and one in Clark street in that city. Two of the Reade street lots and the one in Clark street are still the property of the church in Utica. The income from the whole property, though comparatively small, has been of essential service.

In the year 1819 Mr. Baldwin was succeeded in the rectorship by the Rev. Henry M. Shaw, who remained about two years. Rev. Henry Anthon was rector from 1821 to 1829, in which year he accepted a call to St. Stephen's church in New York, afterward becoming assistant minister in Trinity church, and finally spending the last twenty years of his life as rector of St. Mark's in the Bowery. Rev. Mr. Anthon's pastorate was most gratifying and successful. His sermons were marked by purity, beauty and finish of style, and in both them and his conversation there was a racy flavor of strength that betokened ability of a high order. He was an attentive and indefatigable pastor and a genial and faithful friend. It was during Mr. Anthon's pastorate that the first rectory was built in the rear of the church. The next rector was the Rev. Benjamin Dorr, whose ministry extended from 1829 to 1831, when he resigned the charge. He was afterward rector of Christ church, Philadelphia. Dr. Dorr was succeeded in 1836 by the Rev. Pierre Alexis Proal, who came from St. George's church, Schenectady. His pastorate was much longer than that of either of his predecessors, terminating with his death in 1857. He was one of the most scholarly and oratorical of the preachers of the city. For a long period he was annually elected secretary of the Diocesan Convention of Central New York. He was a trustee of Hamilton College, and was frequently called upon to fill other posts of educational and religious importance. He was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Hanson Coxe, brother of Bishop Alfred Coxe, and son of the renowned Presbyterian clergyman, Alfred C. Coxe, whose ministry continued to November, 1877. He was followed in February, 1878, by the Rev. Charles H. Gardner, who resigned in October, 1886, and was followed by Harding.

There is a mission at Deerfield in connection with this church known as St. Paul's. It was established by Rev. Mr. Gardner, and has services once each month. The members are considered a part of Trinity church.

Grace Church, Utica, (Episcopal) was originally a portion of Trinity parish. At the time an effort was made to organize Trinity church Rev. John C. Rudd, D. D., was principal of a school in Utica. He was also the originator of the Gospel Messenger. He took charge of the new church until a regular rector was secured, and their first service was in April, 1838. The church was duly organized May 21, 1838, under the name of Grace Church of Utica. The first rector was Rev. Albert Clark Patterson, chosen in the spring of 1839. A church was erected on the corner of Broadway and Columbia streets in 1839, and the first service in the new building was held in August of that year. The Rev. John J. Brandegee came to the parish in 1854, and during his rectorship a new church edifice was built upon the corner of Genesee and Elizabeth streets, and was opened for service in 1860. This is the largest and finest church of the

denomination within the county. Rectors of the church have been, after the first, Rev. George Leeds, Rev. John J. Brandegee, Rev. Edwin M. VanDeusen, Rev. Charles T. Olmsted, (now bishop), Rev. W. W. Bellinger, D. D., and Rev. Octavius Applegate. Mr. Brandegee was a man of unusual ability and great culture, and to him was due very much of the credit of the magnificent church, over which he presided so ably. It is said of him that in the spring of 1864, "when the rector, on Easter Day, even then sick unto death, presented on the altar the last offerings which freed the church from debt, and within two weeks his own funeral obsequies were celebrated in the same sanctuary before the same altar, it may truly be said that his real offering was himself, and that the church is his enduring memorial." It is not extravagant to say that Dr. VanDeusen was one of the foremost preachers in the county; that during his pastorate the church was very successful, and has ever since, under the able rectors who have occupied the pulpit, been in the front rank in its good works.

Rt. Rev. Charles Tyler Olmsted, D. D., D. C. L., LL. D., bishop of the diocese of central New York, was born April 28, 1842, at Cohoes, Albany county, N. Y. His father, Charles A. Olmsted, was a civil engineer, and descended from Col. David Olmsted and Col. Comfort Tyler, pioneers of Onondaga county, N. Y. His mother was Ardelia Wilkinson, of Rhode Island, a descendant of Roger Williams. He graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, Ct., in 1865, and was for three years a teacher at St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y. Was ordained Deacon at Annandale in 1867, and in November, 1868, was called to Trinity Chapel, New York, as one of the assistant ministers of Trinity parish in that city. In December, 1868, he was ordained priest there, and continued in that work until the spring of 1884, when he was called to the rectorship of Grace church, Utica. His service at Grace church continued until April, 1899, when he returned to Trinity parish, New York, as vicar of St. Agnes's chapel on West 92d street. June 11, 1902, he was elected coadjutor bishop of central New York to assist Bishop Huntington, and was consecrated to that office on October 2 of the same year. Bishop Huntington died July 11, 1904, and the coadjutor bishop at once succeeded him as bishop of the diocese. Hobart College gave him the degree "D. D." in 1893; Syracuse University "D. C. L." in 1903, and Hamilton "LL. D." in 1909.

He was married to Miss Catharine Lawrence, of New York, April 25, 1876, in Trinity Chapel, New York City, and they reside at the present time in the bishop's house in Utica.

It was most certainly a great compliment to be called to the diocese of central New York, as it is one of the most intelligent sections of the entire country, and the distinguished services which Bishop Olmsted has rendered to the diocese are appreciated, not only by those of his own denomination, but by the entire religious element in the community.

Calvary Church, (Utica) originated in 1850, and the first services were conducted by Rev. Beardsley Northrup in a schoolhouse on the corner of Eagle and West streets. The parish was legally incorporated December 15, 1850, and a lot was presented to the corporation by what was known as the Bleecker and Tibbits estates, which was obtained through the instrumentality of Mr. L. M.

Taylor of Utica. The first church was finished in 1851, and was consecrated by Bishop DeLancy in November of that year. In 1868 it was determined to build a new church, and its foundation was laid June 14, 1869, the cornerstone laid June 22, 1870, by Rt. Rev. Bishop F. D. Huntington, D. D., and the first service was held in the church December 10, 1872. The new church, free from encumbrances, was consecrated by the bishop of the diocese January 18, 1884, the sermon being preached by the Rt. Rev. Henry A. Neely, D. D., bishop of Maine, once rector of the parish. The longest service of any rector of this church was that of Rev. A. B. Goodrich, D. D., who served for thirty-seven years, was very highly respected, and his death, which occurred December 16, 1896, was mourned by the entire community. Rev. E. H. Coley became rector of the church April 18, 1897, and still holds that position.

St. George's Church, (Utica), was completed in 1862, and consecrated by Bishop De Lancy, June 7, 1864. The first minister was Rev. W. T. Gibson, D. D. Then followed Rev. S. F. Jarvis, E. W. Hager and W. B. Coleman, Jr. The present rector is Rev. Jesse Higgins. The most prominent of these clergymen was Dr. Gibson. He was born September 8, 1822. He attended the Ovid Academy and graduated from Hobart College, in 1842. For a time he taught school and studied law in the office of Judge Whiting. He was admitted to the bar in 1845. In 1850 he gave up the profession, resolved to enter the ministry, and was ordained December 18, 1853. He became an assistant to Dr. Brandegee at Grace church in Utica. There had been a parish in Utica called St. Paul's, and to Dr. Gibson was assigned the task of reviving it. He did so, and organized from it St. George's church February 19, 1862. The cornerstone of St. George's church was laid in October, 1862, and Dr. Gibson was in charge as rector up to 1883. He was chaplain of the Utica State Hospital in 1865. He conducted services there, also at Oriskany, and frequently in his old church up to within a very short time of his death. He contributed largely to church periodicals, and was known as one of the foremost writers of the denomination. He was a member of the board of trustees of the General Theological Seminary at New York from 1870 to 1892. In 1885 he served as chairman of a committee of the church appointed by the diocesan convention on prayer revision, and the report of that committee, which was drawn by Dr. Gibson, was laid before the general convention in Chicago in 1886. He was editor of the Gospel Messenger. In 1873 he started a new church publication called the Church Eclectic. Among other of Dr. Gibson's publications were "Notes of Clerical and Editorial Life," and "Adulescentiae Folia, or Reminiscences of a Schoolboy's Development." Dr. Gibson died in Utica November 23, 1896.

Zion Church, Rome, (Episcopal)—"Several of the inhabitants of Rome, anxious to have in their midst the church of the living God, agreeably to the ordinances of the Protestant Episcopal church, met at the court house of the said town on the 15th day of August, 1825." Rev. Algeron S. Hollister was made chairman, and Hiram Denio, Esq., secretary. An act of incorporation was drawn up and a society organized by the name and title "Zion Church, Rome."

Jay Hatheway and Henry Hayden were chosen wardens, and Numa Leonard, Hiram Denio, Horatio N. Carr, James B. Read, James A. Canfield, Richard Butler and Peter White, vestrymen. Rev. A. S. Hollister, missionary, took pastoral charge, preached in the court house, and continued his services for the ensuing year. The original communicants numbered three, viz: Mr. Butler, Mr. Canfield and Miss A. L. Hatheway. The lower story of the Masonic Hall, corner of Liberty and Washington streets, was soon engaged for the use of the church for eight years. Three hundred dollars were raised, and the room was furnished in a plain manner. At the opening of this chapel, on a Sunday early in 1826, Rev. Marcus A. Perry preached, and the next day Right Rev. John Henry Hobart, bishop of the diocese, which then included the whole state of New York, preached in the chapel, confirmed fourteen persons, and baptized two children. Mr. Perry took charge of the congregation August 1, 1826, and preached one year alternately with Holland Patent. Zion church Sunday school was organized June 3, 1827, with Rev. M. A. Perry in charge. Thirty-five scholars were in attendance, and the teachers were Jay Hatheway, M. Rowley and L. Hatheway for boys, and A. L. Hatheway, R. Judd, A. Gates and M. Healy for girls.

It seems that although Rev. Mr. Perry was at first engaged for only one year, his services were continued here until some time in 1832, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. George Fiske. In 1833, the Rome Lodge, the lower story of which had been used as a chapel, was purchased, the building enlarged and fitted up for a church, and opened for divine services on Sunday, July 25, 1833, with a sermon by the Rev. Parker Adams, of New Hartford. The church was consecrated the 15th of the following August by Bishop Benjamin T. Onderdonk, successor to Bishop Hobart. The rectors at this time preached under a missionary stipend, and in September, 1834, Rev. William W. Niles was accepted by the society to share the stipend with Mr. Fiske, and alternate with him in holding services at Rome and Oriskany. Mr. Fiske resigned in the following December, and Mr. Niles assumed sole charge. The rectors since have been the Rev. Nathan B. Burgess, from November, 1836, to November, 1839; Rev. Hobart Williams, deacon; Rev. Henry Lockwood, from November, 1840, to May 10, 1842; Rev. Stephen Battin, June, 1842, and ordained priest Dec. 19, 1843; Rev. Seth Davis, April 1, 1845, resigned Oct. 4, 1845, to establish a school at Buffalo; succeeded by Rev. Almon Gregory, who remained until November, 1849; Rev. Henry B. Whipple, Dec. 2, 1849, to 1857; he was a portion of the time in Florida on account of ill health, and during his absence his place was supplied by Rev. Gordon M. Bradley. Mr. Whipple resigned March 10, 1857, to accept a call from Chicago. He was succeeded by Rev. N. Barrows, who resigned March 5, 1864. The next pastor was Rev. Hugh L. M. Clarke, who assumed charge May 1, 1864, and continued until his death. He was succeeded by Rev. John H. Egar, D. D., on February 1, 1881, who continued until the pastorate was assumed by Rev. Douglas Matthews in 1903. Mr. Matthews resigned the pastorate in October, 1911, and his successor has not yet been named.

During the rectorship of Mr. Whipple the lot on the corner of Liberty and Washington streets was purchased, and the cornerstone of the present stone

church laid September 5, 1850. The new edifice was opened for service on Sunday, August 16, 1851, and consecrated by Bishop De Lancey September 25, of the same year. During the summer of 1867 the church was enlarged to its present dimensions, at a cost of nearly $10,000. In 1885 a beautiful memorial hall was erected of stone at a cost including site of $11,000, in memory of Rev. Mr. Clarke. In 1892 a beautiful memorial pulpit was built, in memory of the late John Stryker and his wife, Elizabeth. A new organ was placed in the church in 1893. In 1911 plans are under way for the enlargement of Clarke Memorial Hall and the erection of a cloister, to cost about $10,000.

Henry Benjamin Whipple, D. D., LL. D., bishop, born at Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., February 15, 1822, prepared for college, but owing to ill health, went into business; in 1847 became a candidate for holy orders, and pursued theological studies privately; was ordained deacon 1849, in Trinity church, Geneva, N. Y., by Bishop De Lancey; took charge of Zion church, Rome, N. Y., December 1, 1849; was ordained priest July 16, 1850, in Sackett's Harbor by Bishop De Lancey; became rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, Chicago, Easter, 1857; was chosen Bishop of Minnesota June 30, 1859; and was consecrated in St. James's church, Richmond, Va., October 13, 1859. In 1860 Bishop Whipple, with others, organized the Bishop Seabury Mission, out of which has grown the Cathedral of Our Merciful Saviour, the Seabury Divinity School, Shattuck School, and St. Mary's Hall, which have made Fairbault one of the educational centers of the northwest. The Bishop was known as the "Apostle" of the North American Indians, among whom he planted successful missions. In 1888, as the senior bishop present of the American church at the third Lambeth Conference, he received from the University of Cambridge the degree of LL. D. He published a number of occasional sermons and addresses, and several of his discourses have appeared in volume form. He died in Fairbault, Minn., September 16, 1901.

St. Joseph's Church at Rome was organized by a group of schismatics from St. Mary's German Roman Catholic parish located on South James street, in the early '40's. Disaffection over the location of a new and much needed church building caused about one-third of the members of St. Mary's church to withdraw and form an independent parish. This organization was effected on April 24, 1871, and the present church property was purchased forthwith, and building preparations begun. July 27, 1871, the cornerstone was laid by Rev. Bernard Werner, an aged Roman Catholic priest, who had left Germany to join a sister living near Cohoes, because of the promulgation of the dogma of infallibility the year before.

Without a priest or pastor this peculiar congregation demonstrated its cohesiveness by clinging together for five years, with only spasmodic administrations from deposed priests of the Roman Catholic church. Two classes of children were admitted to their first communion by such unfrocked ecclesiastics. One of them who thus served was a deposed Franciscan Father by the name of Fleming.

By reason of being unable to obtain recognition from the Roman Catholic bishop the congregation turned its attention to the Episcopal church. Early

in 1876 they began negotiations with the Rev. H. L. M. Clarke, rector of Zion Episcopal church in Rome, with a view of allying itself with the Anglican church, and the late Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, bishop of the diocese, thereupon sent the Rev. Dr. Sigmund, at that time Latin professor at Hobart College, to prepare the congregation for admission. December 27, 1876, (the Feast of St. John the Divine) the people were formally received into the Episcopal church by the bishop, assisted by a large number of clergy. For fourteen years Bishop Huntington gave this peculiar flock his fostering care, and besides Dr. Sigmund supplied the following pastors: Rev. Martin Albert, 1876-7; Rev. Julius Unger, 1878-83; Rev. G. E. Purucker, 1884-88; Rev. William T. Tierkeral, 1888-90. During this time scarcely anything was accomplished except to administer to the people of the congregation, training the young and preparing them for confirmation and first communion. In 1890 it was impossible for Bishop Huntington to get a clergyman of the Episcopal church who could speak German, and he, therefore, appointed the Rev. J. M. Hayman to take the charge, who was at the time a student for holy orders. It was a critical period for the work, but Mr. Hayman contributed largely to the successful transition period of changing it to an English-speaking church and congregation. He remained until 1893. D. A. Parce, a student and lay reader was in charge during the early part of 1894. June 1, 1894, the bishop appointed Rev. A. L. Byron-Curtiss to take charge, who found about thirty-five of the original Germans in the church and the same number of young people, making about seventy people in the congregation. Being a fluent German speaker, Mr. Byron-Curtiss was able to administer to the remaining members who could not speak English, and during the early part of his ministry conducted many funerals in German. There was a large indebtedness upon the church at the time Mr. Byron-Curtiss assumed charge, which he succeeded in raising, and the church building was consecrated November 2, 1898. This event was extremely gratifying to the venerable Bishop Huntington, who pontificated, for, as he had told Mr. Byron-Curtiss, when being told that the indebtedness was paid and the church ready for consecration, "I never expected to live to see that auspicious day." When the congregation was received by the Bishop in 1876 it loyally surrendered its corporation, and not until December, 1903, was a new ecclesiastical corporation formed and wardens and vestrymen elected, the work, meanwhile, being a mission of the diocese. On the above date, under the successful work of the Rev. A. L. Byron-Curtiss the congregation had so progressed and increased that a new corporation was effected and the parish admitted to union with the convention at the diocesean convention in June, 1904.

From the journal of the 43d annual convention of the diocese of central New York, it appears that the Protestant Episcopal churches in Oneida county and the number of communicants are as follows: Augusta, St. Andrew's, 14; Boonville, Trinity, 72; Bridgewater, Christ church, 9; Camden, Trinity, 80; Chadwicks, St. George's, 84; Clark's Mills, St. Marks, 126; Clayville, St. John's, 6; Clinton, St. James, 159; Deerfield, St. Paul's, 25; Durhamville, St. Andrew's, 71; Forestport, Christ church, 57; Holland Patent, St. Paul's, 57; New Hartford, St. Stephen's 168; New York Mills, St. James, 33; Oriskany, St. Peter's, 65; Oriskany Falls, Good Shepherd, 69; Paris Hill, St. Paul's, 48; Rome, Zion,

473; Rome, St. Joseph's, 260; Trenton, St. Andrew's, 20; Utica, Calvary, 619; Utica, Grace, 611; Utica Holy Cross, 313; Utica, St. Andrew's, 242; Utica, St. George's, 178; Utica, St. Luke's, 205; Utica, Trinity, 300; Waterville, Grace, 253; Westmoreland, Gethsemane, 29; Whitesboro, St. John's, 195. Total, 4,841.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Mr. Wager, in "Our County and its People" says "The first Methodist class formed in Rome was in 1799 on the Turin road three miles north of the village. The first preacher here was Rev. Jonathan Newman, who came about 1791. In 1803 the class moved over to the Ridge and joined with the Methodists there in worship." This would indicate that the Methodists were holding services at Ridge Mills prior to this time. Whether or not a church organization existed at the Ridge (Ridge Mills) at this time is impossible to determine. In the History of Oneida County, published in 1878 by Everts and Fariss, Philadelphia, it is said, "The first Methodist preachers who labored in the Mohawk valley were: Revs. Jonathan Newman and Philip Wager, the former having preached in the town as early at 1791; he was recollected by Judge Hathaway as being an energetic and able minister." (P. 398). There were circuit preachers who traveled in this region from 1790 forward. In Rome village a class existed as early as 1820, and in 1824 a church building was begun near the court house, which building was completed in 1829. Mr. Wager says the present commodious brick edifice, situated on the corner of West Embargo and North George streets, was completed in September, 1869, at a cost of $45,000. It is probable that this was the first permanent location for the Methodist Episcopal society in the county of Oneida. Statistics are not at hand to give a more detailed account of this first church. The pastors who have served this church are as follows: 1803, Matthew Vanduzen; 1804, Eber Cowles and John Deakens; 1805, Edward Larkins and John P. Weaver; 1806, Husselkus and John P. Weaver; 1807, Ebenezer White and Charles Giles; 1808, same as 1807; 1809, James Kelsey, John Crawford; Crawford did not serve, Benjamin G. Paddock taking his place; 1810, Luther Bishop, W. B. Lacy, John P. Weaver; 1811, W. B. Lacy, Asa Cummins, Jonathan Huestis; 1812, Asa Cummins, Abner Chase; 1813, Abner Chase, Thomas Thorp; 1814, James Kelsey, Truman Gillet, Peter Baker; 1815, 1816, Chandley Lambert; 1817, Seth Mattison, Ira Fairbank; 1818, Seth Mattison, Joseph Willis; 1819, Dan Barnes, Joseph Willis; 1820, Dan Barnes, Henry Peck; 1821, Ralph Lanning. At the end of this year there were 99 members. 1822, Zenas Jones, Joseph Baker; 1823, Zenas Jones, Isaac Stone; 1824, Zachariah Paddock, Charles Northrup; 1825, George Harmon, Joseph Baker; 1826, George Harmon, Elias Bowen, Eli W. R. Allen; 1827, Jonathan Worthing, Ira Fairbank; 1828, Zenas Jones, Jonathan Worthing; 1829, Andrew Peck. At this point Rome is made a circuit by itself. 1830, Charles Giles; 1831, 1832, Isaac Stone; 1833, Calvin Danforth; 1834, Albert D. Peck; 1835, Nathaniel Salsbury; 1836 Vincent M. Coryell; 1837, 1838, Eli W. R. Allen; 1839, Aaron Adams; 1840, Isaac L. Hunt; 1841, Wm. Ward Ninde; 1842, Wm. Ward Ninde; 1843, John Alley; 1844-45, Hiram Mattison; 1846, George Sawyer; 1847, Freeman H. Stanton; 1848, Freeman H. Stanton; 1849-50, James Irwin; 1851-52, Lorenzo D. Stebbins; 1853, Burroughs Holmes; 1854-55, James P. Jennings; 1856-57, Isaac S. Bingham;

1858, Benjamin S. Wright; 1859-60, William X. Ninde; 1861-62, John B. Foot; 1863, Wesley Mason; 1864-66, Spencer R. Fuller; 1867-69, Melvin D. Kinney; 1870-72, William Searls; 1873-74, William F. Hemmenway; 1875-77, Fred Widmer; 1878-80, William H. Reese; 1881, George M. Mead; 1882-84, Charles W. Parsons; 1885-87, Thomas B. Shepherd; 1888-91, Melville R. Webster, D. D.; 1891-92, Samuel H. Adams, D. D.; 1892-97, David F. Pierce, D. D.; 1897-1904, Samuel J. Greenfield; 1904-12, Edward B. Topping. In March, 1906, a beautiful and commodious parsonage on George street was completed at an expense of $6,000. In March, 1911, a beautiful new chapel was dedicated. This large addition, with every facility for modern Sunday school work, etc., cost $32,000.

A number of Methodist churches were organized within the county, but we cannot determine the date of their organization, though historians say they were organized "very early." Notwithstanding the fact that this denomination entered the field much later than others, it has made great progress, and at the present time its communicants are more numerous than those of any other denomination.

Special interest attaches to the organization of the First Methodist Episcopal church in Utica. The Methodists worshiped in 1809 in a schoolhouse on Genesee street, also in a little house near the dividing line between the town of New Hartford and the city of Utica on Genesee street, but a church building was erected on Main street, and dedicated August 16, 1816, which was occupied for many years. A humorous description by Dr. Bagg concerning services in this building is here given, as an illustration of how common it is that the most sacred relations may be disturbed by mirth on a slight pretext:

"The solemn scenes which this old chapel must from time to time have witnessed, the fervid discourses, the earnest prayers uttered there, time has swept from the remembrance of the living; while their record is preserved on high, the substance of this record is gone from human inspection. As of men when they die, the good is apt to perish with them and the evil to live afterward, so with societies and commingled endeavors, as they pass down the current of time, the graver and weightier elements subside and are lost from view, while the scum alone is left floating on the surface. Thus are we constituted, we forget the momentous while the trivial is retained. Nay, it sometimes happens that on occasions of special seriousness, and when we are awakened to matters of the highest interest, the trifling or the ludicrous will force itself upon us and take full possession of our thoughts. So it was with one of the early preachers of this church, a man of sensitive and risible make, and attuned as well to fun as to soberness, in accordance as the responsive note was struck. He was lodging with one of the officers of the society, and his term of service at an end, he was about to preach his farewell sermon. While silently reading it over on Sunday morning in the presence of his friend, he suddenly broke into a laugh. The latter, surprised that such an exercise could be a source of merriment, asked him why he laughed. 'You know,' said he, 'that Mr. A. sits directly in front of the pulpit; he comes to church tired, and soon after the sermon begins, he closes his eyes and seems to be asleep, except that now and then he breaks out most unexpectedly with a very loud "Amen." Now as I was

reviewing my sermon and came toward the conclusion, in which I had introduced from St. James the passage, "Finally, my brethren, farewell," I bethought myself of Mr. A., and seemed to hear him blurt out his vigorous "Amen." The explanation was satisfactory. After amusing themselves over it together, the conversation turned, and not long after the two took their way to the chapel. The sermon was delivered with becoming unction, and, drawing to an end, was closed with the words, 'Finally, my brethren, farewell.' At once there followed an echoing 'Amen.' The preacher dropped to his seat, covered his face with his hands and bowed it behind the desk. The audience were touched by this proof of tenderness from their retiring minister, and some were moved to tears of sympathy. For some time they waited in suspense for him to rise and continue the service, which as he delayed to do, they were more and more overcome. The embarrassment was getting painful, when the minister's host, who alone divined the true state of affairs, rose and moved toward the door, at the same time beckoning to the audience to do the same. The hint was taken, and all sorrowfully retired but the stricken pastor. He, perchance, would have sooner recovered himself but for the incident of the morning, the anticipation he had related and its exact fulfillment. It was the assurance, as he afterward said, of meeting the eye of his host, and thus renewing the cause of his mirth, which kept him chained to his seat."

It is said that the work of the Methodist church in Utica began as early as 1792, by Rev. Freeborn Garretson of Rhinebeck. In 1799 the minutes of the Methodist church show that Oneida was added to the list of circuits, with 26 members. William McLenahan was presiding elder. At first the membership that was resident in Utica were attached to a class that met on the New Hartford road, as has been before stated. In 1802 Rev. William Colbert was appointed presiding elder on the Albany district, and Oneida and Mohawk circuits were included in this district. In 1804 a new arrangement of conferences and districts gave this district the name of Genesee, and included it in the Philadelphia conference. In 1808 the territory was transferred to the New York conference, and Peter VanNess was appointed its presiding elder. The name of the district was then changed to Cayuga. In this year Solomon Bronson, a man of means and an influential citizen in the community was converted, and, being zealous and earnest, came to Utica frequently and held meetings in the schoolhouse on Genesee street, just above the junction of Genesee and Broad streets. In 1812 the name of "Utica" appears on the minutes, and was probably the name of a new circuit. Seth Mattison was preacher in charge. The next year Jabez Treadwell joined him as preacher, and in 1814 Abner Chase and Zenas Jones were preachers in this vicinity. In 1815 Utica was made a station, and Benjamin G. Paddock was appointed preacher in charge. The old church was then sold to L. Thomas for 70,000 brick, and with these and additional brick bought, a new house was built. This church was dedicated August 16, 1816, and is the same as is referred to above as the first Methodist society located in Utica. During the year 1816 and the following year George Garey was preacher; in 1818 William Barlow was preacher; 1819, Elias Brown; 1820, Elijah King; 1821, B. G. Paddock; 1822-23, George Peck; 1824, George Harmon; in 1825 Paris and Utica were united in one charge, with Z. Paddock

and Ephraim Hall as preachers. In 1816 Z. Paddock was returned and the Bleecker Street church was built, and dedicated in the early spring of 1827; in that year Fitch Reed was pastor, and in 1829, Elias Brown; 1830, George Peck. In 1832, a class having existed in West Utica for some time previous, steps were taken to build a church. The class had been considered as a part of the Bleecker Street society, and, although a house was built, it was afterward sold. In 1847 a new society was formed in West Utica by members of the Bleecker Street society, and this became the State Street Methodist church. February 3, 1867, this church was burned, and at that time the Bleecker street building was very much out of repair and was not well located. It was, therefore decided to combine the two elements, and form the First Methodist Episcopal church of Utica. A building was erected on the corner of Court and Cornelia streets, and, as the outgrowth of this church, several others have originated and started upon their prosperous careers in and about Utica. The pastors of this church have been: William Reddy; R. C. Houghton; Eli C. Bruce; L. D. White; T. Kelley; J. H. Humphrey; Samuel Call; J. D. Phelps; F. H. Beck; Gordon Moore; Addis Albro; M. T. Bovard; William Marsh; C. E. Miller; A. H. Zimmerman and Edgar H. Brown.

South Street Methodist Church, (Utica) was organized in September, 1852, with 82 members, the most prominent of whom were S. A. Alden, T. J. Francis, W. R. Denison, Francis D. Fish, W. R. Frederick, C. B. Manning, George R. Potter and William Goodenow. This church was perfected in the spring of 1853, and at that time Rev. John Inskip was in charge. The pastors of the church have been: E. Hoag, 1854-56; J. L. Wells, 1856-58; W. H. Olin, 1858-60; S. P. Gray, 1860-62; Thomas Harroun, 1862-64; E. C. Curtis, 1864-66; L. Hartsough, 1866-68; Theron Cooper, 1867-71; W. F. Markham, 1871-74; A. J. Cowles, 1874-77; W. D. Chase, 1877-80; W. F. Hemenway, 1880-81; A. Bramley, 1881-84; W. E. Reynolds, 1884-85; H. W. Bennet, 1885-88; H. E. Waugh, 1888-92; W. F. Brown, 1892-94; A. P. Palmer, 1894-99; J. B. Hammond, 1899-02; S. W. Brown, 1902-09; W. J. Hart, 1909-12.

Dryer Memorial Church (Utica) was built and dedicated almost immediately after the burning of the State street church, being at that time a chapel. In 1887 steps were taken to organize a church, and Rev. F. W. Merrick was assigned as pastor. The name was selected in honor of Rev. H. N. Dryer, prominent Methodist minister, who for many years was steward at the State Hospital, and had a high standing in the community. This church has been served by F. W. Merrick, 1887-8; F. D. Leete, 1888-91; F. D. Torrey, 1891-94; A. F. Pennock, 1894-96; J. W. Simpson, 1896-1900; S. Call, 1900-02; R. H. Ferguson, 1902-08; C. H. Walton 1908 to the present time.

Centenary Methodist Church (Utica) originated in 1880, and services were held in 1882 in a hall on the corner of Albany and South streets. In 1884 the church was organized with Rev. L. D. White as pastor. Since that time other pastors have been: Samuel Call, J. G. Benson, G. W. Adams, J. V. Ferguson, W. G. Wilmshurst, W. Dempster Chase and T. F. Alexander.

Grace Methodist Church in the city of Utica, within the last month ceased to exist, because of the lack of financial support, and the members have been dismissed to other churches.

There are a few churches in the county, notably one at Prospect, where a portion of the communicants reside out of the county, but this is about offset by those places within the county where communicants attend church located in another county. An instance of this kind is at Hinckley, in the town of Russia, Herkimer county, where a large portion of the communicants of the church live in Oneida county just across the West Canada Creek, which is the dividing line between the two counties.

The Methodist people have for many years held annually what is called a "Camp Meeting." In former years it was held at different places, but more than twenty years since an organization was effected, Camp Meeting Grounds, about a mile south of Trenton Falls in the town of Trenton, were purchased, and permanent buildings erected. Annually they hold an immense Camp Meeting for something more than a week, which is conducted with great decorum; the whole surroundings are most orderly and free from that which, in former years, had sometimes given rise to criticism.

In 1911 Methodist churches in the county of Oneida and the number of communicants are as follows: Ava and West Leyden, 80; Boonville, 324; Camden, 412; Clayville, 73; Florence, 45; Floyd and Stittville, 120; Forestport, 64; Knoxboro, 104; Lee Center, 151; Lowell, 75; McConnellsville, 100; New Hartford, 270; New London, 88; North Bay, 57; North Western, 144; New York Mills, 244; Oriskany Falls, 130; Prospect, 87; Remsen, 140; Rome, First, 859; Rome, Liberty street, 292; Sauquoit, 131; Steuben, 145; Taberg, 117; Trenton, 103; Utica, Centenary, 304; Utica, Coke Memorial, 62; Utica, Dryer Memorial, 275; Utica, First and Italian Mission, 400; Utica, Grace, 128; Utica, South street, 378; Vernon, 103; Vernon Center, 100; Verona, 97; Waterville, 109; Westdale, 43; Westmoreland, 160; Whitesboro and Maynard, 177. The total number of communicants is 7,024.

Methodist Protestant—There was organized in the county a Methodist Protestant church at Hawkinsville about 1860. Also Wesleyan Methodist at Camden and Remsen, in which services were conducted in the Welsh language. Also Calvinistic Methodist churches at Remsen, Trenton, Utica and Rome. Also churches that were denominated Methodist organized at Augusta Center, Floyd Corners, Marcy, Holland Patent, South Trenton, Verona, New London, Big Brook, Utica and Rome. Some of these were known as Free Methodist churches. One of the churches at Marcy was Welsh, one German, and both in the town of Trenton were Welsh. There was also a German Methodist church in Utica in 1851, and a Free Methodist church in Camden in 1887.

Baptist—The first Baptist church organized within the county was the Welsh Baptist church of Utica. This was formed in 1801, and it claims to have been the first church organized in that portion of the county which is now the city of Utica. So far as its church organization is concerned this is correct, but it was preceded, so far as religious services were concerned, by that which be-

came the First Presbyterian church. On the 12th of September, 1801, twenty-two persons of this people, who were Baptists, met at the log house of John Williams, upon the road opposite the State Hospital, and formed a church. Some of them lived probably without the village, or if resident in it were so for a short time only. The church they formed is the first, exclusively of Utica, whose organization has been continuous and services unbroken to the present time. It is known as the First (Welsh) Baptist and is the parent of the Broad Street (now Tabernacle) church. This congregation erected in 1806 a church edifice near where the canal now intersects Hotel street. It was moved when the canal was opened to the site of the present church on Broadway a little north of Liberty. Among the twenty-two who united in its organization were Elder John Stevens and Elder James Harris, who officiated as ministers, Elder Abraham Williams, Joseph Harris, David Reed, Simon Johns, Nathaniel Davis, Samuel George, James Phillips, Daniel Richards, David Thomas. The first deacons were Joseph Haines and David Reed.

Elder John W. Stevens was the first minister. He preached alternately in English and in Welsh. In five or six years he removed to New York, but returned about 1814, and a second time became the head of the church. Elder Abraham Williams was their second pastor. He afterward removed to Rome and died October 25, 1839. On the 23d of September, 1819, seventeen members were dismissed from the Welsh church to form the Broad street (English) church, now the Tabernacle. On June 23, 1806, the first trustees were elected; they were Daniel James and John Adams. Four men acted as pastors alternately and for irregular periods until 1837. They were Rev. Richard Roberts, Elders D. Griffiths, Richards and Stephens. Rev. William H. Thomas became pastor July 1, 1837. The membership was then 135. Rev. William F. Phillips succeeded Mr. Thomas in the fall of 1840. David J. Phillips succeeded to the pastorate in 1846. Rev. David Jenkins became pastor in 1851 and Rev. Morris J. Williams followed him in 1854. During this period the church was at the height of its prosperity. The church records show a membership of 283. Rev. John Edred Jones became pastor in 1858. Rev. Joshua T. Morgans succeeded him in January, 1869. Eight years later Rev. Owen Griffiths became pastor for one year. In 1878, Rev. John Edred Jones again assumed the charge. Rev. William M. Evans became pastor in 1883, and was succeeded by Rev. John D. Roberts in 1885. Rev. Thomas Morris became pastor in 1887 and continued as such until April 1, 1890. Since that time the pulpit has been supplied by licentiates. The church has decreased in membership because the American born Welsh cannot understand the Welsh language, in which the sermons are preached, and Welsh emigration to Utica has practically ceased.

Park Baptist Church—Perhaps the Baptist church which had the greatest influence was that over which Dr. Daniel G. Corey presided for fifty years. This was known as the Bleecker Street Baptist church, the building being situated upon the southwest corner of Bleecker and Charlotte streets, Utica. This building was sold, and a new church was erected upon the corner of Rutger and West streets, the name being changed to the Park Baptist in the year 1888. The Bleecker street church was the largest audience room in the city for sev-

eral years, and was utilized frequently for large public assemblies. It was in this church that the world famed Jenny Lind sang in 1851. On that occasion tickets were sold for five dollars each, which was considered an enormous price, and the church was totally inadequate to admit those who desired to hear the famous singer. The streets were filled with people, and buildings were covered with those, who, from the open windows of the church could hear her marvelous voice.

Following is the programme of the Jenny Lind concert. It bears date May 12, 1851, but as a matter of fact the concert occurred on July 14, 1851, and it is evident that the programme was the same as had been used in former concerts, and the date had not been changed:

"Program of M'lle Jenny Lind's Concert.

Monday, May 12, 1851

PART I

Overture—'La chasse du Jenne Henri'.....Mehul
Durt—'Se inclinassi a preuder moglie'.....Rossini
Signori Salvi and Belletti
Cavatina—'Una voce poca fa' (Il Barbiere).....Rossini
M'lle Jenny Lind
Romanza—'Ciel che feci' (Uberto).....Verdi
Signor Salvi
Aria—Madamina (Don Giovanni).....Mozart
Signor Belletti
Scena—Ah non credea
Aria—Ah non giunge (La Sanambula).....Bellini
M'lle Jenny Lind

PART II

Overture (Jubilee).....Weber
Trio—Ti parli l'amore (Othello).....Rossini
M'lle Jenny Lind Signori Salvi and Belletti
Fantasia on the Violin.....Arlet
Herr Griepel
Ballad—'Take the Lute'.....Benedict
M'lle Jenny Lind
Cavatina—'Vi ravisso' (La Sonambula).....Bellini
Signor Belletti
Irish Ballad—'The Last Rose of Summer'
M'lle Jenny Lind
The Herdsman Song, commonly called the Echo Song
M'lle Jenny Lind
The Wedding March (Midsummers Night's Dream).....Mendelssohn
Conductor, M. Benedict."

Dr. Corey, the renowned preacher, filled a unique place in the Baptist church. He was of humble origin, born in Greenwich, Washington county, N. Y., August 21, 1814, had a common school education, and also attended the academy which is now Colgate University, where he studied the higher branches and theology; but he was a man of marvelous power, six feet and two or three inches in height, angular and not graceful in his manner. He did not persuade—he overwhelmed his audience. Perhaps no minister of the Baptist church in the country had a greater reputation for pulpit oratory than Dr. Corey. It was his custom to preach an annual sermon to young people, and these services were attended by a great number of the young people of the city, his influence on the young being wonderful. After serving the church for fifty years he tendered his resignation, which was regretfully accepted, with the feeling among his parishioners that his place could never be filled in the church. He died in Utica, February 20, 1890.

A second Universalist church was organized in Utica and a building was constructed on the southerly side of Bleecker street, where services were held for some time; but it did not receive sufficient support, and the building was sold to the Baptists, a church known as the East Utica Baptist being organized, which has occupied the building since.

The First Baptist church of Rome was organized at Wright Settlement in October, 1817, Elder Dyer Starks being the first pastor. The first church was built in 1826. The present church building on the corner of George and Embargo streets was built in 1872. Some pastors of this church have been Rev. John Gibbs, Rev. Emerson Andrews, Rev. H. C. Vogell, Rev. J. M. Harris, and Rev. H. H. Peabody, D.D. Dr. Peabody was succeeded by Rev. Alfred E. Alton, who resigned in 1911 to accept a professorship in Colgate University, and Rev. Royal N. Jessup has recently accepted a call to the pulpit. The most eminent of the pastors of this church is Dr. Peabody. He was born in Melrose, Mass., September 16, 1842; graduated from Colgate University in 1865, and from Hamilton Theological Seminary two years later. He was pastor in Brattleboro, Vt., for little more than a year, and then for the same length of time supplied the pulpit of the Washington Street Baptist church of Buffalo, N. Y. In March of 1870 he was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist church of Rome, N. Y., and April 1st of that year began his work with this church. His resignation was given April 28, 1905, from a pastorate that covered a period of thirty-four years. The present church edifice was begun during the second year of his term of service. He was early recognized as one of the foremost preachers in the denomination, and has frequently been called upon to deliver addresses on unusual occasions. These addresses were models of English, and were received everywhere with great favor. Since his retirement he continues to reside in Rome, and is pastor emeritus of the church.

Baptist churches have been organized throughout the county, some of which have ceased to exist, but the denomination is still thoroughly alive, and has some of the most effective churches within the county. In 1850 a church was organized at Taberg. In Augusta a church was organized in the early history of the county, but disbanded within a few years. In 1910 Baptist churches within the county and the number of communicants were as follows: Bartlett,

111; Berean (Marcy), 38; Boonville, 214; Camden, 49; Cassville, 114; Clinton 98; Durhamville, 67; Maple Flats, 37; New Hartford, 180; North Bay, none given; Remsen, First, 66; Second, 24; Rome, 409; Taberg, 102; Trenton, First, 77; South, 34; Utica, Calvary, 107; Utica, East, 102; Utica, Immanuel, 164; Utica, Park, 414; Utica, Tabernacle, 935; Vernon, 66; Walesville, 50; Waterville, 91; Whitesboro, 228. From the minutes of the nineteenth anniversary of the Oneida Baptist Association held in October, 1910, it appears that there are at present 3,793 communicants of the Baptist church in Oneida county.

Free Will Baptists—A Free Will Baptist church was organized at Prospect in 1857. In connection with a church at Grant, in Herkimer county, a pastor was engaged, who officiated alternately at Prospect and Grant, and this arrangement still continues.

A church of the same denomination was organized at Washington Mills in 1860, and a church existed in connection with Whitestown Seminary, but which ceased to exist when the seminary was dissolved by action of the attorney general of the state.

The denomination is making little progress in the county, and it is probable that there are less communicants now than in the first years of the organization of the churches within the county. The regular Baptist church at Prospect ceased to exist, and most of the adherents of that faith joined the Free Will Baptists.

Seventh Day Baptists—At one time there were churches of this denomination within the county, but at present, so far as statistics at hand show, there is but one remaining in existence, and that is at Rome.

Old School Baptist—A church of this denomination was organized in Westmoreland in 1836, and at one time there was one in Utica, but they have ceased to exist.

Unitarian—The United Protestant Religious Society was formed September 19, 1803, at Oldenbarneveld. The organizers of this society were men of prominence, among whom were Francis van der Kemp, A. G. Mappa, Luther Guiteau, John Mappa, J. J. van der Kemp and others. The organizers were not all of the same religious belief, and it has been claimed that of the first trustees elected two were Presbyterians and one a Unitarian. Whatever may have been the prevailing religious opinion of the organizers, the fact remains that the church became Unitarian. The first pastor was Rev. John Sherman, who was a notable character, the grandson of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1792, and had been pastor of the First Church in Mansfield, Ct., until his religious views were not acceptable to that church, and for that reason he severed his connection with that society. Mr. Sherman remained in charge for five years, and was followed, after an interregnum, by Rev. I. B. Peirce. The church was more or less in controversy for many years over its form of worship, its doctrine, and during what was known as the Finney Revival a bitter religious controversy occurred between

what was known as the Orthodox or Trinitarians and the Unitarians. It is claimed by the Unitarians that Mr. Finney and his adherents were very abusive in their treatment of the Unitarians. Ephraim Perkins published two pamphlets against the Trinitarians, who were not slow in making reply to the assaults upon them. Mr. Peirce tendered his resignation April 14, 1842, which was accepted, and soon after Rev. Edward Buckingham became pastor of the church. Services were held alternately at Trenton village and Holland Patent. Mr. Buckingham left the church in August, 1852, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas W. Brown. Then followed several ministers, who remained only a short time. In 1865 a statement of the belief of the church was put into formal shape and unanimously adopted: but it does not appear that the requirements of membership were such as that a person was obliged to subscribe even to the form of belief that the church had adopted. They held that each person had the right to his own belief, and that liberty of conscience should be preserved inviolate. Every member should be maintained in his right of free inquiry into the doctrines of the scripture, in publishing what he believes the scriptures to contain. Rev. William Silsbee was called to the pastorate in 1867, and he remained pastor for twenty years. During his pastorate the church was reincorporated, because of the fact that as it was originally incorporated it was called "United Protestant Religious Society," while the church formed within the society was called "The Reformed Christian Church." Pastors who have since filled the pulpit have only remained for a short time. Under the pastorate of Mr. Beers, in 1899, a meeting of the church was held for the purpose of adopting a declaration of union, which was as follows:

"In the love of truth and in the spirit of Jesus, we unite for the worship of God and the service of man.

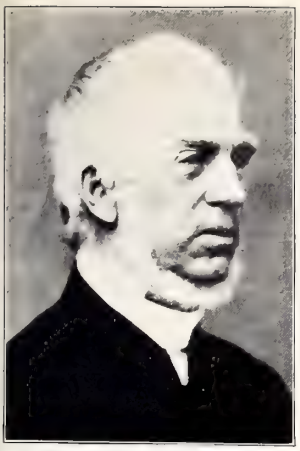
"Our doctrinal beliefs we hold always open to restatement as growing thought and purer life reveal new truth.

"We welcome to our fellowship any who, though differing from us in belief, are in sympathy with our practical aims and desire to promote truth, righteousness, and love in the world. We who here subscribe our names do by this act enter into a convenant of love and service and right endeavor with each other."

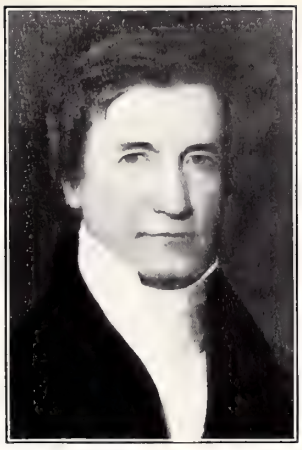
The Reformed (Dutch) Church—The Reformed church in Utica was the outcome of domestic missions. In 1826 Rev. Mr. Labagh, representing the domestic board, visited this section. The result of his labors, supplemented by those of the Rev. John F. Schermerhorn, was the erection of the first edifice on the southeast corner of Broad and John streets. Five months after the completion of the structure the congregation was able to dispense with aid from the board, and on the 26th of October, 1830, the local church was organized with 39 members. The last services in the old church occurred October 14, 1866, and the new church on the corner of Genesee and Cornelia streets was opened May 3, 1868. This beautiful structure was destroyed by fire February 6, 1881, and the present church was located upon the same lot and was first occupied December 31, 1882. The first pastor of this church was Rev. George Washington Bethune, D. D., divine and poet; born in the city of New York March 18, 1805; graduated at Dickinson College in 1823, and studied at the Princeton Theological Seminary

in 1823-25. In 1827 he became pastor of a Dutch Reformed church in Rhinebeck, N. Y. He was afterwards settled in Utica, and still later in Philadelphia. In 1851 he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and 1859 to New York as associate pastor of the Twenty-first street church. He was a distinguished orator and most lovable man, a poet and a wit. He published an edition of Walton's Complete Angler (N. Y., 1846); A Commentary on the 130th Psalm (1847); and Lays of Love and Faith (1847). Several of his hymns are widely used. In 1861 he went to Europe for the benefit of his health, but died at Florence, April 27, 1862. The second pastor was Rev. Henry Mandeville, who was pastor of the church from 1834 to 1841, when he became the professor of belles-lettres in Hamilton College. He was author of the Mandeville system of elocution, which placed Hamilton College in the front rank among colleges for its excellence in public speaking. Dr. Mandeville was also a brilliant orator, and ranked high as a preacher. Other pastors of the church were all notable men, and were Rev. John P. Knox, D. D., (1841-1844); Rev. Charles Wiley, D. D., (1845-1854); Rev. George H. Fisher, D. D., (1855-1860); Rev. Charles E. Knox, D. D.; (1860-1862); Rev. Ashbel G. Vermilye, D. D., May, 1863; Rev. Isaac S. Hartley, D. D., who was called in 1871. Rev. Oren Root, D. D., succeeded Dr. Hartley in 1889; Rev. Peter Crispell succeeded Dr. Root June 7, 1894, and Rev. Louis H. Holden Ph. D., was installed October 6, 1904. This is the only Reformed church within the county, and it has 168 communicants.

Univeralist—The Universalists of Utica and neighborhood were requested to meet at the court house on Monday evening, November 21, 1825, for the purpose of organizing a society. Accordingly "a number of persons believing in the doctrine of God's impartial and universal love" met at the time and place appointed and organized the "First Universalist Society of Utica." The following persons were appointed trustees: Andrew S. Pond, Daniel James, John R. Ludlow, John H. Hickox, Roswell Woodruff; and the following were appointed deacons: Ezra S. Barnum and William Stevens. Forty-two persons signed the constitution. Rev. John S. Thompson, the chairman of the meeting, remained only a short time as the pastor, and the society was supplied with occasional preachers among whom was the father of the late T. Starr King. A church was erected in 1828-30 on Devereux street, and in the latter year Rev. Dolphas Skinner, D. D., became the first settled pastor. The church became involved in financial difficulties and was subsequently sold. In 1848 services were recommenced in Mechanics Hall, and a new society was organized under the name of the Central Universalist Society, commonly known as the Church of the Reconciliation. A brick church was erected on Seneca street near Genesee and completed in 1851. It cost $12,500 and had a seating capacity of 480. Rev. Mr. Francis was the first pastor. He resigned his charge in 1853, and was succeeded in October by Rev. Theophilus Fisk. Rev. C. C. Gordon became pastor in 1857, and resigned his charge in August, 1859. Rev. T. D. Cook, who had been one of the earlier pastors of the old church, began a new pastorate in 1860, and spent four years in the work here. He was succeeded by Rev. D. Ballou in October, 1864, who remained five years. In August, 1870, Rev. A. J. Canfield was called and continued his labors until May, 1873. In December of that year Rev. Charles F.



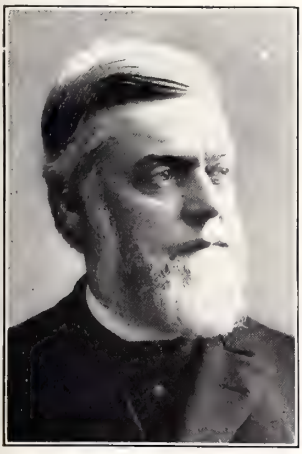
ADOLPHUS SKINNER, D. D.



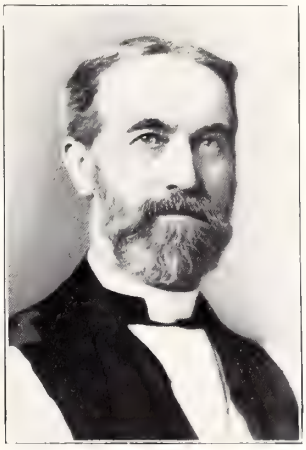
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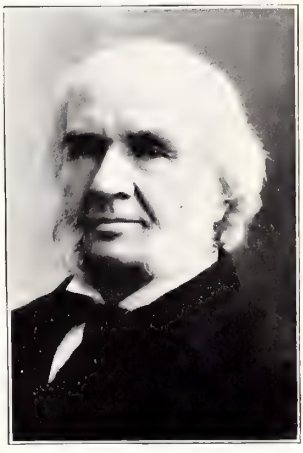
GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D.



BISHOP W. X. NINDE



RT. REV. CHARLES T. OLMSTED
Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Central New York



JAMES H. TAYLOR, D. D.



WARD M. VAN DEUSEN, D. D.



ANDREW WETZEL, D. D.



SAMUEL P. SPRECHER, D. D.

Lee became pastor and continued until January 1, 1879. Rev. Marion Crosley was the next pastor, officiating from January, 1880, to July, 1882. He was succeeded by Rev. O. A. Rounds, who came in the following September, and continued as pastor until September, 1887. Rev. Clarence E. Rice came to the work December 1, 1887, in which year the church was extensively repaired and a new chapel was built. The church building near the corner of Genesee and Columbia streets, but fronting upon Seneca street was sold and became the Citizens Trust Company in 1909 and a new church building was erected on the corner of Genesee and Tracy streets. There was also a church of this denomination organized in 1834 at Bridgewater, but services were discontinued about 1878. In 1821 a church was organized at Clinton; also at Lee Center in the early history of the county, and this was reorganized later as an "Ecclesiastical church," later as a "Union Society," and later still it was used by the Universalists. The church of this denomination at Forge Hollow ceased to exist about 1878. A Universalist church was organized in 1805 at New Hartford, and the building stood on the corner of Genesee street, or the New Hartford road, and what is known as the Capron road, but about 1880 it fell into decay, was torn down, the lot has since been vacant, and the church, as a society, ceased to exist. The first Universalist church in Rome was organized in 1836, and is still in existence. A second Universalist church was organized in Utica, and the building was located on the southerly side of Bleecker street, but it did not receive sufficient support to be successful, and the building was finally sold and became the East Utica Baptist church. The active parishes in the county at present and the membership are as follows: Bridgewater, 32; Rome, 35; Trenton Falls, 30; Utica, 142.

Lutheran—A Lutheran church was organized by the Germans in Utica in 1842, called the Zion Evangelical Lutheran church, at its place of meeting—the "Old Bethel," on Fayette street in West Utica. There were fifty-six charter members, all natives of Germany, in which language the services have always been conducted. The first elders of the church were Charles A. Wolf, Sr., and Michael Breitenstein. The first house of worship was erected upon the south side of Columbia street near St. Patrick's church at a cost of about $2,000, and was dedicated September 28, 1844. It was destroyed by fire February 28, 1851. The site was then sold to the Catholics, and the present church building was erected on the corner of Cooper and Fay streets at a cost of $4,000; its seating capacity is 550. In 1868 the edifice was lengthened by an addition of twenty feet. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Andrew Wetzel, the pioneer clergyman of the Lutheran church in Oneida, Lewis and Jefferson counties, who was born in Weilimdorf, Germany, January 27, 1808. His parents were Andrew and Augusta Agatha Wetzel. To them were born four sons and one daughter. The daughter died in infancy. Andrew was the oldest of the four sons. While he was still a lad his mother died. Under the tutorship of the clergyman of the parish he began the study of Latin, Greek and other branches, until at the age of twelve he entered the "Latin school" at Esslingere, then an important town in Wurtemberg. Here he remained for two and one half years, continuing the study of Latin, Greek and Hebrew. Then he became a student in the "Gymnasium" at Stuttgart. After a three years' course of studies here he was ma-

triculated in the University of Turbingen as a student of philosophy and theology, graduating three years later with high honor. When, with the consent of his father, he left home to visit America, his intention was to proceed at once to Ohio and there engage in teaching Latin, Greek and Hebrew for two or three years, and then to return to his native land and enter the University. He reached Philadelphia, Pa., in the autumn of the year 1831, after a long and tedious journey. There, he met Rev. F. Meyer, D. D., with whom he discussed his proposed journey to Ohio, and his intention of teaching for a few years before again returning to Germany. The reverend doctor, however, did not coincide with him in this plan. He pointed out to him the fact that there were located in central and northern New York a goodly number of German settlements where the gospel of Christ must be preached, and that it was his duty, as a young minister of the gospel, to abandon the plan of going to Ohio, and, instead, to go to New York state and preach the gospel there. When it was shown that duty called him to New York state and not to Ohio, it is easily comprehended that the Rev. Meyer had no great difficulty in persuading him to abandon his original plan; since during his long and busy ministry he never failed to obey the summons of duty. Accordingly he went from Philadelphia to Albany, N. Y., and from there continued his journey to Lewis county, mostly on foot. Here he began his work among the Germans in this part of the state at once, preaching the gospel in the several settlements of the counties of Lewis, Jefferson and Oneida, wherever there were any number of his countrymen. The services were held in the home of one of their number in each settlement. He prosecuted this work with great zeal and fidelity, traveling from place to place on foot. There soon sprang up such an attachment between his little congregations and himself that he was easily persuaded to remain with them and abandon the idea of returning to his home in Germany to enter the ministry there. In 1832 he was married to Elizabeth Maurer, a daughter of one of his parishioners in West Leyden, N. Y. After their marriage the young couple made their home in Verona, where he had organized a German Lutheran church. He served this congregation as their pastor, at the same time preaching regularly at six other stations, viz: Utica, Rome, Boonville, Constableville, West Leyden and Conrad's Settlement. Each of these places he visited at least once every four weeks, holding services in the home of one of the members of each little flock. The compensation he received for his services was indeed very meager, yet, with the help of his good, thrifty wife, and what assistance came to him from his father in Germany, he maintained a comfortable little home, and was finally enabled to purchase a horse and saddle. This made it much easier to get about among his parishioners and to visit the several stations more regularly and oftener. In 1845 the congregation in Utica, as well as the city itself, had steadily increased in numbers. Both on this account and on account of better school advantages for his children he moved his home from Verona to Utica, which then had a population of about 12,000. Though many of the German inhabitants were immigrants, who remained only long enough to accumulate sufficient money to enable them to continue their journey to the then "far West," the congregation built a small church and he, in addition to his other duties, opened and maintained there a day school in which the children were taught both German

and English and also received religious instruction. This school was continued for many years under his personal supervision.

Supplementing the small salary which he received from his congregation by teaching, he was able to support and educate his family. Many of the Americans studied German with him, and Germans were taught English. He was professor of German in Miss Kelley's Ladies' Seminary, at that time one of the most prominent schools for girls in the country. Later, while one of the school commissioners of the city, through his effort and influence, the study of German was added to the curriculum of the Utica Free Academy, and he was made the first teacher of that language there. In that position he continued until about three years before his death. His work, in the way of teaching, was all done in addition to his duties as pastor. For sixteen years he was a member of the board of school commissioners, and was also for years a trustee of Hartwick's Seminary in Otsego county, at that time a prominent institution of learning of the Lutheran church. Pastor Wetzel was an indefatigable worker, and no matter how arduous, and at times irksome, his duties were, they were always faithfully performed. Twice every Sunday, morning and evening, he preached in his own church, and, after the mission in the southern part of the city (now St. Paul's Lutheran church) was undertaken, he preached there also every Sunday afternoon. These three services were held every Sunday for a number of years until the mission grew in size and sufficient in strength to maintain a pastor of its own. It was in his church, the first Lutheran church in Utica, and under his own care and supervision that the first Christmas tree at a Sunday School Christmas celebration was lighted in Utica, and for many years the Christmas tree, lighted at the Christmas celebration of the Sunday school, was the only one in the city that brought happiness and delight to the children, and parents, as well, on that greatest of anniversaries.

In 1851 the little church, which the congregation had built, was destroyed by fire. It was located on Columbia street near Huntington street, now the site of the parochial residence of St. Patrick's church. The fire which destroyed it, together with Water's Tavern, on the corner of Columbia and Huntington streets, was of incendiary origin, and was one of many which occurred at that time, when incendiarism ran riot for awhile in the city. This was a terrible blow to the pastor and congregation. Staggered, as they were, by this catastrophe, they decided, however, to build a new church. For the purpose of obtaining financial assistance for the project, Pastor Wetzel visited the Lutheran churches of this state and also those in Philadelphia, Pa., and with the aid thus obtained the building of a new church was undertaken. The site on Columbia street was disposed of, and a new one on the corner of Fay and Cooper streets was secured. Here the new church was erected at a cost of about $5,000. It was a perfectly plain brick building, which left much to be desired.

During the Civil war, many of the Germans from this city serving in the Union army, irrespective of religion or creed showed their confidence in Pastor Wetzel by sending him their pay to be handed to their families or deposited for them in the Savings Bank of Utica. Before there existed a Board of Vital Statistics it was the methodical record of his official acts that helped many a poor widow to procure the pension due her from the government, and in many cases

served as evidence in suits at law. His records date back as far as 1835, and give accurate account of his official acts.

On August 16, 1880, Rev. Andrew Wetzel died, and was laid to rest in beautiful Forest Hill Cemetery. Of him truly can be said, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant!"

He was succeeded by Rev. John P. Lichtenberg, who labored in the pastorate until May, 1889, when Rev. A. Oscar Gallenkamp came to the charge. A day school building was erected in 1870 on Columbia street near Varick at a cost of $8,000.

Evangelican Lutheran Church of the Redeemer—In the month of June, 1877, seven members of the Evangelican Lutheran Zion church started a movement which resulted in a meeting at the dwelling of John C. Hieber, corner of Cottage and Hart streets, July 10, and the forming of an organization that should be known as the "English Lutheran Church Association of Utica," the object being to establish a church of that faith. A method of systematic giving for church expenses was inaugurated October 16, 1878, a call was extended to Rev. Theodore B. Roth, of Philadelphia, and he began his labors November 24. The M. E. chapel, corner of Court and Stark streets, was rented for one year and services were held regularly, morning and evening. The following Sunday a Sabbath school was organized. December 27, 1878, a church organization was effected under the name of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer. March 30, 1879, the constitution was adopted and the following deacons elected: Henry Martin, John C. Hieber, Louis F. Leo, Adam Martin, John Reichart, John G. Hoerlein, Anton Dougne and John R. Bucher. During the summer of 1881 a building lot known as the "old malt-house," fronting 119 feet on Columbia street, was purchased for $6,-850, and thereon a stone chapel was erected; it was occupied on December 25, 1883, and the church proper on May 17, 1885, the buildings having cost upwards of $30,000. This church called Rev. G. A. Bierdemann to mission work in the city, and through his efforts the Church of the Holy Communion was organized. Rev. Mr. Roth had repeated calls to other fields, and finally accepted the call to the presidency of Thiel College, Pennsylvania.

Lutheran churches have since been organized in Boonville, Hawkinsville, New London and Rome. At present there are five in Utica, two in Rome, and no records are at hand to show whether there are any others in the county or not.

Moravian—The Moravians organized a church in Utica in 1856, and it is still in existence and in a prosperous condition. The church edifice is located on the corner of Cooper and Cornelia streets, and it has 283 communicants. It also sustains a mission at the intersection of Leeds and South streets. The present pastor is Rev. Allen E. Abel, with Rev. George E. Runner as assistant pastor. This is the only Moravian church within the county of Oneida.

Quaker—At one time there were several churches among the Quakers in different parts of the county, but, so far as the writer knows, there are none in existence at the present time.

Christian Science—Christian Science was introduced into the county about twenty-one years ago by Miss Marie M. Adams, C. S. D. These letters indicate a degree given to the students of Mary Baker G. Eddy, the founder of Christian Science. The churches of this character are but sub-organizations of the Mother Church founded by Mrs. Eddy. There are no pastors in the sense that other churches have pastors. The pastor of the Christian Science church is the book published by Mrs. Eddy and called Science and Health, and the Bible. No sermon is preached at the services, but there are readings instead. These are conducted by what are known as First and Second Readers, the First Reader reading from Science and Health, and the Second Reader from the Bible, which is done alternately, but without comment. There are Christian Science churches in Utica, Rome, Clinton, Boonville and Deansboro.

Hebrews—There are within the county two synagogues among the Hebrews, both located in the city of Utica. One, known as the House of Israel, is located on the corner of Washington and Whitesboro streets; the other, known as the House of Jacob, is now located at 11 Seneca street. The writer has not been able to procure any statistics in regard to the number of worshipers of this faith within the county.

Roman Catholic—The facts concerning the history of the Catholic church in Oneida county are taken principally from the history of the diocese of Syracuse, edited by William P. H. Hewitt and published in 1909.

St. John's Church, Utica, claims the distinction of being the oldest church in the diocese of Syracuse, and the fourth Catholic church erected in the state of New York. Of course this does not include the churches built by the French missionaries among the Indians, more than a century previous. There is no record of where the first mass was said in Utica, but it was very probably in the home of John C. Devereux who lived in those days at the corner of Broad and Second streets.

Rev. Paul M. McQuade was the pastor of St. Mary's church, Albany, from 1813 to 1815. Utica at that time was a mission attended from time to time from Albany. John C. Devereux was a member of the board of trustees of St. Mary's church, Albany.

In the traditions of the parish it has been handed down that Father McQuade said mass frequetly in Mr. Devereux's house and there is little doubt that the very first mass was said by the same priest and in the same place.

Rev. Michael O'Gorman became pastor of St. Mary's church, Albany, in 1817, and attended Utica regularly until 1819. He founded St. John's church, January 25, 1819, where at a meeting, held under his direction, of all the Catholics of Utica and vicinity, it was decided to erect a church for Central and Western New York. As there were but few Catholics at that time between Albany and Buffalo, it was determined to build one church to supply the needs of all, and Utica was selected as the place of its erection. A corporation was duly formed, under the name of the "Trustees of the First Catholic Church in the Western District of New York." The first trustees of the church were John C. Devereux and Nicholas Devereux of Utica, John O'Connor of Auburn, Morris Hogan of

New Hartford, Oliver Weston of Johnstown, Thomas McCarthy of Syracuse, John McGuire of Rochester, and Charles Carroll of Genesee River. Judge Morris S. Miller, one of the pioneers of Utica, donated the site. The original deed dated May 13, 1819, is still in the archives of the church.

Rev. John Farnan was appointed the first resident pastor of St. John's church. He said mass in Utica for the first time Sunday, March 21, 1819, in the Academy. Father Farnan went to work with great earnestness to erect the new house of worship. After two years the little church was enclosed and fit for use, although it was two more years before it was entirely finished. It was a pretty Gothic structure, 45 by 60 feet, surmounted by a low spire, and painted white. It was dedicated by Bishop Connolly August 19, 1821. This event was something remarkable in those days, as it was the first time that a Catholic bishop had been seen in this part of the world. Father Farnan was succeeded by Rev. Richard Bulger, who was pastor from February 1, 1823, until July 6, 1824. Rev. Charles Brennan was pastor from December 1, 1824, till August 31, 1825.

Rev. John Shanahan was by far the most distinguished pastor of the earlier days. His pastorate dating from August 31, 1825, marks a new epoch in the history of the parish. Father Shanahan opened the first baptismal and marriage register, August 31, 1825, and the old book is still in a splendid state of preservation. Father Shanahan enjoyed the unique distinction of being the only priest ever attached to the parish who lived long enough to be able to see the first, second and third churches erected on the same site.

Rev. Luke Berry was pastor from November 1, 1827, to December 19, 1828. A strange accident happened during his pastorate which made it necessary to postpone the beautiful ceremony of confirmation, which was about to take place for the first time in Utica. Good Bishop Dubois had forgotten to bring the Sacred Chrism, and the sacrament could not be administered.

Rev. Hatton Walsh was pastor from December 19, 1828, till November 24, 1829. During his pastorate the sacrament of confirmation was administered for the first time in Central and Western New York. The class consisted of about a dozen boys and a dozen girls. The ceremony took place in the summer of 1829.

Rev. Phillip J. M. O'Reilly of the Dominican Order was pastor from August 14, 1829, till November 30, 1830. It was during the pastorate of Father O'Reilly that the first Catholic cemetery was laid out in Utica, which was located in Elm Grove between Elm and Steuben streets, and consisted of a little less than an acre.

Rev. Michael Cummins was pastor from December 1, 1830, till March 25, 1832. Rev. James McCahill was pastor from May 8, 1831 till May 11, 1833. It was during the pastorate of Father McCahill that Utica was visited by the Asiatic cholera, which swept over the country in 1832. Father McCahill's labors during that fearful scourge, attending the unfortunate victims day and night, in the improvised hospitals in the court house opposite the church, have been handed down in the traditions of the parish. There is preserved in the archives of the church in his own hand writing a list containing the names of fourteen of his little flock who died within three weeks during that dreadful



TABLET IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, UTICA

epidemic, which carried off about seventy of the inhabitants of Utica. Rev. Francis O'Donogue assisted Father McCahill from July 1 to August 15, 1832. Father McCahill never recovered from the fatigues incident to the cholera visitation. He returned to Ireland in May, 1833, where he died before the end of the year.

Rev. Walter J. Quarter closes the roll of pastors of the first church. He brought to Utica the Sisters of Charity, through the munificent generosity of John C. Devereux and his brother Nicholas, each of whom contributed $5,000 for their maintenance. They arrived in Utica from Emmitsburg, May 1, 1834. They opened simultaneously an Orphan asylum and a Girls' school, and they have ever since continued this twofold work in the parish. Rev. Patrick Bradley was assistant priest to Father Quarter for a time in the first church, his term extending from February 1, 1835, till May 4, 1836. The little old church which had served its purpose for upwards of fifteen years was removed across the street in the summer of 1835. It is still standing, though somewhat altered in appearance, on the northwest corner of Bleecker and John streets. It has ever since been devoted to commercial purposes.

The cornerstone of the second church was laid by Bishop Dubois of New York, January 14, 1836. It was a plain brick edifice with a gable in front and a simple wooden cross. There was no tower or steeple, and the windows were of the plainest kind, and no attempt was made at decoration. It was considerably smaller than the present church, beginning a little back from the sidewalk and extending only as far as the rear columns of the present edifice. The church was probably dedicated by Bishop Dubois on his visitation in the summer of 1837, although there is no record of the fact. Rev. Francis Ferrall became pastor October 25, 1839. Father John Loughlin, who afterwards became the first bishop of Brooklyn, assisted Father Ferrall from November 1, 1840, to January 3, 1841. Upon the death of Father Ferrall, Rev. Thomas Martin, O. P., was transferred from Newport and Schuyler and became pastor of St. John's church, January 10, 1841. He organized the first temperance society in Utica, and was noted for his zealous efforts in suppressing the frightful evils of drunkenness. Rev. Joseph Stokes became pastor May 11, 1845.

Rev. Francis P. McFarland had the longest and one of the most important pastorates in the history of the parish. He was the first product of our own soil—the first American pastor of St. John's church. He came to the parish May 1, 1851. In 1858 he was made bishop of Hartford, Connecticut. It was during Father McFarland's pastorate that the Christian Brothers came to Utica It was their first foundation outside of New York City. The beautiful school building on the corner of John and Elizabeth streets, which belongs to the church, was built during his pastorate. Assumption Academy for boys was opened September 1, 1854, and today its long line of graduates are found among the citizens of Utica and elsewhere in every walk and profession in life. The jubilee of this institution, which was celebrated May 15, 1904, with so much enthusiasm, was a striking proof of what it had accomplished in the last century.

Father Thomas Daly became pastor April 25, 1858. The society of the Children of Mary was organized by him and placed under the direction of the Sisters of Charity. The society was organized December 8, 1858, and is still in existence

and in a most flourishing condition. His next care was to provide a home for orphan boys, and under his direction the Christian brothers opened an orphan asylum for boys in a portion of the school building March 25, 1862. Mass was said in the second church for the last time on Sunday, June 8, 1868. On the following day the work of tearing down was commenced.

The cornerstone of the present St. John's church was laid by Father Daly June 27, 1868. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. Dr. Keating, pastor of Newport, N. Y. The papers and coins which had been placed in the cornerstone of the second church were found to be in a good state of preservation, and were deposited, with the other articles, in the cornerstone of the present church. For a few years the congregation was compelled to make use of the court house and the sisters' school building as places of worship. The work was pushed as rapidly as possible, and, although not entirely finished, the new church was opened on Christmas, 1869, by Father Daly. The old Barrows house, which had served as a rectory for nearly twenty years, was also torn down during the year 1869, and the present elegant and spacious residence for the clergy was constructed. It became necessary in the summer of 1869 to make provision for the orphan boys in another place, the school building being found to be totally inadequate, and a large and commodious building was erected on the corner of Rutger street and Taylor avenue. The Assumption Academy building was henceforward devoted exclusively to educational purposes, and the orphan boys were transferred to the new asylum, now known as St. Vincent's Industrial school.

In 1871 the narrow strip of land running along the gulf from South to Pleasant streets, and known as "the Farm" was purchased, as a permanent resting place for the departed members of the parish. About this time St. Agnes' Cemetery Association was formed and Father Daly was one of the original trustees. The five acres of land belonging to the church which had been purchased for burial purposes in 1844, and the additional lots purchased by Father McFarland, were conveyed to this new corporation, and that portion of the farm bounded by South, Third, Arthur streets and the gulf, was sold by the church to the trustees of St. Agnes' Cemetery Association. The remainder came into possession of the Christian Brothers in 1866, when they purchased the asylum property from Bishop McNeirny.

St. John's new church was dedicated October 2, 1872, by Rt. Rev. John J. Conroy, Bishop of Albany, assisted by Coadjutor Bishop, Rt. Rev. Francis McNeirny. Rt. Rev. Francis P. McFarland, Bishop of Hartford, the light of the second church, came back to preach the dedication sermon of the third. Among the bishops present at the dedication was Rt. Rev. John Loughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn, one of the former assistant priests of the second church. In 1880, in consequence of ill health, Father Daly was succeeded by Rev. James M. Ludden.

Rev. J. S. M. Lynch, pastor of Warrensburgh, N. Y. was transferred to Utica and took up his duties as acting pastor February 18, 1882. As Father Lynch was an entire stranger in the parish and as the people were tired of the distracted condition of the church peace and order were soon re-established. Father Lynch took up the subject of schools for the Catholic children and after a while succeeded in establishing free schools for these children. It was soon announced

that Catholic children would be expected to attend these parochial schools unless some legitimate hinderance prevented. This produced a large increase in the attendance at these schools. Early in life Father Lynch had been a teacher and his experience in that vocation enabled him to solve the question pertaining to the schools and to put them on a proper basis. When Rev. Patrick A. Ludden became Bishop of the Diocese of Syracuse he selected Father Lynch as his Vicar-General and this required him in 1887 to sever his connection with St. John's Church.

Rev. James J. Moriarty, LL. D., served as pastor from May 18, 1887, till December 4, 1887. The labors of Father Moriarty in this church were of short duration, for he died December 4, 1887, at his residence corner Broad and Second streets, where he had taken up temporary quarters since coming to Utica.

Rev. Thomas F. Cullen was pastor from January 9, 1888, till May 9, 1891. Father Cullen was the first pastor who was born within the limits of the present diocese of Syracuse. It was during his pastorate that St. John's church was designated by the bishop as one of the very few in the diocese whose pastor would be henceforth, what is called, in the language of the church, an irremovable rector. As the parish was now in a condition to merit this marked distinction, Father Cullen was selected the first in the long line of pastors of the church to enjoy this high honor. After presiding over the parish a little more than three years he was stricken down, and after a brief illness expired in the rectory—the first priest to die in the parochial residence since the formation of the parish, nearly seventy-five years before.

Rt. Rev. Monsignor James S. M. Lynch, D. D., LL. D., was appointed pastor July 2, 1891. One of his first acts was to unite Assumption Academy with the Sisters' Academy for Girls, and to have the joint institution incorporated by the regents of the University of the State of New York, under the name of the Utica Catholic Academy. The charter is dated December 9, 1891. The union of the two schools was effected without disturbing the autonomy of either, and provision was made for the holding of regents' examinations in both academies. The church had now been built over twenty years but had never been entirely completed. Father Lynch now set to work to construct the twin towers, and to completely remodel and renovate the whole interior, taking away the unsightly galleries and erecting the present side chapels. A chime of ten bells was donated by various members of the congregation. A marble memorial tablet containing the names of all the deceased bishops and priests of the church, an illustration of which is given in this volume, was unveiled November 25, 1893.

According to a law passed by the legislature of 1895 the state superintendent of public instruction was authorized to prescribe a special four years' course of study which would hereafter have to be taken by all candidates for admission to any training school for teachers in the state. In order to gain a still further recognition of the parish schools from the state, a uniform course of study that would fully meet the requirements of this new legislation was prepared, and it received the formal approval of Superintendent Charles R. Skinner, in a letter addressed to the principal of the Utica Catholic Academy, Father Lynch, June 17, 1896.

An elaborate celebration of the diamond jubilee of the organization of the parish and of the silver jubilee of the dedication of the church took place October 3, 1897. January 14, 1900, the church was honored by the visit of His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore. The solemn consecration of the church took place in December, 1900, when the Most Rev. Sebastian Martinelli, D. D., apostolic delegate for the United States, visited the parish and was the celebrant of the solemn pontifical mass.

Previous to 1830 there was no Catholic cemetery in Utica, and Catholics were for the most part buried in secular burying grounds. At that time Nicholas E. Devereux donated to St. John's church for the purposes of a cemetery about an acre of woods in Elm Grove, lying between Elm and Steuben streets, with a driveway leading to Steuben street. Burials took place in this cemetery until the purchase of St. Agnes' cemetery in 1843, after which it was gradually abandoned. The growth of the city demanding, the common council in March, 1896, ordered a street laid out running directly through this abandoned cemetery and leading from Elm to Steuben streets. The bodies buried in the way of this new street were removed by order of the common council and reinterred in St. Agnes' cemetery. The remaining bodies on the north and south sides of this new street, called Addington place, were removed in the summer of 1903 at the expense of St. John's church. It was estimated that there were in all about six hundred bodies removed from the old cemetery and reinterred in St. Agnes' cemetery.

Monsignor Lynch, S. T. D. M. R., was born September 20, 1846, in Albany. His studies for the priesthood were made at St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, where he was ordained June 11, 1870. His first appointment was to St. John the Evangelist church, Syracuse, where he served as assistant from June 15, 1870, till December 25 of the same year, when he was given charge of the new parish of St. Patrick's, which, as assistant at St. John's, he had helped to organize. He left St. Patrick's September 1, 1871, to become director of St. Joseph's Seminary at Troy. He was with the Jesuits in Canada from December 8, 1872, till June 1, 1873. He was pastor of Baldwinsville from May 1, 1874, till March 1, 1875, when he became acting pastor of Amsterdam and North Albany. After seven months he again became director of St. Joseph's Seminary and remained in that capacity for five years, or until July 1, 1880, when he became acting pastor of St. Agnes's church, Cohoes. February 1, 1881, till October of the same year, were spent with the Jesuits at Rochampton, England, and Frederick, Maryland. Then came the pastorate at Warrensburg, October 1, 1881-February 18, 1882; St. John's, Utica, February 18, 1882-May 15, 1887; vicar-general and rector of St. John's cathedral, Syracuse, May 15, 1887-July 2, 1891. On the latter date Father Lynch began his second pastorate at St. John's, and shortly afterward he was made a member of the papal household, the first priest of the diocese to be so honored.

St. Joseph's (German)—The parish of St. Joseph's (Utica) dates back to 1842, and the history of the trials, the struggles and the triumphs of this, the second Catholic congregation of Utica, is of more than passing interest. St. Joseph's was organized at the beginning of the year 1842, and at the time was the only German Catholic church between Albany and Buffalo. On June 14,



ASSUMPTION ACADEMY, UTICA (ROMAN CATHOLIC)



THE NEW UTICA FREE ACADEMY

1843, St. Joseph was chosen patron of the church. The Rev. Joseph Prost was the first pastor. Father Prost had many difficulties to overcome, for during the first years there were many dissensions in the parish, of which not a few were caused by the actions of the trustees. The parish was administered by secular clergymen until March, 1859, when the Franciscan Fathers (Minor Conventuals) assumed charge.

The present church edifice (the third since the founding of the parish) was built in the years 1871-73 and is one hundred and eighty feet in length and ninety feet in width. It is of brick, with stone trimmings, carrying two large towers. In the sanctuary there is an altar of white Italian marble and Mexican onyx. The interior of the church has recently been remodeled and decorated, and new stained glass windows were placed in position. A beautiful communion rail of white marble with brass gates and a pulpit of marble, onyx and brass were also added. The aisles are laid with interlocking rubber tiling.

For upwards of half a century St. Joseph's (German) church has had its own school. This school, built in 1855, was entirely inadequate, as the parish grew, to meet the demands made upon it, and the result is the present beautiful school building, which covers a space of fifty by one hundred feet, is three stories high, with eight large class rooms on the first two floors and a large hall in the upper story. The school is attended by 450 children, who are taught by the Sisters of St. Francis. The sisters occupy a large brick convent in the rear of the church. The old school has been converted into a meeting hall for the various societies connected with the church.

An important improvement was the building of a new priests' convent (begun in June, 1905, and completed in April, 1906), which adjoins the church, and is a handsome, three-story, pressed-brick structure.

St. Joseph's has a large and finely equipped church property, occupying the block between Columbia and Lafayette streets, and having a frontage of several hundred feet on each street. The buildings are the church and parochial house connected with it, the large school building on Varick street, the convent of the sisters, the assembly hall and the old parochial residence at the corner of Varick and Columbia streets, occupied since 1876 as the residence of the organist and choir master.

St. Patrick's Church is situated at the corner of Columbia and Huntington streets. Late in 1849 a movement was on foot to have a church in West Utica, and it resulted in the organization of this church. The first pastor was Rev. Patrick Carahar. For over thirty years St. Patrick's parish flourished. Many societies were organized and supported, its choir held first rank among the choirs of the city, and pastor and church shared widespread popularity. The parish debt had been reduced prior to building the rectory to $15,000, but the cost of the rectory having been added, it was never reduced very much afterwards. Later on, owing to the pastor's failing health and the falling off of the revenues of the church, the debt and embarrassments of the parish increased. In April, 1887, the property was sold at auction on mortgage foreclosure, bid in by Father Carahar, and the church was closed. On the night of November

8, 1889, the unoccupied church with all its furnishings, untouched since the day it was closed, was consumed by a fire of unknown origin. After the death of Father Carahar the parish recovered possession of the rectory and the site of the ruined church, and built a new church in 1894 which was dedicated in 1895. The new church is somewhat larger than the old one, and is built of pressed brick with base and trimmings of brown sandstone, the roof of slate, and the spire, which rises 167 feet to the base of the cross, is of the same material. The parish retains St. Patrick's hall, the building formerly used for a church. In this building there are two large halls for use of Sunday school, societies and business purposes. It is also used as a gymnasium by the Patrician Athletic Club, and is equipped with toilet, bath, locker and dressing rooms.

In October, 1908, the parish purchased two pieces of property on Cooper and Huntington streets, adjoining the church property. One of the houses is to be remodeled for a Sisters' convent, and the other has been torn down to make way for a Parochial school building.

Among the pastors of this church after Rev. Father Carahar are Rev. John J. McDonald and Rev. Nicholas James Quinn.

St. Mary's (German)—In the spring of 1870, families who attended St. Joseph's church, appealed to Bishop Conroy of Albany and obtained permission to form a new congregation. In the same year the new congregation was incorporated under the title of "St. Mary's of the Immaculate Conception." Two lots on the corner of South and Taylor streets were bought from the Butterfield estate in 1870, and to these lots the old St. Paul's Lutheran church, a frame building, was moved. The first resident priest of St. Mary's church was the Rev. George Veit, a Bavarian. The first service was on Christmas morning, 1870. Under the pastorate of Father Veit the land forming the cemetery belonging to St. Mary's congregation was bought of John Adrian and laid out. It is situated on Webster avenue, and was incorporated with the church property of St. Mary's in 1871. Father Veit commenced the day parochial school connected with the church. Its first teacher was John Veit, a brother of Father Veit. The auditorium of the church was used as a class-room during school time. The school had about forty scholars in regular attendance.

In the year 1872, towards Easter, Father Veit was replaced by the Rev. George Eis. During his pastorate the trustees bought from the John Slricher estate a lot adjoining the original church lots on the north. After twelve months, in 1873, Father Eis resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. Henry Fehling, a former Redemptorist. He built the present rectory and increased the church property by buying a lot on South street.

The year 1883 saw commenced and finished the present St. Mary's church. Father Fehling died January 3, 1888. The school, under him, was directed and taught by Bappas and later by Nicholas Heinriche, they acting as organists at the same time. The Rev. Andreas Lindenfeld, a former Redemptorist, succeeded Father Fehling. Under Father Lindenfeld a new school building of brick was erected in 1892. The lay teachers were replaced in 1900 by the Sisters of St. Francis from Syracuse, who are teaching the children of St. Mary's at the present time. The Rev. Bernard W. Goossens was acting pastor during

eight months of 1895. Father Lindenfeld resigned his charge in 1901, being succeeded at once by the Rev. Joseph Lechner.

St. Francis de Sales—In the spring of 1877 a new parish was organized, and Rev. Luke G. O'Reilly was appointed pastor. He obtained permission from the Common Council to use the abandoned Steuben street schoolhouse and celebrated mass there May 7, 1877. Shortly afterwards the schoolhouse was purchased from the city, remodeled and dedicated as a church under the patronage of St. Francis de Sales, November 4, 1877. The church was incorporated May 20, 1882. Two days later Father O'Reilly conveyed the Eagle street property to the church, and a movement was at once inaugurated to erect a new and spacious edifice. The cornerstone was laid in 1887, and the building was completed and dedicated the following year. The church is Romanesque in style and is constructed of brick with brownstone trimmings. The parochial house adjoining the church was built in 1889. There is a parish house in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph connected with the church. Father O'Reilly died December 22, 1902, and the present pastor, Rev. Daniel Doody, was sent to take charge of the parish.

St. Agnes'—Early in 1887 steps were taken to organize a church in East Utica, and when the articles of incorporation were ready to file in the Clerk's office the name selected for the new parish was St. Agnes. The site on which the option had previously been secured by the special committee was purchased, and an architect secured to prepare plans for the new parish church. So rapidly did the work proceed that on September 18 the laying of the cornerstone was solemnized by Rt. Rev. Bishop Ludden. The first mass in the new basement was celebrated by Rev. Father Toomey on Christmas morning. On June 13, 1891, Rev. Father Toomey, the warm-hearted pastor of St. Agnes' parish died, and was succeeded by Rev. Myles O'Reilly. On October 28, 1894, the church was dedicated by Bishop Ludden. Rev. William A. Ryan was appointed to St. Agnes' on December 12, 1895. He completed the rectory, which had been commenced by Father O'Reilly, put in new altars and stations of the cross, a new pipe organ, and purchased and paid for a plot of ground on the easterly side of Kossuth avenue, directly opposite the parish residence, which is amply large in ground area for a parish hall or school. The members of St. Agnes' are composed principally of people of Irish birth or their descendants.

Holy Trinity (Polish)—The Polish people of Utica were gathered together for the first time as a Catholic congregation on Christmas day, 1896. The Rev. Simon Pniak was celebrant of the mass, and he was assisted by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. J. S. M. Lynch and the Revs. James M. Murphy and Michael Mara of St. John's. Eight hundred Poles were present. Prior to this time the spiritual wants of these people had been attended to by the Franciscans of St. Joseph's, Utica, and by the Polish priests of Syracuse and Schenectady, who visited them on stated occasions. Holy Trinity parish was formally organized this Christmas day, and thereafter mass was said in the parish house on Lincoln avenue until the church—work on which was almost immediately begun—was finished. Two

hundred families are members of the parish at the present time. The years which have passed have seen many changes in the parish. A parochial residence and a cemetery have been purchased, and some years ago a parish school was started in the basement of the church. In 1906 work was commenced on a new church, which is one of the finest in the diocese. It was built entirely of granite. The old church is used as a schoolhouse. Father Pniak, first pastor, remained in charge until June, 1909, when the Rev. T. Suck was appointed in his place.

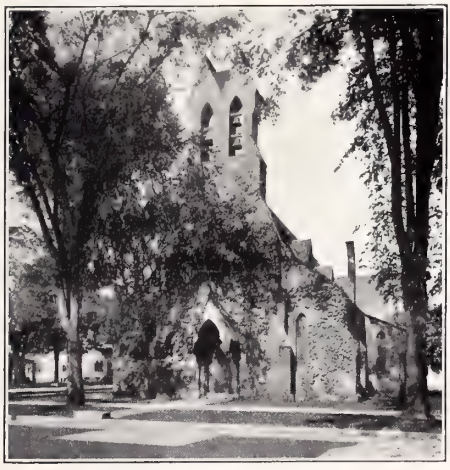
St. Mary's of Mt. Carmel (Italian)—Italian Catholics came in large numbers to Utica in 1883, when the construction work on the West Shore Railroad had reached the Mohawk Valley. Many of those who came with the work to the city have remained to become permanent citizens, and these have been joined by so many others in recent years that the Italian population of the city is now estimated at about 20,000. A parish was organized, and placed in charge of Father Griffin, who was succeeded by Father Doyle, a Franciscan, then stationed at St. Joseph's, Utica. He, in turn, was succeeded by the Rev. A. Castelli, who had come to Utica to be chaplain at St. Vincent's Industrial School. St. Mary's of Mt. Carmel parish was founded in St. John's church and Father Castelli, becoming attached to St. John's, attended to the spiritual wants of his own people. For a while he held services in an old school building on Catherine street, the property of St. John's, and in 1901 he purchased a plot of ground some distance away and erected thereon the little church which has been used up to the present. Father Castelli died October 24, 1903, and the Rev. Joseph Formia was appointed his successor. Before coming to Utica he was assistant in the Italian churches at Boston, Mass. In 1904 Father Formia built a parochial school and placed it in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis of Syracuse. Three hundred children now attend the school, and plans are under way for the erection of a larger building. A convent for the sisters was built in 1907.

St. Vincent's Chapel—St. Vincent's Industrial School is the only institution in the diocese which has a resident chaplain. The Christian Brothers came to Utica in 1862 at the request of the faculty of St. John's church to establish a home for wayward boys. The institution was housed at first in one of the buildings now used as a part of Assumption Academy. The Brothers are still in charge of the institution, and there are about 250 boys in the institution; among them are included the wayward, the truant and juvenile criminals under court sentence. They occupy handsome modern buildings, located on a farm, well outside the city limits. The Rev. A. Castelli was chaplain for some years, resigning to become first resident pastor of St. Mary's of Mt. Carmel church, Utica. He was succeeded by Rev. Bernard A. Smith.

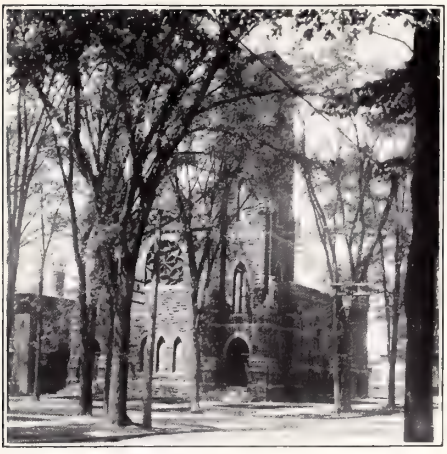
St. Peter's (Rome)—The Rev. William Beecham was appointed first pastor of St. Peter's church, Rome, in the spring of 1837, by Bishop Dubois of New York. At that time the city, then a small village, was called Lynchville. Father Beecham was born in Queens county, Ireland, in 1805. At the time of his birth his parents belonged to the English Protestant church, but when young Beecham was about sixteen years of age the whole family embraced the Catholic faith.



St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church



Zion Episcopal Church



Baptist Church



Presbyterian Church

GROUP OF ROME CHURCHES

Having finished, with marked distinction, a course of philosophy and theology in Carlow College, he started out, like many of his young countrymen, for the broad fields of the western world. He was ordained priest by Bishop Dubois in 1836, in the old St. Patrick's Cathedral of New York. Soon after his ordination the young priest was sent out to central New York to pursue his missionary labors. He selected Rome for his permanent residence. From this center, for many years, he attended to the spiritual wants of the Catholic people, at that time sparsely scattered over Lewis, Jefferson, Lawrence, Madison and parts of Onondaga and Chenango counties. To the ordinary man the obstacles to be encountered and the sacrifices to be undergone would seem almost insuperable, but Father Beecham was a man of indomitable courage and perseverance, who would allow no difficulties to stand in the way of his duties. He was much beloved and respected by the early settlers of all denominations, who esteemed it a great honor to have him in their midst. About 1840 Father Beecham procured a site on the corner of Floyd and St. Peter's avenues, on which he erected a handsome brick church, which he had dedicated under the patronage of St. Peter, and which was dedicated by Bishop Hughes in 1845. The church would seat about five hundred people, and was thought by some too large, but Father Beecham lived to see it overflowing with devout worshipers. After forty years of most zealous labor Father Beecham died on the 10th of March, 1876, being then in his seventy-first year. His obsequies will long be remembered in Rome. The whole city turned out that day to do honor to the memory of him whom all had learned to love and esteem.

St. Peter's first pastor was succeeded by the Rev. Aloysius Murphy, M. R. It may be stated here, as worthy of note, that in seventy years St. Peter's church of Rome had but two pastors. The newly appointed pastor soon came to the conclusion that the old St. Peter's was too small to accommodate his people, and at once set about enlarging and renovating it. This was begun in 1878 and was completed the following year. In 1881 the present parochial residence, which is considered one of the finest in the diocese, was built. In 1893 it was decided that more and better school accommodations were needed. To meet this requirement the pastor and his people determined on building a new church, that, in all future time, would fully meet the wants of the constantly increasing congregation, and fit up the old church for school purposes. A lot was secured on the corner of East Park and North James streets, one of the most desirable locations in the city. Work was begun in the summer of 1893, and the building completed in the fall of 1897. On the 24th of October the same year, the church, being entirely free of debt, was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. P. A. Ludden, Bishop of Syracuse. The Most Rev. Archbishop Martinelli, Papal Delegate, now Cardinal, pontificated, the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Conaty, rector of the Catholic University at Washington, now Bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles, preached in the morning, and the late Rt. Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid, Bishop of Rochester, preached at the vesper service. St. Peter's, so far as we can learn was the first parochial church in America consecrated immediately on being completed. The church is built of Medina brown stone, will seat 1,200 people, and cost $175,000. Father Murphy died at Rome April 6, 1906. He had been assistant pastor of St. John's church in Utica, but he came to Rome direct from a mis-

sion in the Catskill mountains. During the fall of 1876 and winter of 1877 he thoroughly organized his congregation and got them working well together. In the spring of 1877 he secured a leave of absence and visited his mother and brothers in Ireland, also visiting Italy and other foreign countries. Father Murphy was always an ardent supporter and advocate of the schools connected with the church, and after awhile it was determined to build a new schoolhouse near the center of the city. For this purpose a collection was taken up on the first Sunday of each month to create a fund, and it accumulated very fast. As the time approached to think of commencing work on the new schoolhouse, numerous members of his congregation began to suggest to him the idea of a new church, allowing the school to be taken care of afterward. A meeting of the congregation was called and the church was crowded. Views were exchanged, and when the question was put as to which it should be it was unanimously decided in favor of the church. The pastor said: "You have decided your course, I am heart and soul with you. It is your work, but I will shoulder my share." On the 21st day of May, 1895, the cornerstone was laid. Father Lynch of St. John's church, Utica, was the speaker of the occasion. The ceremony was conducted by Very Rev. J. J. Kennedy of Syracuse, vicar general and administrator of the diocese in the absence of the bishop. Father Murphy acted as his own inspector on the work, and his entire time during the construction of the church was devoted to this. In all his work he had the welfare and interest of his people at heart. It was for them he was laboring, day and night, ever and always. He always had implicit confidence in his people and they in him. Nothing was done without consultation with his congregation, who always realized that he was working for their interest, and consequently every undertaking brought success. In this respect the many friends of Father Murphy and his congregation both Catholic and non-Catholic were not forgotten. Many of them aided nobly, and received the most sincere thanks of pastor and people.

After Father Murphy's death Rev. James J. Carson, who had been assistant at St. Peter's since 1896, was appointed permanent rector. During Father Carson's administration the parish has acquired a valuable property in the business section of the city, which has been so remodeled that the upper floors are used for meeting rooms and a club for the church societies.

Catholic schools were established in connection with St. Peter's parish in 1850. At first lay teachers were employed, but about 1855 Franciscan Sisters took charge, and they were replaced in 1865 by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, who have since taught most successfully. Some 350 children are in attendance. The grades run from the first to the twelfth, inclusive.

St. Joseph's church, Lee, Oneida county, is attended from St. Peter's.

St. Mary's of the Assumption (German)—The records of the church show that missionary priests visited the German Catholics in Rome from the year 1845. During the year 1847 the first steps were taken to have a house of worship of their own, and in 1848 a humble wooden structure on the corner of James and Depeyster streets was ready for divine service. A resident priest was appointed in the person of Rev. Florian Schwenninger. Twenty-two priests succeeded him until, on September 15, 1870, the Rev. P. J. Schmitt was assigned the charge of this

congregation. The church was in a dilapidated condition, and in 1871 a new church was built on West Liberty street. September 22, 1872, the new church was dedicated by the late Rt. Rev. Francis McNeirny of Albany. In 1893 a new brick schoolhouse was auspiciously opened. The parochial school has been in charge of the Sisters of Christian Charity since 1876. At present about 275 children, divided in seven grades, attend this school. In 1895 the Rev. P. J. Schmitt resigned, and in 1896 was succeeded by the Rev. Michael Rieger, who successfully continued the work of his predecessor. The congregation embraces nearly 300 families. The church property includes a beautiful brick church, a convenient schoolhouse, a parsonage and Sisters' Convent.

St. John the Baptist (Italian)—The Italian Catholic parish of Rome was organized at a meeting of sixty representative men of that nationality held at Duly Hall on Saturday, July 26, 1909, and was incorporated August 5, under the title of St. John the Baptist (Italian) church.

Deerfield—A Catholic mission was conducted in Deerfield from 1808 till 1847, and a church was built on Deerfield Hill, but was abandoned in 1867 or 1868. At the beginning of 1872 some of the German and Irish Catholics decided to have a church near Deerfield-Four-Corners. Services were held in the new church on November 1, 1872, although the building was not then finished. The church now owns a brick dwelling for the priest and a frame church, with small sacristy.

Florence—The Catholics held services at Florence about 1838, and after a while a church was organized, an edifice was built in 1855, and the society incorporated. The decrease of population in the town has rendered it difficult to keep the church up to the standard that it held in years past, but during 1902 substantial improvements were made upon the building. Two marble side altars were erected, the sanctuary enlarged, and later new stations of the cross and several handsome statues were placed. The population of this town has decreased from 1860, when it was 2,802, to 936.

Annsville—A Catholic church known as St. Ann's was organized at Annsville about 1848, although services had been conducted there for several years prior to that time. Rev. Robert Kelliher was the first pastor. Afterward a question arose as to the location of a new church, and it was decided that the new church should be built at Taberg. The site, therefore, was changed, the first services being held in the new church in the year 1876.

Clinton—Catholic services were held in Clinton as early as 1851 and a lot was purchased for a church the next year. The church was built in 1852-4, and was dedicated on the 25th day of October, 1854. It was known as St. Mary's church. A new church was erected in 1911, which is far more commodious and an ornament to the beautiful village of Clinton.

Waterville—Prior to 1846 services were held in Waterville, and were conducted for some time by Rev. Patrick Carahar, assistant at St. John's church in

Utica. He undertook the building of a church at Waterville, which was finished in 1853. At that time Rev. William C. Coghlan was pastor. It was dedicated October 26, 1854, as St. Bernard's church, is still in a flourishing condition, and Paris Hill is attended from this church.

Camden—In August, 1852, a mission was organized at Camden, and in 1876 it was erected into a parish with the outlying missions of Williamstown, Sand Bank, Pulaski and Sandy Creek. The first pastor was Rev. Patrick H. Beecham. A fire occurred in the church in 1889, and it was then decided to build a new church, which was completed in February, 1890, as St. John's church. In 1897 a parish rectory was purchased, and in July, 1902, at a golden jubilee, the church was presented with a set of chimes by Judge L. J. Conlan of New York City, also with a pipe organ by Alfred Costello, son of Hon. P. H. Costello, formerly of Camden.

Durhamville—St. Francis' church was built at Durhamville in 1859-60, although services had been held there prior to that time. A school was also established there, which was conducted until 1890, when, by order of the bishop, it was discontinued. In 1899 the church was improved, but in consequence of discontinuing the manufacturing of glass at Durhamville the congregation became materially reduced, and this church was attended as a mission from Oneida, but in 1908 it was established as a parish church.

Clayville—St. Patrick's church was organized in 1863. A church building was erected in 1864, and was made an independent parish in 1874, Rev. Edward F. O'Connor being appointed as a resident pastor. The abandoning of the large manufactories in Clayville reduced the population materially, and this affected the attendance of the church, as many of the Catholic residents of Clayville were obliged to move to other parts to find employment.

Willowvale—A church was built at Willowvale in 1908, known as St. Anthony of Padua, and the cornerstone was laid July 19, 1908, by Bishop Ludden.

Oriskany Falls—St. Joseph's church was erected in 1873, and Rev. Simon J. Cannane was its first pastor.

Vernon Center—Rev. Father Cannane first held services in St. Agnes' church April 13, 1884. This is a small church, and services are held about once every three weeks.

Boonville—This place was occupied as a mission for several years before any attempt was made to establish a church there. In 1878 the cornerstone of St. Joseph's was laid, and the following year it was completed. This was accomplished by Rev. Thomas Harty, who won the respect of the citizens of Boonville, and it is said of him "he was kind-hearted, brilliant and true, and is still piously remembered in the parish."

Forestport—Some time before 1850 a church was built on the road between Hawkinsville and Forestport, but this was given up in consequence of the closing of the large tanneries at Hawkinsville, and in 1882 the locality was changed, and St. Patrick's was established in the village of Forestport.

Hawkinsville—Before the erection of St. John Chrysostom's church in Hawkinsville, the Catholics in this locality attended the church at Irish Settlement. This mission was attended originally from Constableville, and since 1875 from Boonville.

Whitesboro—The first services of the Catholic church in Whitesboro were held in the Town Hall April 22, 1882. In 1885 the cornerstone of St. Paul's was laid, and the church was dedicated October 12, 1886. Rev. John F. Mullany was the first pastor. In 1893 the rectory was burned, but a new one was immediately built. Whitesboro has two missions, St. Leo's, Holland Patent, and St. Ann's, Hinckley, and besides these the villages of Floyd, Stittville, Trenton Falls, New York Mills, Yorkville and Oriskany are included in the parish proper.

New Hartford—On Sunday, October 21, 1883, the cornerstone of St. John the Evangelist's church was laid, and the church was dedicated May 21, 1885. The first resident pastor was Rev. William H. Griffin. The rectory of this church was formerly the residence of Vice President James S. Sherman.

North Bay—The Church of SS. Peter and Paul was erected in 1843, in what was then the diocese of New York. The first service in this church was conducted by Father Beecham, who was succeeded by several others until 1873, when Father Birmingham was pastor. He took up his residence at Black Creek (Cleveland), with North Bay as his charge.

Sylvan Beach—It is claimed that St. Mary's of the Lake was erected on the identical spot where Father Jogues, who was murdered by the Indians, had conducted services between 1654 and 1684. September 11, 1899, the cornerstone of the church was laid, and it was dedicated Sunday, July 1, 1900.

A mission exists at Vienna, which is attended from the other Catholic churches in the vicinity.

The scope of this work does not permit giving the history of each individual church in the county, but to give an account of the establishing of each denomination within the county, and then, in a general way, the progress of the denomination. This rule has been adhered to in the preparation of the history, so far as the religious denominations of the county are concerned. It must be said, also that it is difficult to obtain authentic information in regard to many churches which were formed, flourished, and became extinct.

CHAPTER XXV.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The first educational work ever done in the Mohawk Valley was by the Jesuit Fathers, but in consequence of persecution even unto death this work was given up by them, and not until Rev. Samuel Kirkland took up missionary and educational work among the Oneidas in 1776, did educational work in the territory which is now Oneida county become permanent. The work of Mr. Kirkland finally took form in the establishment of an institution which afterwards became Hamilton College.

Hamilton College was chartered May 26, 1812, and opened its doors to students October 22 of the same year. But Hamilton was not founded upon wholly new ground, untouched by experiment or tradition. Back of the charter of Hamilton lies fruitful years of preparation which furnished the college a legacy of men, stanch friends, reputation and educational perspective. If the custom established by some of our American colleges were followed, Hamilton would have celebrated her centennial nearly a score of years ago. Hamilton-Oneida Academy was the foundation on which Hamilton College built, and its short but eventful history was incorporated into the institution that has now reached the threshold of its first century.

Hamilton's predecessor, Hamilton-Oneida Academy, had come into being as a missionary school, planned to educate and Christianize the Oneida Indians in particular and the Six Nations in general. Savage and civilized men were here to meet on a common ground, and learn the lessons of one common humanity's law. Here the territory of the white man and the redskin joined at the Property Line of 1768, which separated primitive America from the vast western lands. Clinton had been founded in 1786, and the Indians had long had their village of wigwams at Oneida Castle. The region was known as Whitestown, and the county was Herkimer. A fusion of the races was here thought possible, and a school for both seemed the natural element in which the miracle should be performed.

Rev. Samuel Kirkland, while a student in Dr. Wheelock's school in New England, had met some of the Indian students of the Six Nations in that institution, and mastered some of the difficulties of their language. His mind was early turned to the evangelization of the Iroquois, and, nearly thirty years before he founded his school, he had penetrated into the deep forests as far as Oneida Castle, and there spent his years mastering the Indian dialect, winning the confidence and securing the loyal support of the Indian leader. Kirkland's efforts were rewarded. He received from the Iroquois a large grant of land just west of the Property Line, including land where Hamilton College now stands. The state of New York was not a silent witness to gifts that exhibited the grat-



SAMUEL KIRKLAND, D. D.

itude of the whites for the loyalty of Kirkland's Indian friends during the trying times of our early history. Indian and American recognized the potency of Kirkland's services, and his reputation in the land was the chief asset in the educational project that offered opportunity to the Indian and challenged the deepest liberality of the white man.

Kirkland's Indian-White school, Hamilton-Oneida Academy, was chartered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York at a meeting held in the senate chamber in the city of New York on the 28th of January, 1793, application for charter having been made November 12, 1792. The Journal of the Board of Regents for this date runs:

"The respective applications of Samuel Kirkland and of seven other persons praying that Alexander Hamilton and fifteen others for that purpose nominated, may be incorporated by the name and stile of the Trustees of Hamilton-Oneida Academy at Whitestown in the County of Herkimer; and of several others, were severally read and Committed to the Vice-Chancellor General Clarkson and Mr. Verplank.

"The Vice-Chancellor from the Committee to which the above applications were referred reported that it appeared to the said Committee by due proof on oath that the subscribers to the said applications are contributors and benefactors for more than half in value of the real and personal estate collected or appropriated for the use and benefit of the said Academies respectively and that the said Committee are of opinion that the said Academies should be severally incorporated, the first by the Stile of 'The Trustees of Hamilton-Oneida Academy.' . . . The Board resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to take the above report into consideration and after some time spent thereon The Chancellor reassumed the chair and General Schuyler from the said Committee reported that they had agreed to the report of the Sub-Committee. Whereupon. Resolved, that the Board agree to the said report. Ordered that the Secretary prepare instruments in the usual form for incorporating the said Alexander Hamilton and the fifteen other persons for the purpose named . . . and that the Chancellor affix the seal of the University to the said Instruments."

The collecting of funds and the building of suitable quarters for this school for and among the Indians tested the full strength of the founders and the loyalty and charity of the citizens of the community. Several years elapsed before the Academy building was entirely finished. The critical and pessimistic sometimes referred to the Academy as "Kirkland's Folly." But time has proven that Kirkland's vision was clear and his purpose too intelligent to fail. He understood the situation and adapted himself to it. Kirkland was a natural leader of men. The Indians believed in him, and he never betrayed their confidence. He likewise appealed irresistibly to his white brethren, and enlarged the circle of his friends till he had the great and influential of his time allied with him in the great cause he had espoused. Not only Washington, but Alexander Hamilton responded to his call for moral and financial support, and made possible the great educational institution that then began its career within the limits of the future County of Oneida. Skenandoah, the greatest of Indian leaders and the Christian chief, pinned his faith to Kirkland, and in death would not be separated from his beloved spiritual father. Such supporters as these are

testimonials to the ability, the wisdom and sterling character of the founder of the first important educational experiment that was to test the adapability of the New England ideals and methods in the primitive forests of America.

Kirkland gave liberally of his own substance to the support and endowment of the new institution. The land where the academy was erected, and which forms part of the campus of Hamilton College, was given by Kirkland with the provision that it should be inalienable. The deed of twelve acres of land states in its preamble the motives that induced him to make the gift. "A serious consideration of the importance of education, and an early improvement and cultivation of the human mind, together with the situation of the frontier settlement of the part of the state, though extensive and flourishing, yet destitute of any well regulated seminary of learning, has induced and determined me to contribute of the ability wherewith my Heavenly Benefactor hath blessed me, towards laying the foundation and support of a school, or academy, in the town of Whitestown, County of Herkimer, contiguous to the Oneida nation of Indians, for the mutual benefit of the young and flourishing settlement in said county, and the various tribes of confederated Indians, earnestly wishing the Institution may grow and flourish, that the advantages of it may be extensive and lasting, and that under the smiles of the God of wisdom and goodness, it may prove an eminent means of diffusing useful knowledge, enlarging the bounds of human happiness, aiding the reign of virtue and the kingdom of the blessed Redeemer."

Samuel Kirkland died February 28, 1808, and was buried near his own home in Clinton. On the 31st of October, 1856, the remains of Mr. Kirkland and those of the Indian chief, Skenandoah, were removed from their first resting place and interred in the college cemetery.

The school founded and endowed by Kirkland flourished till it merged into a college. Names noted for broad scholarship and high character were connected with the faculty of the academy, and its reputation grew rapidly and attracted a large number of students from far and near. Fairfield, in Herkimer county, had an institution that was in a flourishing condition also, and entertained some positive ideas about becoming a college. The old Franklin Institute, situated at Prattsburg, Steuben county, had disturbing ambitions in the same direction. These became sharp competitors for a charter that would make them each a college. Hamilton-Oneida Academy was in the race, and exhibited superior political intelligence and knowledge of procedure in such cases, thus securing the charter that made it a college May 26, 1812, and it opened its doors to students October 22, adopting a course of study of classic mold formulated by John Sturm and perpetuated by the educators of New England.

Hamilton started its career as a college with $100,000 endowment—a very large sum for those days of moderate wealth. The Academy buildings, grounds and other property were valued at $15,000. To this sum was added subscriptions and parcels of land amounting in all to $50,000. The New York State Legislature granted $50,000 more to the new institution, and in later years appropriated $3,000 annually for the support of the college, but this was withdrawn in 1850. The latest report of the financial status of the college shows assets in buildings, lands, investments, etc., an amount over $1,600,000, with an annual

expenditure of about $70,000. Endowments have increased rapidly within the last few years, and the finances of the institution are in a very prosperous condition.

Hamilton College has had nine presidents. Dr. Azel Backus, the first president, was born at Franklin, Connecticut, October 13, 1765, and died December 28, 1816. President Backus opened the college October 22, 1812, and was inaugurated December 3. In his inaugural address Dr. Backus took a decided position in regard to moral education: "Mere science, without moral and religious habits, is a curse, and not a blessing to a community. Better for youth, and for civil society, that he had lived in ignorance, than that he should issue from a college with irreligious and immoral principles. Such as contract vicious habits in an academic course are more dangerous than madmen armed with instruments of death, and let loose among the defenseless inhabitants of a village. Let it never be imagined then that the sole object of an education is to make youth acquainted with languages, sciences and arts. The governors and instructors of a literary institution owe to God and society the sacred duty of guarding the morals of the youth committed to their care. An attention to order, and the early formation of habits of industry and investigation, I venture to assert, are of more importance than mere knowledge."

Dr. Henry Davis, the second president, was born in East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y., September 15, 1770, graduated from Yale College 1796, a tutor in Williams College 1796-98, a tutor in Yale College 1798-1803, professor of Greek in Union College 1803-10, president of Middlebury College 1810-17, elected president of Hamilton College January 21, 1817, and of Yale College February 11, 1817. Dr. Davis declined both of these calls on account of certain conditions at Middlebury College, of which he was then president. On July 21, 1817, the corporation of Hamilton College re-elected Dr. Davis president of the institution, and he began his labors in the college at the end of October in that year. The college had been without a president since the death of Dr. Backus on December 28 of the previous year. President Davis resigned his office August 22, 1832, but upon urgent request of the trustees of the college, he continued to act as president until April 17, 1833, having given fifteen years, five and a half months' service. He died March 7, 1852.

Dr. Sereno Edwards Dwight, the third president, son of President Timothy Dwight of Yale College, and grandson of President Jonathan Edwards, was born at Greenfield, Connecticut, May 18, 1786, graduated from Yale College 1803, tutor in Yale College 1806-10, pastor of Park street church, Boston, 1817-26, and elected president of Hamilton College, beginning his services in the fall of 1833 and serving two years. President Dwight had been a lawyer, practiced his profession successfully, and was a business man. He attempted to secure a substantial endowment for the college, and presented the needs of the college to the citizens of Utica, who subscribed somewhat liberally, but with the understanding that Hamilton College should move to Utica. President Dwight was in favor of this movement on the ground that Utica was a center of business and geographically right for the growth and financial success of a college. But the trustees vetoed the plan of President Dwight and he resigned. Dr. Dwight died November 30, 1850.

Rev. Albert Barnes, class of 1820, was elected president of Hamilton College in 1835 to succeed President Dwight, but Rev. Mr. Barnes, who would not accept the degree of "Doctor of Divinity" from any institution on the general ground of unworthiness of any man for such a title, declined the offer.

Rev. Joseph Penney, the fourth president, was born in Ireland August 12, 1793, graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, 1813, and came to America in 1819. Dr. Penney preached in Rochester, and in Northampton, Massachusetts. In 1835 he was called to the presidency of Hamilton College, and resigned the office in the spring of 1839. It was during the presidency of Dr. Penney that the state of New York began to contribute an annual sum of $3,000 to the college. His death occurred in Rochester, N. Y., March 22, 1860.

Dr. Simeon North, the fifth president, was born in Berlin, Connecticut, September 7, 1802, graduated from Yale College in 1825, tutor in Yale College 1827-29, professor of languages in Hamilton College 1829-39, inaugurated president of Hamilton College May 8, 1839. President North resigned his office July 16, 1857, to take effect the 1st of September of that year, after eighteen and one-third years of service as president, and ten years as professor of languages. He died February 9, 1884. President North was a man of genuine classical learning himself, and by example as well as word he defended the classical and disciplinary foundations of scholarship. "A college is not a commercial agency." "In dealing with students President North was unwearied in vigilance, patience, courtesy and paternal kindness. He was never known to lose his self-control. His unfailing faith, hope and charity formed a triple cord that bound to his own heart the hearts of his pupils."

Dr. Samuel Ware Fisher, the sixth president, was born in Morristown, N. J., April 5, 1814, graduated from Yale College in 1835, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Albany, N. Y., 1843-47, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati 1847-58, elected president of Hamilton College July 6, 1858. He resigned the presidency of Hamilton College July, 1866, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 18, 1874. President Fisher believed thoroughly in the necessity of collegiate training as preparation for life. "We will teach the mathematician how to master languages; we will chasten the poetic imagination by the drill of abstract science; we will assist the man of verbal memory to go through difficult processes of reasoning; we will endeavor to cultivate in all the power of profound reflection and just discrimination, so that when they go forth into life, it will not be with a partial—a distorted—a one-sided intellect —a mind that has ability only in one line, and is prevented by its very training from advancing in any other. A system of collegiate discipline thus seeks to give breadth, solidity, proportion to all the powers. It seeks to prepare a man to enter upon the special training that belongs to each profession, with a mind so exercised and informed as to be effective, according to its original endowments, in that or any other direction. It does not contemplate making this man a Grecian, that one a mathematician, another one a rhetorician, a surveyor or astronomer. It leaves these special attainments for after-study—individual choice. It supposes that the Grecian, the mathematician and the rhetorician will be vastly more accomplished, as scholars, and not at all less accomplished in the



HAMILTON ACADEMY
Founded in 1793 by Samuel Kirkland now Hamilton College

specialties they have chosen, by having thoroughly mastered the entire circle of college studies."

Dr. Samuel Gillman Brown, the seventh president, was born in North Yarmouth, Maine, January 4, 1813, graduated from Dartmouth College 1831, professor of oratory in Dartmouth College 1840-63, professor of intellectual philosophy 1863-67. Dr. Brown was elected to the presidency of Hamilton College November 7, 1866; he began services in the college April, 1867, and was inaugurated July 17, 1867. President Brown resigned the presidency June 30, 1881, but occupied the chair of intellectual philosophy in the college from January to April, 1882, then became provisional professor of mental and moral philosophy in Bowdoin College from September, 1883 to June, 1885. Dr. Brown died November 4, 1885. He was an uncompromising advocate and defender of classical studies as the foundation of exact scholarship. "What an endless amount of comparison, and reasoning, of balancing, of probabilities, and forming of independent judgments and expressing them in the best forms, the student has gone through with in the careful reading of a single classical author. Hence every student of the higher professions, especially of law and theology, feels the special advantage which he derives from this kind of training. There is no study which calls into play at the same moment so many of the mental faculties and those of quite diverse character, as the languages; not only do we exercise the powers of judgment, discrimination and reasoning, but our sympathies, our taste, our sense of the fitting and the beautiful."

Dr. Henry Darling, the eighth president, was born in Reading, Pa., December 27, 1823, graduated from Amhurst College 1842, from Auburn Theological Seminary 1845, pastor of Presbyterian church in Hudson, N. Y., 1846, pastor of Clinton Street Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1853, pastor of Fourth Presbyterian church, Albany, N. Y., 1864-81, elected president of Hamilton College April 12, 1881, and he died on College Hill April 20, 1891. President Darling's conception of education was expressed in his inaugural address: " . . . in the intellectual culture of the college religion should have the first place. I am here to serve God in the cause of Christian education." It was during President Darling's administration that an attempt was made to unite Hamilton College with the Presbyterian church. The plan failed, and Hamilton College remained on her old foundations, a little richer, but no worse for the temporary convulsions through which she passed.

Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker, the ninth president, was born at Vernon, N. Y., January 7, 1851, graduated from Hamilton College 1872, graduated from Auburn Theological Seminary, Auburn, N. Y., 1876, pastor of Calvary Presbytery church, Auburn, 1876-78, pastor at Ithaca, N. Y., of the Presbyterian church 1878-83, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Holyoke, Mass., 1883-85, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church, Chicago, Ill., 1885-92, elected president of Hamilton College August 25, 1892, entering on his work as president November 10 of the same year. Dr. Stryker is one of the most persistent, patient and outspoken advocates of classical studies within the sphere of education to-day. He holds that the college has a distinctive place in the true education of a man—its function is primarily discipline. In his inaugural address President Stryker spoke thus: "Hamilton is willing to ask confidence strictly as a college, and

does not aspire to become a university. We are not unwilling to be larger, but a college we remain. The time arrives when the distinctive calling and election of the college as such comes to appreciation. If its work is introductory it is also indispensable, for there are three obvious stages of study—correlated and distinct—the elementary, the disciplinary and the specializing. There are colleges that fail because they are willing to be no less than universities. The steadfast, self-respecting, actual college stands between. It neither quarrels nor imitates. It perceives that its pre-eminent task is disciplinary. Its investigations are primarily for the development of the investigator. It is forging men. Its chief work should be upon the mind itself, as the agent and implement. It dwells upon the tactics of thought. It summons to self-knowledge. Its course is a mental athletic."

The presidents of Hamilton College have been quite unanimous in their views of the function of a college. There has been opposition to their seriously classical views by alumni at times and by officers of the college; but there has been stout resistance to any progressive views that would have Hamilton revert to high school standards or assume university aims and methods. Periodically during her history Hamilton College has passed through times of stormy discussion about numbers of students registered and the influence of the curriculum upon the growth of the institution. But the college has kept its standards of admission normal, and administered its courses of study with fidelity to principle. At this date Hamilton has about 200 students, about 1,600 living graduates, has had about 3,000 graduates in all, and some 1,100 students who have not been graduated, and 239 graduates in law from 1855 to 1889. During the one hundred years of her history Hamilton has had 130 professors on the faculty.

Hamilton points with just pride to the list of her noble men who were ready in time of the nation's need to offer themselves for the Union. This honor roll is made up of 227 brave and loyal sons, who gave good account of themselves and shed glory on their alma mater on the field of battle. The list by classes and by positions filled is here offered as a splendid page in Oneida county history—a page that can be read by present and future Oneida county boys with pride and inspiration. Hamilton College has been a powerful factor in the culture, education, civic ideals and morals of the entire county. The citizens of this region have supported the college with their money, some of the noblest and wisest of the county have served faithfully as trustees of the institution, and the young men of the community have received their preparation for useful lives. Oneida county has no equal in the United States—it stands alone with its noted jurists, lawyers, statesmen. Some of the foremost men of the nation to-day are its citizens. The county and the college are bound together by historic ties that cannot be broken.

Hamilton's contribution to the war of 1861 to 1865 is Oneida county's legacy, and the names and deeds are written here:

1824—Hon. Morgan Lewis Martin, Paymaster, from Wisconsin. Frederick William Curtenius, Col. 6th Mich. Vols.

1827—Hon. William Matthew Fenton, Col. 8th Mich. Vols.

1828—William Lewis Mather, Chaplain 3d Wisconsin.

1831—Hon. John Cochrane, Brigadier General, U. S. Vols.

1834—Ebenezer Wicks Robinson, Chaplain.

1836—Marvin Melville Marsh, Surgeon.

1837—Henry Hovey Cozens, 1st Lt. 21st. N. Y. Lt. Art. Charles Dudley Miller, Col. 129th N. Y. Inft.

1838—Samuel Andrew Law, Paymaster, U. S. Vols. Lansing Porter, Capt. 75th N. Y. Inft. Levi Ward Smith, Chaplain.

1839—Gold Tompkins Curtis, Capt. 5th Minn. Vols. Horace Winslow, Chaplain 5th Conn. Inft.

1840—Linus Merrill Miller, Chaplain 106th N. Y. Vols.

1842—Edwin Lorenzo Buttrick, Col. 39th Wisconsin Vols. Addison Kellogg Strong, Chaplain 7th Mich. Inft. Moses Eaton Wilson, Chaplain.

1843—Ward Wesley Hunt, Chaplain 98th N. Y. Vols. Robert M. Richardson, Col. 15th N. Y. Cav.

1844—Ezekiel Brown Elliott.

1845—Henry D. Barto, Col. N. Y. Vol. Inft. Louis Homri Loss Crane, Lt. Col. 3d Wisconsin Vols. Killed at Cedar Mountain, Va., August 8, 1862. Chester Smith Percival, Chaplain 12th N. Y. Vols.

1846—Levi Parsons Coman, Capt. 76th Ohio Inft. Joshua Cook, Captain 8th N. Y. Artillery. Zacharial Darwin Paddock, Lieut. 48th N. Y. Vols. James C. Rhodes, Priv. 7th Minn. Art.; Surg. 1st Minn. Mounted Rangers.

1847—Emmons Clark, Colonel 7th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Hon. Joseph Roswell Hawley, Brigadier General, Conn. Vols. Henry Tweed Spencer, Surgeon Doubleday's Heavy Art. On Monitor Manhattan, foundered off Hatteras, Dec. 1862.

1848—Harmon Jonathan Cowden, Capt. 9th N. Y. Vol. Cav. Charles Boyd Curtis, Capt. 57th N. Y. Inft. John Curtis Miller. Hazard H. Sheldon, Captain 8th N. Y. Art.

1849—John Jay Knox, Assistant Paymaster. James Andrew Robinson, Chaplain, 32d N. Y. Vols.

1850—Guy Kimball Cleveland, Paymaster, Lt. Col. 10th Minn. Vols. Daniel Watrous Gillett, Col. and Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. N. Y. Henry Clay Lester, Col. 1st. Minn. Vols. James O. Noyes. William B. Schermerhorn, Surgeon. Benjamin Bradford Snow, Provost Marshal.

1851—Benjamin R. Catlin, Chaplain 115th U. S. Vols. Thomas Evans, Surgeon. Thomas Boyd Hudson, Chaplain N. Y. Vols. Uriah Smith Lowe, Major and Quartermaster 145th N. Y. Vols. Thomas Franklin Spencer, U. S. Navy.

1852—Frederick Humphrey, Chaplain 12th Iowa. James Edwards Abell, detached service under Gen. Thomas. John Henry Dodge, 1st Lt. Wisconsin Art. Hiram Potter, Quartermaster and Paymaster at New Berne, N. C.

1853—Charles Duncan Gilfillan, Major and Paymaster Vols. Myron Hawley Beach, Lieut. 44th Iowa. William Wirt Howe, Lt. 7th Kansas Cav., Adj. Staff Gen. A. L. Lee. William Hopkins Lathrop, Maj. 39th Ohio Inft., Col. 111th U. S. Vols. Killed at Sulphur Branch, Tenn., Sept. 25, 1864. Albert Lindley Lee, Major 7th Kan. Cav., Major General.

1854—Cornelius Evarts Bellington, Asst. Surgeon U. S. Vols. Charles Smith Bundy, Lieut. 5th Wisconsin Inft. Elijah Cone, Sergeant 4th Wisconsin Cav.

Arthur Fenner Dexter, Captain 2d Rhode Island Vols. Charles Linderman, Lieut. 8th, Iowa Cav. Westel Willoughby, Major 137th N. Y. Vol. Inft.

1855—William Hart, Chaplain 19th N. Y. Inft. Milton Tyler Hills, 130th N. Y. Inft. Sergeant 19th N. Y. Cav. Joel Merwin Mainwairing, 12th N. Y. Cav. Solon Walter Stocking, Capt., Major and Br. Lt. Col. 1st. N. Y. Art.

1856—VanBuren Dutton, Captain 7th Regiment N. Y. Vols. Wm. Jacob Erdman, Private and Chaplain 2d N. Y. Cav. (Harris Lt.) Jay Elon Lee, Captain 24th N. Y. Battery, 3d N. Y. Art. Seth B. Walworth, Lieut. 15th N. Y. Cav.

1857—James Shaw Baker, Private 13th N. Y. Vols. Roderick Baldwin, Captain 8th N. Y. Art. Asahel Norton Brockway, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. V. George Seymour Hastings, 1st Lt. Col. 20th N. Y. Ind. Bat. Leigh Richmond Janes, Chaplain N. Y. Vols. John C. Lathrop, 117th N. Y. S. V. and Signal Corps. Galen H. Ostrom. Port Royal November, 1864. William Mason Robinson, Lt. Col. 26th Mo. Inft. Joseph T. Tompkins, Captain 6th N. Y. Heavy Art. Augustus Coe VanDuyn, Surgeon U. S. Vols. Augustus Sherrill Seymour.

1858—Edward Payson Adams, Lt. in U. S. Signal Corps. Seymour Fenton Adams, Capt. 5th N. Y. Art., and Staff Adjutant, Henry Newell Avery, Captain N. Y. Ironsides. Lemuel Newton Bates, Asst. Surgeon U. S. N. Temple Emmett, 88th N. Y. and Lt. Staff of Brig. Gen. T. F. Meagher. Nathaniel P. Boswell. Albert Erdman, Chaplain 53d N. Y. Vols. Carrington McFarlane, Surgeon N. Y. Vols. John Norman Root, 15th Michigan Inft. Frederick Scoville, Capt. 8th N. Y. Cavalry. Joseph Sim Smith. Wallace Walter Thorpe, Chaplain 3d N. Y. Inft. Oliver Morris Wilson, Captain 4th Indiana Inft.

1859—William Cowper Gibson, Farragut's Mississippi Fleet, U. S. N. Samuel D. Hubbard, Captain 27th Wis. Inft. George Willis Kellogg, Lt. 3d N. Y. Ind. Battery. Harlan Page Lloyd, Brevet Major 22d N. Y. Cav. Dugald Cameron Morrison, Lieut. Michigan Vols. Hubert Francis Peebles, Capt. 32d Iowa Vols. Killed at Pleasant Hill, La., April 25, 1864. Leicester Jotham Sawyer, 6th Conn. Vols. John Knox Williams, Lieut. N. Y. S. Vols. Killed at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.

1860—William Harrison Beach, Adjutant 1st N. Y. Lincoln Cavalry. Arba Brookins, Lieut, 24th N. Y. Cavalry. Samuel Miller, 1st Lt. 117th N. Y. Vols. Milton Harlow Northrup, Asst. Adjutant General. Isaac Platt Powell, Major 146th N. Y. Vols. Francis Edward Hale, 1st Lt. 1st Mich. Art. Battery A. William Henry Knapp, Major. John Loveys Paine, 2d Lt. 50th Engineers.

1861—Albert Lucas Childs. Joseph Harvey Durkee, Captain 146th N. Y. Vols. James Sandford Greeves, Asst. Paymaster U. S. A. and in Cavalry. John Davis Jones, Chaplain 117th N. Y. Vols. William Henry Harrison Miller, Lt. 84th Ohio Vols. George Jay North, Major 47th Iowa Vols. Charles Henry Roys, Brevet Major 117th N. Y. S. Vols. George Hills Starr, Captain and Brevet Col. N. Y. Vols. Francis Asbury Torrey, Captain Excelsior Brigade, 170th N. Y. Isaac Newton Wilcoxen, Lt. 3d N. Y. Art. Frank Babbitt Willard, Private 42d Ohio Inft. Arthur Curtis Danforth, Sergeant 7th Ohio Inft. Killed April 26, 1862. Aaron McCraken Woodhull, Regimental Quartermaster. Norman Malcom McQueen, Lt. Bates' Ind. Emp. Battery. Gilbert S. Putman, Sergeant 4th Wis. Cavalry. George Washington Reynolds, Col. N. Y. Vols. Rooney G. Kimball, Col. N. Y. Vols.



HAMILTON COLLEGE

1862—Augustus Underhill Bradbury, Lt. 128th N. Y. Vols. New Orleans, Feb. 25, 1863. Charles Levi Buckingham, Lt. 146th N. Y. Vols. Killed at Weldon Road, Va., Sept. 2, 1864. George Prudden Hart, Major Battery A., 1st N. Y. Lt. Art. Rush Palmer Cady, Lieut. 97th N. Y. Vols. Wounded at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; died July 24. Charles Wadsworth Cole, Asst. Provost Marshal. Henry Hastings Curran, Lt. Col. 146th N. Y. Vols. Killed in the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Charles Melville Fay, Captain N. Y. Vols. John Quincy Adams Hollister, Captain 112th N. Y. Vols. Benjamin Franklin Miller, A. A. G., U. S. A. James Johnson Pease. Amos Madden Thayer, Major U. S. Signal Corps. John Robert Moore, 44th N. Y. S. Vols. Henry Ward, Jr., Major 126th N. Y. Vols. Edward Bartlett Wicks, Lt. 101st N. Y. Vols.

1863—Myron Adams, Jr., Lieut. U. S. Signal Corps. Edward Woodbridge Avery, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. N. William Kirkland Bacon, Adjutant 20th N. Y. Vols. Killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. Charles Abbott Butts, Captain 121st N. Y. Vols. Killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 10, 1864. Henry Porter Cook, Sergeant Major 12th U. S. Vols. Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. Rees Davis, Pennsylvania Vol. Inft. Charles King Dutton, Private 126th N. Y. and Major 24th N. Y. Cav. Frank Bissell, Paymaster, U. S. N. Abram Hartwell Hamblin, Lieut. 3d N. Y. Art. Nathaniel Barnes Hinckley, Sergeant 117th N. Y. Vols. Died at Norfolk, Va., July 10, 1863. Charles Myron Holton, Lieut. 7th Michigan Cav. Stephen Grosvenor Hopkins, Sergeant 160th N. Y. Vols. George Milton Loomis, Lieut. 3d N. Y. Cav. William Noble Page, Lieut. 11th N. Y. Vols. George Wright Sheldon, Captain 126th N. Y. Vols. Killed at Chapin's Farm, Sept. 29, 1864. Robert Turner, Private Rocket Battalion. Killed at Goldsboro, N. C., Dec. 16, 1862. Horace Webster Fowler, Lieut. Col. 16th N. Y. Heavy Art. Edward Herbert Wardwell, Rocket Battalion N. Y. Vols.

1864—Thomas Williams Barton, Private 117th N. Y. Vols. Morris Brown, Jr., Captain 126th N. Y. Vols. Killed at Petersburg, Va., June, 1864. Sherman Dwight Canfield, Lieut. 145th N. Y. Vols. Phillip Clinton Curran, Sergeant 146th N. Y. Vols. Milton Oscar Dayton, Sergeant 1st N. Y. Art. William Dudley Farlin, N. Y. Vols. Amos Hammond Dean, Sergeant 3d N. Y. Light Art. Austin V. Eastman, Lieut. 1st N. Y. Vols. John Henry Howell, Captain 3d N. Y. Art. (1866), 2d Lieut. of Artillery, Regular Army. Herman Duthil Jenkins, Private N. Y. Vols. James Edgar Jenkins, Captain 146th N. Y. Vols. Edward Payson Johnson, Lieut. 121st N. Y. Vols. Killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May, 1864. Edgar Martin Marble, Adjutant 3d Mich. Inft. James Seeley McVey, Lieut. 121st N. Y. Art. Alfred Ayre Morse, Private N. Y. Vols. Died in Winchester, Va., November 24, 1864. Frank Place, Lieut. Col. 157th N. Y. Vols. Benjamin F. Pope, Surgeon Regular Army. Seth James Porter. Kendrick S. Putnam, Commissary Clerk, 2d Corps. John Henry Roe, Captain 104th U. S. Black Troops. Darius Carter Sackett, 126th N. Y. Vols. Mason Colburn Smith, Corporal 24th Ind. N. Y. Battery. Died at Andersonville, May 10, 1864. Justin Smith, Jr., 1st Lieut. 1st N. Y. Dragoons. George Galitzin Truair, Captain 149th N. Y. Vols. William Shepard Walton, Captain 34th N. Y. Vols. George Abel Watson, 1st Sergeant 112th N. Y. Vols. Killed at the Blackwater, May, 1863. George Henry West, Lieut. 139th N. Y. Vols. Wilderness, 1864. Ezra Barton Wood, Sergeant 3d. N. Y. Artillery.

1865—George Henry Allen, Sergeant 145th N. Y. Vols. Killed at the Wilderness, May, 1864. William James Cosnett, 33d N. Y. Vols. Killed at Chancellorsville, May, 1863. Morris Powell Brewer, 5th N. Y. Art. Frank Bradley Hart, Lieut. 126th N. Y. Vols. James Peleg Kimball, Surgeon U. S. Vols. Howard Elliott Mitchell, Lieut. 128th N. Y. S. Vols. Morris Fletcher Shepard, Captain 16th N. Y. Art. Eugene Baxter Stull, Captain 151st N. Y. S. Vols. James Norton Taft, 9th N. Y. Art.

1866—John Hamilton Caston. Hiram Huntington Kellogg, Jr., 86th Illinois Vols. John Milton Holley, U. S. Navy. Henry Loomis, Captain 146th N. Y. Vols. Charles Sterling Millard, Lieut. Col. 117th N. Y. S. Vols.

1867—Isaac Oliver Best, Private 121st N. Y. Vols. Edward Amenso Davis. Charles E. Rice, Private N. Y. Vols.

1868—Henry Nelson Payne, Lieut. Col. 37th U. S. Negro Inft. Charles Hamilton Sedgwick, U. S. Navy. Eben Winslow Judson, Lieut. 142d N. Y. Vols.

1869—Charles Anderson, Private Company I, 174th N. Y. Vols. Eugene Cheeseman, Private Company C, 90th N. Y. Vols. Jerre Meacham Chrysler, 10th N. Y. Heavy Art. Lewis Ray Foote, Private 161st N. Y. Vols. Roswell Miller, Brevet Captain 3d N. Y. Heavy Art. Charles Henry Searle, 1st Lieut. 187th N. Y. Vols. Selden Haines Talcott, Company I, 15th N. Y. Engineers. Charles Augustus Wetmore, 90th N. Y. Vols.

1870—Francis Herbert Bagley, Captain 75th U. S. Inft. Dept. Gulf. Charles Goddard Baldwin, Sergeant N. Y. Vols. Homer Wellington Searle, Capt. and Brevet Maj. 114th N. Y. Vols.

1872—Seward M. Dodge, Corp. 143d Ill. Vol. Inft. Edward Gridley Love, Wisconsin Vol. John H. Shepherd, 1st N. Y. Lincoln Cav. (at age of 14). Morton Trippe, Wayne Co., N. Y. Reg. Lewis R. Weber, Sergeant 5th N. Y. Heavy Art.

1873—Charles Taylor Burnley, Sergeant and Quartermaster 18th N. Y. Cav.

1876—William E. Kimball, Corporal 15th N. Y. Cav. Robert McLean, Corporal 14th N. Y. Heavy Art.

Hamilton College has one of the finest and best equipped educational plants in the country. Its Campus is unrivalled for situation and beauty; its eminence and outlook are magnificent; and a more healthful and inspiring place would be difficult to find anywhere. Under President Stryker the buildings have been multiplied, always constructed with the view of harmony in artistic design, and no money or pains has been spared to make every structure complete in conveniences and arangements. The New Hamilton is the product of twenty years of uninterrupted labor and devotion on the part of President Stryker, the trustees and financial friends of the college, and it is now one of the most charming spots in the county.

PUBLIC COMMON SCHOOLS

It is probable that the first attempt to establish public common schools was at Whitesboro, but soon afterward they were started both in Westmoreland and also in Rome, probably before 1800. Dr. Bagg says the first school in Utica was kept "in a building on the south side of Main street about midway between First and Second streets, and the teacher in 1797 was Joseph Dana." The early

schoolhouses were ordinarily built of logs and warmed by fire-places, into which large logs could be placed. Sometimes these fire-places were five or six feet in length, and would thoroughly heat the room in the coldest of weather. The desks were arranged upon three sides of the room against the wall, leaving at one end an opening for the outside door. The teacher sat at the opposite end of the room, generally upon a slightly elevated platform. The seats consisted of a board running around the room in front of the desks, and the scholars sat, when at study, with their backs to the teacher and their faces towards the wall. Children came from long distances to school, generally bringing their dinners in their tin dinner pails, which in winter would always be frozen, and at the noon hour they would gather around the fire-place, and later the large box stove, thaw out and eat their dinners. The instruction was most thorough in the fundamental branches. Contests in spelling were very common, not only in each school, but "spelling schools" were frequent, in which a large number of schools competed. These were important events in early history, and the student who could "spell down" all of the contestants on these occasions was hailed as a hero or heroine. It may well be asked whether or not the method adopted in modern days of educating young children has improved in the slightest degree over that which prevailed in our very earliest history. It is scarcely necessary to enter upon a history of the common schools in the county, as it has been a work of gradual development, until it has reached its present state. At the present time the county is divided into four school commissioner districts, and there are 388 school districts. The first district contains 54 school districts; the second, 94; the third, 83; the fourth, 126. There are 20 academies and high schools in the county. In the first district, 5; second, 9; third, 2; fourth, 4.

There are union, high and graded schools in the following places in the county: New Hartford, Clinton, Oriskany Falls, Knoxboro, Camden, Clayville, Sauquoit, Rome, Waterville, Oneida Castle, Verona, New London, Durhamville, Westernville, Whitesboro, Oriskany, Holland Patent, Boonville and Utica.

WHITESTOWN SEMINARY

Next to Hamilton College the school of importance of a private nature was Whitestown Seminary. This institution was founded at Whitestown in 1827, and was first called the Oneida Academy, afterwards the Oneida Institute. It was first a Presbyterian school, and was intended to educate young men for the ministry. Manual labor on a farm and in a workshop connected with the institution was performed by the students for certain hours each day, and in this way a student without means was enabled to procure an education. Some of the most eminent men of the county were trustees of the institution, among whom were Apollos Cooper, Asahel Seward, Abraham Varick, Moses Bagg, Thomas Walker, Rev. Samuel C. Aiken, William Walcott and Isaac Williams. This institution was fortunate in having among its instructors some men of unusual ability, among whom were George W. Gale, who was instrumental in the founding of Knox College in Galesburg, Illinois; also Rev. W. J. Beecher, and the Rev. Beriah Green, a man of unusual ability, who, after serving as the head of the Oneida Institute became the famous abolitionist and worked with great effect for

the freedom of the slaves. In 1841 the Free Will Baptists founded a school at Clinton, afterwards removing to the Oneida Institute at Whitesboro, and, under a new charter, reorganized the institution under the name of Whitestown Seminary. This denomination controlled the institution until about 1878, when it again became virtually a Presbyterian institution. Among the notable principals of the institution during the period the Free Will Baptists controlled it were Daniel S. Heffron, Samuel Farnham and James S. Gardner. All these were men of unusual ability and acquirements, the last named being one of the most extraordinary disciplinarians and teachers who has ever filled any position in Oneida county. The influence of Prof. Gardner over all who were under his charge was something very wonderful, and he has ever been regarded by the thoughtful students as the ideal teacher and head of an institution. The school flourished until the establishment of graded schools and academies for academic scholars had made it much cheaper for students to attend these schools than to attend the seminary, where a substantial tuition fee was required. Failing health induced Prof. Gardner to give up the institution, and it was afterward cared for by the Rev. Moses M. Dunham, but finally ceased to exist. It became necessary, to meet indebtedness, to dissolve the corporation, and the property was sold, converted into a knitting mill, and is still used for that purpose. The course of instruction included a thorough preparation for college, also instruction on scientific subjects, literature, modern languages and music. During the civil war and for some years subsequent a military company existed among the students, and military instruction and drill was a part of the curriculum.

CLINTON LIBERAL INSTITUTE

Another school which, for a time, ranked high as an educational institution was Clinton Liberal Institute for Young Men, which was organized by the Universalists about 1831, and later a female department was organized, but this department was carried on in a separate building. In 1832 a new building was completed, and the institution was removed from its temporary buildings to this new building, which stood upon Utica street in the village of Clinton. Later, a substantial stone building was erected, to which the young men's department was removed, the department for young women still being carried on in a separate building. This institution had somewhat of a checkered career, and finally, in 1879, was removed to Fort Plain. Among the teachers at this institution who were renowned were Rev. C. Thunnel and George R. Perkins, who published a series of mathematical works for use in public schools that were used generally throughout the state of New York and elsewhere.

YOUNG LADIES' DOMESTIC SEMINARY

Rev. Hiram H. Kellogg established a seminary for young ladies at Clinton in 1832, and the school was opened in 1833 as the Young Ladies' Domestic Seminary. In this institution students were permitted to perform manual labor to pay their expenses, which did not exceed $120 a year. It is a notable fact that the renowned teacher, Mary Lyon, came to Clinton and examined this school,

returning to Massachusetts determined to found a seminary upon the same plan, and the fruit of this visit was Mount Holyoke Seminary at South Hadley. In 1841 Mr. Kellogg was elected president of Knox College, and the seminary passed into the hands of the Free Will Baptists. After conducting the institution for three years it was given up and became a private seminary under the control of Mr. Rawson, but, in consequence of failing health, he was obliged to abandon the work, and Mr. Kellogg returned to Clinton and attempted to resuscitate the school, but finally it was abandoned in 1850.

HOUGHTON SEMINARY

Another school that for a time did good work at Clinton was Houghton Seminary. This was established by Louisa M. Barker as "Home Cottage Seminary" in 1854. The institution was sold in 1861 to Dr. J. C. Gallup, who changed its name to Houghton Seminary, placed the institution under the care of the regents of the university, and it was successfully conducted as a ladies' seminary. In 1880 Dr. Gallup sold the school to A. G. Benedict, a graduate of Hamilton College, who conducted it for several years, but it could not be carried on successfully in competition with the high schools and academies supported by the state, and it, therefore, was given up some ten years since.

COTTAGE SEMINARY

Still another private school was established at Clinton in 1861, when Miss Baker, having severed her connection with the Home Cottage Seminary, established Cottage Seminary. At her death the institution passed under the care of Miss Annie Chipman, who was a teacher of more than ordinary ability and tact, and her school was most successful, but was confined to a few selected students. The course of training was so thorough that the young ladies educated here were received into substantially all colleges without examination. Rev. Chester W. Hawley succeeded Miss Chipman in the management of this institution.

PROSPECT ACADEMY

About 1850 an academy was established at Prospect, in the town of Trenton. This was organized under the board of regents, was controlled by a board of trustees, and was very successful for some years, but it was not sufficiently supported to enable the trustees to carry it on without calling upon the public for donations, and the building was finally taken over by the town as a public school building, and the academy part was given up. Soon after, the building together with its furnishings and library were destroyed by fire, and a new school building for that district was erected upon its site.

SAUQUOIT ACADEMY

For many years in different parts of the county academies have been successfully conducted where pupils were prepared for college and were given an ex-

cellent business education, but they have substantially ceased to exist, and the union free schools have taken their places generally throughout the county. One of the most important of these schools was known as the Sauquoit Academy. This institution was organized in 1844, and in 1845-6 it had about two hundred pupils. Some of the instructors of this school became afterward prominent men, among whom were Rev. Moses E. Dunham, and later, for a time, Rev. Anson J. Upson. The last principal who was comparatively successful was Thomas H. Roberts. The competition of the public schools, however, was so great, that in 1895 the institution was merged with the Union Free School at Sauquoit, and from that time Sauquoit Academy has ceased to exist.

VERNON ACADEMY

A like fate attended the Academy at Vernon. This institution had been successfully conducted until it was no longer possible to compete with the public schools, and in 1876 it was merged with the Union Free School at Vernon.

UTICA FEMALE ACADEMY

The people of Utica about 1833 felt the need of a place for the training of their daughters which should be as good as the academy had been for their sons, which would obviate the necessity of sending their daughters away to be educated as many had been, and would at a more moderate cost offer advantages for instruction, not only to residents of the city, but to those of the country around. Men of influence were enlisted in the accomplishment of the object. By them the public were aroused to its importance, a stock company was formed, without expectation, however, of pecuniary gain, and the means were secured. This institution was chartered April 28, 1837. The first trustees named in the charter were John H. Ostrom, Nicholas Devereux, Horatio Seymour, C. A. Mann, Joshua A. Spencer, S. D. Childs, T. S. Faxton, John C. Devereux, Alrick Hubbell, T. E. Clark, T. H. Hubbard, Theodore Pomeroy, A. Munson, B. F. Cooper, Chester Griswold, John Williams, Horace Butler, Charles P. Kirkland, S. P. Lyman, Holmes Hutchinson and Henry White. The same year four lots lying between Washington street and Broadway, with the buildings upon them, were purchased at a cost of $6,300. The school was first opened in the building known as the United States Hotel, corner of Genesee and Pearl streets, where it was continued until the new building was finished. The number of students in December, 1838, was 168. In 1838-39 an academy building of brick, three stories, 50 by 150 feet in dimensions, was erected, the cornerstone having been laid with proper ceremonies June 20, 1838. The first principal was Miss Urania E. Sheldon, who continued until August, 1842, when Rev. James Nichols and wife succeeded her and remained until June, 1844, when they retired and were succeeded by Miss Jane E. Kelly, who continued to fill the position until 1865. The fitness of Miss Sheldon to conduct a seminary had been shown as the head of the one in Schenectady. To this of Utica she at once gave a great success. In the household department she was aided by her sister Cynthia, and in that of instruction, besides others, by two pupils she brought with her, who became

afterward her earliest successors. She was herself drawn away from teaching by her marriage to Rev. Dr. Eliphalett Nott, president of Union College. Her first brief successor has been known to her credit in similar service in Rochester. On the more lasting and meritorious work of Miss Kelly it seems needless to enlarge. Her capacity as a moral as well as intellectual mentor, her skill and tact in the management of this numerously attended institution, the able corps of teachers she from time to time collected to her assistance, are familiar not solely to this community, but are lauded by her scattered pupils the whole country over. After her retirement she continued to live in the city until her death. The building was burned on the 27th of March, 1865, and an elegant and substantial building, 60 by 150 feet in dimensions, three stories and basement, constructed of brick with roof laid in variegated slates, was erected on the same ground about 1869-70. It is one of the finest structures in the city, and justly a source of pride to the citizens of Utica, even among the many noble educational and charitable institutions which ornament the city. More ground has since been added on the north and on the south of its rear. The school was interrupted from 1865 to 1871, in which latter year Mrs. E. F. Hammill, of Brooklyn, leased the building for three years and opened school. At the end of three years she leased it again for one year, and continued to the summer of 1875, when she was succeeded by Mrs. J. G. C. Piatt. The successors to Mrs. Piatt were Miss Hull and Miss Brownell, who conducted the institution for several years under the name of the "Baliol School," but it was not financially successful, although it had a high reputation and was very satisfactory to its patrons. After the Baliol school was discontinued for a time no school was conducted in the building, and it was finally decided by the trustees to dispose of it and to locate elsewhere. A short time before this the Young Men's Christian Association building, on the corner of Bleecker and Charlotte streets in Utica, had been destroyed by fire, and they were contemplating the subject of rebuilding on that site or locating elsewhere, and it was most fortunate for them that they were able to procure the academy property on such reasonable terms as those upon which it was obtained—about $40,000. The Academy Association located on the corner of Mandeville and Cornelia streets, having purchased a private residence and converted it into a school building. In 1909, under the name of the New School it was reopened by Miss Brownell and Miss Howland. Under this management the school continued until the spring of 1911, when arrangements were made with Miss Alice Knox to take it, and it was opened in September, 1911, under her auspices, and called Miss Knox's School for Girls.

CECILY BAKER'S SCHOOL

Among the private schools in Utica was one founded by Cecily Baker, known as Cecily Baker's school. Miss Baker had been a teacher in the Advanced school in Utica, resigning her position and establishing a private school on Court street for boys and girls from the age of five years upward until prepared for the academy in about the year 1881. The school from its beginning was very successful, and since the death of Miss Baker it has been carried on by Miss Frances E. Newland, and it has not lost any of its reputation under

her efficient management. There are in attendance from eighty to one hundred scholars, and the training which they receive is thorough and most satisfactory to parents.

MRS. ANNA DEECKE'S SCHOOL

Another private school is that of Mrs. Anna Deecke. This is a kindergarten of high renown, and has been successfully carried on by Mrs. Deecke since the death of her husband, who was a physician and professional chemist. Instruction is also given in other studies than kindergarten work, and the physical as well as the mental training of the pupils is given careful attention.

PROF. WILLIAM S. RIX'S SCHOOL

For some years Prof. William S. Rix conducted a college preparatory school with success, but having been elected to a professorship in a school at Dallas, Texas, he gave up his private school in 1911.

There have been and are still several private schools in Utica that are worthy of mention did space permit, and there have been excellent educators connected with both public and private institutions of this character. It is, however, not extravagant to say that among them Daniel S. Heffron and Andrew McMillan were among the most prominent. They had both been successful teachers, and their ability and devotion to their work as such, and as superintendents of the public schools in Utica, did much for the advancement of education and culture not only in the city, but throughout the entire county and central New York.

UTICA FREE ACADEMY

In the year 1814 steps were taken to organize an academy in the village of Utica. This was prior to Utica being constituted as a town. The regents granted a charter, and in 1818 the first academy building was constructed. This is the same building that was used as a court house and public hall. This building finally gave way to a better building used for academy purposes only, the court house having been built upon John street upon another portion of the academy lot. This building was sufficient for the purposes for which it was intended until May 13, 1865, when it was destroyed by fire. Steps were immediately taken to build a larger academy on the same lot, during the building of which the school was carried on in the court house. It was not long after this before the increase of pupils was such that a larger building was demanded, and a site was purchased between Elm and Kemble streets, where a commodious academy, costing some $250,000, was constructed. Just as it was completed it was destroyed by fire. It was again rebuilt, was occupied for a short time, when it was a second time seriously injured by fire, but not entirely destroyed. It was rebuilt, and in 1910 was occupied. At this date there are about 1,150 pupils, and it is scarcely large enough for the requirements. Among the teachers of this school have been such men as Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, George R. Perkins and George C. Sawyer.



ANDREW McMILLAN
Superintendent of schools of Utica

In Utica there are 25 elementary schools and one academy. The number of children between 5 and 18 years of age attending these schools at the time of the last report (1908) were 14,769.

Rome Free Academy—On the 21st of December, 1847, a meeting was held in the American hotel in the village of Rome for the purpose of naming trustees for a proposed Rome Academy. Edward Huntington was chairman of this meeting and Calvert Comstock secretary. On motion of John Stryker the following persons were unanimously named as trustees: Henry A. Foster, Calvert Comstock, John Stryker, Edward Huntington, Harold A. Pope, Seth B. Roberts, Alva Mudge, Jesse Armstrong, Benjamin Huntington, Roland S. Doty, Nehemiah Ingersoll, Gordon N. Bissell, Sanford Adams, Richard Peggs, Enoch Armstrong, Lynden Abel, William L. Howland and Henry Brayton. The next day these trustees held a meeting for the purpose of organization. Harold Pope was elected president; Edward Huntington vice president, and Calvert Comstock, clerk. A building committee was appointed, consisting of R. S. Doty, G. N. Bissell, Enoch B. Armstrong and the president. It was further directed that S. B. Roberts be designated to receive from the trustees of the estate of Dominick Lynch the title to a site for an academy building. The president and secretary were instructed to prepare, on behalf of the board, a memorial to the legislature seeking an act of incorporation. A committee was then appointed to solicit subscriptions to the academy fund. On January 28, 1848, the legislature passed the act to incorporate the Rome Academy, reviving an act passed April 28, 1835.

At a meeting held March 20, 1848, the president and secretary were requested to close a contract with D. B. Prince for the erection of an academy building, in accordance with certain proposed terms. A special building committee, consisting of the president and trustees Armstrong, Bissell, Huntington and Doty was appointed to superintend the erection of the building. It is later shown in the records that this building was to be of brick, 70′ x 44′. It was two stories high, with lecture room, laboratory, three rooms for janitor and furnace room in the basement. The upper rooms were arranged for separate study rooms for boys and girls. At the rear of the building was a woodshed and out houses. The entire cost was $6,208.92.

In July, 1848, efforts were made to secure a "proper principal." On September 1, 1848, one David Prentice, LL. D., was tendered the position at a salary of $800, and such further sum, not exceeding $1,000, as the net income of the academy might warrant. Dr. Prentice would not accept the position, and it was offered to George Spencer, who also declined it. November 9, 1848, the Rev. S. B. Brown was elected principal at a salary of $1,000. Mr. Brown was a graduate of Yale, with 16 years experience in teaching.

The board then proceeded to formulate by-laws and regulations. The rate of tuition was fixed at $5 for first year, $6 for second year, and $8 for third year. French was $6 additional, while an extra charge was also made for instruction in music. At the next election of officers Mr. Pope's resignation as trustee was presented. George R. Thomas was elected trustee in his place, and Edward Huntington president. At the next meeting in March, 1849, the board prepared a petition to the regents of the University of the State of

New York to become subject to visitation from the University, which meant a participation in the distribution of the University funds. This petition was favorably received.

The faculty for the first year consisted of Rev. S. B. Brown, principal; Julius S. Townsend, a graduate of Wesleyan University, whose salary was $400; D. Dwight Hitchcock, a graduate of Amherst, salary $390; Miss Fabina Jennings, a garduate of Mt. Holyoke, salary $400; Miss H. O. Caldwell, Miss Juliana Aldrich and Miss Sarah G. Sill, each receiving a salary of $200. It was specified in the annual report to the regents that each of the above women professed an intention to make teaching a permanent profession. The instruction was divided into three departments, the male, female and primary. A well arranged course of study was outlined. During the first year 300 students were registered, 107 of whom attended for at least four months.

The second principal was F. Moore, a graduate of Union, who had been assistant. He resigned in 1862, and was succeeded by Oren Root, Jr., of Hamilton College, who served until the close of the school in 1865. E. O. Hovey was the next principal, and served three years, resigning in July, 1868. K. S. Putnam was next elected, and served from the transfer of the academy to the public school system.

In 1850 the Liberty Street School building was erected under the supervision of Edward Comstock, R. G. Savery and E. Seymour, as trustees. In the winter of 1851-2 an attempt was made by the trustees to classify the school, seating boys and girls in the same apartment. This action met with decided disapproval. A special meeting of citizens was held, and the following resolution adopted: "Resolved, that the classification of this school by the trustees in placing the males and females in the same apartment was inexpedient for the school." The trustees resigned. Three new trustees were elected, who speedily restored the school to its previous condition, and for many years the distinction of sex was rigidly observed.

In the meantime, about the beginning of 1861, there became manifest a strong sentiment in favor of free public schools with an academic department. At the annual school meeting in 1861 a free school system was advocated, but nothing definite was done. In June, 1869, there appears to have been a renewed demand for a change in the school system, and a special meeting of citizens was called to consider the "expediency of establishing a union free school with an academic department within the limits of District No. 5 of the town of Rome." A large and enthusiastic meeting convened at the court house July 3, 1869, and K. Carroll offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That a Union Free school be established within the bounds of school district No. 5 in the town of Rome, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 555 of the laws of 1864, and the amendments thereto." This resolution was adopted by the decisive vote of 310 to 49. The following resolution was then offered by A. H. Bailey, and adopted without serious opposition: "Resolved, That the Board of Education of this Union Free School district be and they are hereby authorized to adopt the academy located in said district as the academy department of said district, with the consent of the trustees of said academy, pursuant to section 24 of title 9 of chapter 555 of the laws of 1864." A board of six members



NEW ACADEMY OR HIGH SCHOOL, ROME



OLD ACADEMY, ROME

was then instituted, consisting of Stephen VanDresar, John Reifert, Zaccheus Hill, Edward Huntington, R. E. Sutton and H. O. Southworth. Stephen VanDresar was elected president and R. E. Sutton clerk.

A meeting of the trustees was called April 30, 1869, to consider turning over the academy and "all appurtenances thereof" to the trustees of the public schools. The matter was favorably considered, and a committee was appointed to ascertain the powers of the board relative to such a movement and also to report on a suitable manner for perfecting such a union. Ten days later the board reported that a transfer would be legal, and that steps had been taken to initiate the proceedings. The formalities of transfer were consummated July 16, 1869, by the trustees signing a quitclaim deed of the academy property, and then passing a resolution to the effect that their offices were declared vacant. "*Atque in ventos vita recessit.*" The academy opened under the new conditions in the fall of 1870, with an enrollment of 97, which by 1877 had increased to 200. The first principal was George H. Barton, A. B., and the first preceptress was Miss Sarah C. Fisher, who, during the year became Mrs. Barton. Mrs. A. Bours and Miss Alice Armstrong were assistants in this school, where arithmetic, algebra, geometry, geology, astronomy, history, all the higher English branches, as well as French, German, Latin and Greek were taught. In July, 1871, Oliver Christie Harrington, a young lawyer of Elmira, N. Y., was employed by the board of education to organize and develop the graded system in the Union Free schools of Rome. These schools were held in the academy, a brick building on Liberty street, another on South James street, and two small rooms, accommodating about 25 pupils each, one in East and one in West Rome. A new building on Thomas street was first occupied in the autumn of 1871. In 1872 the academy was thoroughly repaired and reseated. In 1874 the brick building on Third street was erected, and a dwelling house was purchased and remodeled for a primary department on South James street. In 1876 the school building in West Rome was repaired and enlarged to accommodate 80 pupils. In 1879 the brick building on North Jay street was erected and occupied. The first published report of the board of education was issued for the years 1875 and 1876, and according to this report 29 teachers were employed in seven different school buildings, and 2,103 pupils enrolled. The school property at that time was valued at $82,000. The schools were under the very efficient direction of Prof. Oliver Christie Harrington until 1881. Prof. Harrington was born in Middlesex, Yates county, N. Y., March 28, 1847. He was the son of Colonel Oliver Harrington, a life long resident of that locality. He was closely related to Theophilus Harrington, justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont from 1803 to 1813, who, when a slaveholder from New York state came before him with proof of his ownership of a runaway slave gave the famous decision that nothing short of "A bill of sale from God Almighty" could prove a valid title. Prof. Harrington possessed in a marked degree the clearness of perception and independence in action that characterized this decision of his ancestor. He received a thorough schooling with the intention of entering the legal profession, but before undertaking the study of law he taught two years at Nyack on the Hudson, and filled the position of principal of the Utica Advanced school for two years in place of his brother, James Pratt Harrington.

He studied law with his uncle, James A. Christie, of Horseheads, N. Y., at the age of 23 was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in Elmira. His ability as an instructor and organizer had attracted the attention of educators, and in July, 1871, soon after the incorporation of the city of Rome, he was called to organize and develop the graded system of instruction in the schools of that city. He planned and evolved an admirable system that gave to Rome schools a place in the very front rank with those of larger cities and better equipment. During the ten years of his service as superintendent the schools of Rome were justly his greatest pride, and their superior standing was recognized by educators throughout the state, and by the state authorities in schools matters. In 1882, at the death of his brother, who had occupied the position of principal of Utica Advanced school, he was again called to that position, which he filled four years. In 1890 he was married to Olive Pamelia Hannahs, of Rome, and in his home in that city he enjoyed needed rest and leisure for the gratification of his taste for art and literature, which he well merited. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him in 1877 by Hamilton College. He died at his home in Rome, February 16, 1896.

Prof. Harrington was succeeded as superintendent by Allen Barringer, who officiated for one year. Superintendents who have served since that time are Myron J. Michael, William D. Manro, Harrison T. Marrow, Walter D. Hood, Lewis N. Crane, and the present very efficient superintendent, Prof. Daniel J. Kelly, who is doing most excellent work in the Rome schools.

In September, 1899, the new academy building was opened. This was erected at a cost of approximately $100,000, and occupies the site of the old building. At present the academy has a faculty of 15 teachers and an enrollment of nearly 400 pupils. In Rome in 1911 there are 3,300 pupils of school age, 2,500 of whom attend the public schools.

Academy of the Holy Names (Rome)—At the invitation of Rev. William Beecham, pastor of St. Peter's church, Rome, N. Y., the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary from Hochelaga, Montreal, came in August, 1865, to take charge of the parochial school and continue the work of the Franciscan Sisters; they were four in number.

In the summer of 1873, with the hearty approval of Right Rev. Francis McNeirny, D. D., bishop of Albany, N. Y., the Sisters of the Holy Names opened an academy for boarding and day pupils, with a staff of five new members, and their undertaking has certainly been blessed and prospered. The academy is pleasantly and healthfully situated on the banks of the historical Mohawk, and has always been singularly attractive to young ladies, who find in this delightful spot the comforts of an ideal home. The grounds are spacious, and laid out in terraces and courts for out-door exercise.

The object of the Academy of the Holy Names is to educate young girls thoroughly and practically. Every student is prepared for the station in life to which she may aspire or may be called. She is taught to cultivate the Christian virtues, and to acquire the womanly accomplishments indispensable to the true mistress of the home. To Christian doctrine is given the prominence due it as the foundation soil of those virtuous habits which give fragrance to life and

title to heavenly happiness. The system of education is so arranged as best to reach and cultivate the heart, develop the mind, train the hand, mould and refine the character.

The academy has been accredited to the University of the State of New York since 1895. The courses of study, therefore, include pre-academic, complete academic and high school courses of four years or more, conducted along such lines as will secure admission to college, normal or training schools, as the students may desire. A business course has been organized according to the most approved modern methods. There is also a strong department of music, affiliated to the Grand Conservatory of New York City, and courses of study in this art are offered to special students.

In 1898, the old convent was abandoned for a new one, a fine four-story brick building, which, since then, has received new additions, comprising a spacious and elegant music hall, a vast gymnasium, etc.

The Alumnæ Association has been increased to the number of 120 members. The present year has registered to November, 150 boarders and 90 day scholars.

The actual number of sisters at this time is twenty-three, seven of whom are engaged in teaching at the parochial school, which the sisters have always kept in connection with the Academy of the Holy Names; it is situated next to the convent. The much lamented Rev. Father Murphy, M. R., had worked hard to make his school one of the best in the diocese of Syracuse, and his wishes have been fulfilled. A regent's charter was secured from the state of New York in 1902, and in 1903 the first graduates stepped forth from an academy which, since then, has had a remarkable growth, the present number being nearly fifty. The attendance of boys and girls is now 350. The name of this academy was changed from that of St. Peter's school to St. Aloysius' Academy, out of respect to the memory of the beloved pastor, Rev. Aloysius Murphy.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF SCHOOLS

The most trustworthy information upon the subject of the public schools of the county is found in the report of the commissioner of education for the year 1910. A compilation of the statistics from that report is as follows:

Number of school buildings 388
Number of academic departments 22

	Elementary	Academic	Total
Total property	$1,178,736	$310,873	$1,489,609
Total library	51,542	18,936	70,478
Total teachers	780	96	876
Number of pupils between 5 and 18 years of age—			
Boys	11,794	831	12,625
Girls	11,190	1,033	12,223
Total	22,984	1,864	24,848
Number of pupils over 18 years of age—			
Boys	22	126	148
Girls	15	154	169
Total	37	280	317

Aggregate days attendance pupils between 5 and 18 years—			
Boys	1,552,393	126,822	1,679,215
Girls	1,465,951	161,296	1,627,247
Total	3,018,344	288,118	3,306,462
Aggregate days attendance pupils over 18 years—			
Boys	2,123	18,397	20,520
Girls	1,224	24,167	25,391
Total	3,347	42,564	45,911
Average attendance pupils between 5 and 18 years—			
Boys	8,514	670	9,184
Girls	8,030	856	8,886
Total	16,544	1,526	18,070
Average attendance pupils over 18 years—			
Boys	12	97	109
Girls	8	128	136
Total	20	225	245
Total payments	$663,064.81	$142,121.10	$805,185.91

CHAPTER XXVI.

LIBRARIES.

Barneveld—In 1874 Dr. and Mrs. Luther Guiteau, Rev. and Mrs. William Silsbee, Rev. Thomas Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wicks, Griffith Pritchard and others met for the purpose of founding a library in the village of Barneveld. A subscription paper was circulated, and a sufficient amount of money was raised to insure the establishment of a library association. In November the association was organized, and in January, 1875, books had been purchased and a circulating library was doing good service in the village and surrounding country. The library was located in the Wicks block, but in March, 1875, the building was destroyed by fire, and all the books were burned except about forty volumes, which were in circulation and not in the library at the time. Soon after additional books were purchased, and before the year ended there were twelve hundred well selected volumes in the library. On June 12, 1875, the Barneveld Library Association was incorporated. July 27, 1877, the cornerstone of the library building was laid, and the building was completed in the autumn of that year. At the present time there are 3,200 volumes in the library, and room for many additional books, as the exigencies of the case will demand. The library at present is under the efficient management of Miss Alice Burnette Jones, as librarian.

Boonville—The handsome Erwin Library building at Boonville was constructed by an association with funds left by will by Cornelius B. Erwin, of New Britain, Ct. Mr. Erwin had formerly been a resident of Boonville, but removed to New Britain many years before his death, and accumulated a fortune. He gave $10,000 to an association to be formed for a public library building, $2,500 for library and $18,000 as a maintenance fund. In 1886 the library association was organized with John M. Whipple, Robert H. Roberts, Frank A. Willard, Leander W. Fisk and William Bamber as directors and trustees of the fund. There are at the present time about 5,000 volumes in the library.

Camden—In 1890 citizens of the village of Camden took steps to establish a public library. At first books were contributed to the library, the first being given by Mrs. Emma Frisbie, and in August, 1891, the library contained 218 volumes. A room was then procured, other books were loaned to the association, and the nucleus of a library was established in the building of B. A. Curtis. At the end of the year there were 549 volumes. In 1894 a permanent librarian was employed, and the library was removed to the Opera House building, where it remained until 1896, when it was moved into the new Town Hall building, and then placed under the Board of Regents. Various means were employed

to obtain money necessary for carrying on the work. Concerts, lecture courses, suppers, rummage sales and dramatic entertainments helped to swell the funds, which continued steadily to grow. In 1905 the town made an appropriation of $500, and since 1906 the town has each year appropriated $500 for the purposes of the library, and the state now gives $100 yearly for the purchase of books, with the provision that a like sum be added to it from the town appropriation. On July 1, 1911, the library contained 5,324 volumes. The officers for 1911 are, president, Mrs. E. H. Conant; vice president, Mrs. E. T. Pike; second vice president, Mrs. T. A. Farnsworth; secretary, Mrs. D. G. Dorrance; treasurer, Mrs. Susan B. Cromwell; the library is in charge of Miss Annie More, who has held the position since 1897.

Clinton—Notwithstanding the very large library at Hamilton College on the hill near Clinton village, the ladies deemed it expedient to establish a circulating library for the inhabitants of the village. Several of the prominent ladies of Clinton held a meeting and organized an association September 9, 1901. In 1902 a charter was granted by the Regents of the University to the Kirkland Town Library Association, which was the name selected by the organizers of the institution. For many years prior to this the Sigma Phi fraternity of Hamilton College had a commodious building in the village, but this fraternity had erected a much more expensive building upon the college grounds to which they had removed, and offered their former building for sale. The library association purchased this building in 1902, and have since occupied it. The number of volumes in the library at the present time is 4,573. The librarian is Miss Sara Morris. A portion of the building is also used as a depository for historical relics, and another portion by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Remsen—Didymus Thomas Library was incorporated under the Regents of the University of the State of New York, December 21, 1899, with the following board of trustees: George E. Pritchard, president; John G. Lewis, vice president; Edward E. Samuel, secretary; Edward C. Evans, treasurer; John C. Thomas, Evan G. Williams and Charles M. Williams, trustees. Mrs. Marion L. Francis, the widow of Wallace Francis and daughter of Didymus Thomas was the promoter, as a memorial to her father. She proposed to give two dollars for every one dollar raised by the people of Remsen. The sum of $700 was raised, and she paid $1,400, making a total capital at the start of $2,100. The library was located for several years in the second story of Dr. E. G. Williams' drug store, then owned by Dr. D. H. Reed. At that time Mrs. Francis promised to leave $5,000 in her will towards putting up a building, and from time to time promised to enlarge this sum. She died in 1905, and her will bequeathed the library $10,000, and made it one of four residuary legatees whereby it received $58,000 net, making a total of $68,000. The trustees then purchased for a site the residence of the late Joseph Roberts, on Main street, at the net price of $2,290, and erected thereon a pressed brick, Gouverneur marble trimmed building, fifty-six feet front and forty-four feet deep. The inside is finished in oak. It is lighted with gasoline gas and heated with steam. The cost of the



THE OLD UTICA FREE ACADEMY

building, including heating and lighting, was $26,300, and for furnishing, improvements to the grounds, etc., $1,500, making a total of about $30,000. The library now has about 2,000 volumes. The balance of the fund is invested in long-time, high-class securities, of the par value of $36,500, and the market value of about $40,000, producing an annual income of about $1,700.

ROME—John Bloomfield Jervis, who died in 1885, bequeathed to the Board of Education of the city of Rome his private library of over 2,000 volumes and three-tenths of his estate, amounting to about $44,400, for the establishment of a free public library. The estate was not settled until 1894, and in December of that year the Board of Education became incorporated as the Jervis Library Association, later including in its membership the presidents of the banks of discount, the superintendent of schools, Benjamin F. Jervis of Ithaca, N. Y., and Robert B. Vail of Rahway, N. J. Therefore, the Jervis Library Association when incorporated consisted of the following persons: T. M. Flandrau, M. D., Edward Comstock, W. H. VanWagenen, W. R. Huntington, Jerome Graves, A. H. Golley, W. D. Manro, W. J. P. Kingsley, M. D., A. W. Orton, J. G. Bissell, H. G. Utley, B. F. Jervis and R. B. Vail. At its first meeting Hon. Edward Comstock was chosen president and Miss M. Elizabeth Beach librarian. Mr. Jervis' late residence, a spacious, three-story brick structure surrounded by ample lawns, was taken for the library building, and with a few alterations proved well adapted to the purpose.

The private library bequeathed by Mr. Jervis contained 2,509 volumes. New books were bought to the number of 2,266, the Rome Free Academy Library of 1,401 volumes was transferred to the association, and the Rome Book Club presented 240 volumes, making a total of 6,634 volumes on the shelves when the library opened. In addition to these the library of the late Hon. Bloomfield J. Beach, containing 2,681 volumes, was loaned to the association for five years, so that 9,315 volumes were ready for the use of the public.

On July 15, 1895, appropriate exercises were held at the library, and the following day the books were made accessible to the people of the city of Rome. At first the doors were closed during a part of the morning, afternoon and evening, but now they are open each week day continuously from 10 a. m., until 8:30 p. m.

Each year the association has added to the library by purchase three or four hundred volumes, and many donations have been received. Conspicuous among the latter was the gift of the late Arthur W. Soper of 300 volumes of works on scientific subjects and useful arts, purchased at a cost of about $800; the gift of $100 worth of juvenile books by the Hon. Edward Comstock; 480 volumes donated by the heirs of the Beach Library with the loan was withdrawn; 100 volumes of bound magazines presented by the late Alfred Sanford; complete files of the Rome Sentinel from 1864, given by the Rome Sentinel Company; several hundred volumes of medical books donated by the heirs of Dr. M. C. West, Dr. T. M. Flandrau, Dr. R. E. Sutton and Dr. H. C. Sutton, and a very valuable copy of Audubon's Birds of America, presented by Mrs. W. J. P. Kingsley. In 1896 a public spirited citizen gave $50 for the purchase of juvenile books. In 1899 a few interested friends of the library contributed $1,200 for adult literature, and the proceeds of an entertainment by local talent added

$500 to the fund. Many other gifts of books have been received, and the total number of volumes owned by the association July 1, 1911, was 15,652, a gain of 9,000 volumes since the opening of the library.

In 1898 the city appropriated $1,000 toward the support of the library, which sum was contributed yearly until 1901, when it was increased to $1,500. Also in 1898, by the bequest of Thomas Jones the library association received $2,500, and in 1911 there became available $2,900, bequeathed by John D. Higgins.

A number of pictures, casts and curios have been presented from time to time, so that the library now owns some valuable relics and works of art.

In 1896, the ladies of the Wednesday Morning Club (a literary club in the city of Rome), who had been granted the privilege of using a room on the second floor of the library building, converted the whole side of that floor into one large assembly room, furnished it and opened it for the benefit of the public. Historical and literary clubs make use of it, and several art exhibitions have been held there.

During the year ending July 1, 1911, the librarian and her two assistants have given out 45,553 volumes. No record has been kept of the reference work, but daily the librarians furnish information on a great variety of subjects to inquiring individuals, besides assisting study clubs, debating societies, and the little children in their school work. The juvenile section is largely patronized. For several years books suited to the different grades were placed in the schools, but it has proved advisable to keep all the books in the library, arranging them on the shelves for convenience in grade work.

The room which Mr. Jervis occupied as a library, and which still holds his books in their original cases, is now used as a reading room, and the public has access to forty-two periodicals and 1,750 bound volumes of magazines.

Mr. Comstock continued his services as president of the association until October, 1900, when his term as a member of the board of education expired, and he declined a renomination. Dr. W. J. P. Kingsley, the vice president, was appointed his successor, and still holds office. To Dr. Kingsley's generosity the library owes, from its beginning to the present day, many improvements in the buildings and grounds. Only two treasurers have held office. The first was William R. Huntington, who faithfully and with deep interest administered the funds until October, 1900, when he also declined renomination as a member of the board of education. He was succeeded by Eugene L. Hinckley, who is still laboring for the financial interests of the library.

In July, 1901, Miss Beach, the very competent librarian, on account of ill health resigned her position, and Miss Eugenie Stevens, the assistant librarian, was appointed her successor. The position is still held by Miss Stevens, who is carrying on the work in a most efficient manner.

Utica—The first authentic mention of the existence of a public library for Utica is in 1825. From time to time name, location, administration and character changed, until finally the Utica City Library, under the management of the school board, supplied the city's demands from 1842 until 1893. At that time for various reasons a reorganization seemed necessary. To meet this need a new



JERVIS LIBRARY, ROME



ERWIN LIBRARY, BOONVILLE



DIDYMOUS THOMAS LIBRARY AT REMSEN



UTICA CITY LIBRARY



BARNEVELD LIBRARY, TRENTON



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE WATERVILLE LIBRARY

corporation was formed and a charter from the regents of the University of the State of New York was granted to the Utica Public Library June 21, 1893. The library has been supported by annual appropriation made by the common council from the city's funds, increased from time to time as the demands upon the library's resources grew. One by one new features of the work have been developed, until to-day the library holds a merited high position among those of the state. Figures are oftentimes inadequate, but a few may aid in telling the library's story. At the time of reorganization in 1893 about 10,000 volumes were on the shelves; in eighteen years the total number has become 62,894. The circulation has increased during the same period from about 55,122 to 180,093 for the year just closed. The number of readers within the building has also increased year by year, though it is impossible to give exact figures of this increase, and no count is kept of the hundreds of adults and children who come day by day to make use of the reference books and current magazines provided for their use. The yearly appropriations have been increased gradually from $7,500 in 1893 to $26,000 for the current year, the eighth in our present building. Work with the school children was introduced in 1896 and developed rapidly, until over 6,000 children now make constant use of the rooms devoted to them, taking home over 55,000 books in 1911. The reference work was encouraged and has grown from 3,627 readers in 1895 to 44,218 in 1911. Current magazines are supplied for reading, for reference work and for circulation. The library is open on Sunday afternoons from November to May from two until six o'clock for the use of those who care for a quiet reading place on that day. Since the reorganization it has been the policy of the library to grant free access to the books in all departments. It is a privilege most fully appreciated by the readers and facilitates economy and ease of administration on the part of the library. Readers like to browse among the shelves, and the possibility of making new book friends and discovering forgotten ones lends an element of pleasure for which a public library should stand.

Year by year as the work increased and demands of study clubs and students became more numerous the limitations of the old building became apparent. Lack of ventilation, inadequate light, no room for children, too little space for those who came to read, with no administrative facilities, together with a crowded condition of the shelves, detracted from the good work possible, although in spite of these obstacles the work developed rapidly. The need of a new building became very evident to those familiar with the library and its possibilities. In April, 1899, Mr. William Pierrepont White sent a check for $1,000 to the board of trustees with a letter of commendation for the work being done, asking that the sum be made the nucleus of a new building fund. In May of the same year the site upon which the present building stands was purchased and deeded to the trustees of the library by Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Proctor and Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Proctor. There have been many expressions of appreciation of this generous gift, and at the election in November, 1900, the citizens of Utica emphasized this appreciation by voting to bond the city for $165,000 to erect a suitable building for the permanent home of their public library. Later the city issued bonds for an additional $55,000 for the completion of this building. The additional appropriation was made necessary by the unexpected advance in wages and ma-

terials. Meanwhile, the trustees were making plans of procedure, at their own expense visiting other libraries and studying the problem before them in all details. Professor William R. Ware of Columbia University was selected as consulting architect, and to him much credit is due.

In April, 1901, regulations for competing architects were issued. The following July the plans of Mr. Arthur C. Jackson, associated with Carrère & Hastings of New York City, were accepted. From that date much time and thought were expended in perfecting plans for the building, letting contracts and other preliminary work, until ground was broken August 14, 1902. On May 4, 1903, with simple ceremonies the cornerstone of the new building was laid. The work progressed slowly but steadily and early in December, 1904, the transfer of the books from the old building was begun. For several days this work went on with little inconvenience to the users of the library, the files of magazines, newspapers, public documents and reference books being removed gradually. On Saturday, December 8, 1904, the last book was charged at the old building, which had served so well as the home for the library for almost thirty years. For four days only was the library closed to the public,—in that time the 25,000 volumes were packed, transferred and put in place on the shelves; the card catalogs, charging systems and all administrative facilities installed, furniture placed and all pictures hung, ready for the opening. At 3 o'clock on December twelfth the doors were unlocked, and soon the rooms were filled with friends of the library. The building committee handed over the key to the board of trustees, while Mayor Talcott reviewed briefly the work of the library, making appreciative mention of those whose careful thought had placed it in the creditable position it occupied. Thousands of Uticans came to see the library they had builded for themselves, and many were the words of admiration and satisfaction. The use made of the building and all it affords as the years go on will determine its real need and appreciation by the people. Much of the success of the library is due to the untiring devotion of Mr. John E. Brandegee, for twelve years its most active trustee and chairman of its library committee. To him, Miss Cutler, and the present most efficient Librarian, Miss Caroline M. Underhill, Utica owes her library as it is. In the death of Mr. Brandegee the library sustained its greatest loss, how great only those closely associated with him can know. Miss Louisa S. Cutler was appointed librarian at the reorganization of the library and assumed her duties in November, 1893. Under her direction the reorganization of the library was begun, and until her death in August, 1895, she gave to the library her entire time and devotion. Miss Caroline M. Underhill, the present librarian, joined the staff in September, 1894, and after the death of Miss Cutler was appointed to the position of librarian. In planning for the work in the new building allowance was made for a normal growth, and the rooms were arranged so that departmental lines naturally have been developed.

Reference Department—This department, perhaps more than any other, performs the work most truly belonging to a library. Its purpose is to furnish to every one information desired on any topic. Its activities may be separated into two divisions, those with the general public and those with clubs, teachers and

classes. Many questions of a wide range come from the general reader, from the query as to who is the author of a certain poem, to the best way to care for a circular saw, and much time and careful research is often required in finding this desired information. Several hundred volumes have been arranged by subject on shelves in the reference room, where they may be consulted by all. Many valuable books have been added to the collection, among which we may mention the Encyclopædia Biblica and the Catholic Encyclopædia, the Grand Dictionnaire Universel by Larousse, the Konversations Lexikon by Brockhaus, and the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. Many sets of bound magazines have been completed and shelved in the room, making with their indexes a most helpful addition for the work of this department. Among the best magazines covering music, art, drama, literature, stories, etc., one hundred and eighty-seven are available. A special table is given to the collection of trade magazines, where technical, industrial and practical subjects are represented by their journals. The use of these increases from month to month, and this feature of the work should grow into something of real service to the men of Utica—something of service in the way of dollars and cents. When a man finds the article he wants and adds to his thanks the information "that article has saved me forty dollars," then do we indeed know that the work of the department is worth while. A small but growing collection of genealogical books is also shelved in the reference room. Many of these volumes are the gift of Mr. Seymour Morris, and have added to the value of the collection very greatly. An important aid to this phase of the reference work is the collection of town and county histories found in the general library. Another very valuable adjunct in the work of the reference room is the collection of public documents, both national and state. The Utica Public Library has for many years been a "depository library," receiving from the United States government practically a complete file of its publications. All these, with the books for general circulation, make a well-rounded selection of books for consultation on many topics. The diversity of requests for information has gained steadily in the last four years, coming frequently by telephone and mail as well as by direct question, indicating that the library is taking its rightful place in the community. A bulletin board marks the events of birth and death of famous persons by pictures and portraits; lists of the works of authors are posted and also the books on special holidays are placed on the reference desk for the more convenient use of readers. Many of the clubs of the city send their programs to have material looked up for each topic. Not only in the number of topics looked up but in other ways the evidence is strong that the library is becoming more and more a center of usefulness to which club workers turn. Teachers are using the reference room generally, and there is now scarcely a week during the school year when books are not reserved on special shelves for the use of teachers and their classes. Students also come more and more for material on debates, essays, etc. The increased attendance shows somewhat the value of the reference department, but most of all, the words of appreciation frequently expressed by patrons using the room indicate that the money and thought expended in adding to its resources are well merited and bring results often incalculable.

Loan Department—The work in this department represents the library's greatest activity and has shown a normal and steady growth. Where previously one assistant could give sufficient service, now six are needed, and often during the busy hours extra assistants have to be summoned. In 1904 there were circulated for home use 135,802 volumes, while in 1911 the number has increased to 180,093 volumes. The department endeavors not merely to bring a good book to every reader, but the best book in the best way. As the number of readers has been increasing, even greater vigilance has to be exercised in the selection of books. An effort has been made to meet the demand for fiction by large duplication of the best more recent novels. On shelves in the delivery hall are works of varied interest, which are changed frequently, so that an attractive book may always be found, even though they may not be the volumes just from the press. The restrictions in the number of volumes which may be taken on a card have been withdrawn by degrees, until now any reasonable number may be taken out at one time. This privilege is granted freely to all, just so far as the number of books on the desired subject will warrant. During the summer months "vacation privileges" are extended, whereby several books may be drawn on one card and retained through the summer without renewal. Privileges have also been extended to teachers, so that they now have the use of a special card in addition to their own personal card. On this teacher's card several books may be drawn at one time for professional use only. The use of tables in the rear of the stacks has increased so greatly that during the busy hours one assistant is always there ready to answer questions and to help find books for any one who may be in doubt as to what he wishes. In addition to the regular book stack, book cases have been placed near the tables on which are found books of particular interest at the moment. Annotated lists of books on various subjects, historical fiction, and books for home reading have been printed. Sometime before the holidays has been held an exhibit of books suitable for Christmas gifts for adults as well as for younger readers. This collection contains many of the best standard books in inexpensive as well as in the best editions, and also many of the season's new books. Lists which might be helpful are placed on the shelves. The exhibits have been suggestive to many, and interest in them has grown each year.

Potter Branch—With the growth of the city came the need of branch libraries, particularly in the eastern and western sections. By the courtesy of the school board the lower floor of the Whitesboro school was secured and in November, 1910, the first branch library was opened—by name the Potter branch, because it occupies a place on the land once belonging to the Potter family. The library is situated in a thickly settled Jewish district, and immediately attracted a large number of readers, especially among the children. The circulation during the first ten months reached a total of over 18,700.

Industrial Library—Soon after the occupancy of the present building it became evident to those interested that the need of practical and technical books was far greater than the funds available could supply. The realization of this fact resulted in the formation by a number of citizens of the Industrial Library

League for the express purpose of collecting a fund for the extension of this work. In 1906 a check for $880.17 was sent by the league to the trustees with the request that the money be expended for books on industrial subjects, preferably those represented by local industries. Among the members of the league were representatives of many of the manufacturing interests of the city. Later, additional checks amounting to $250 were donated for the same purpose, making possible a library of 307 volumes, in addition to those provided from the regular funds. This library is on the second stack, conveniently arranged, with well-lighted tables for study. Almost every evening finds workers engaged in solving some practical question. Perhaps the most important books are those published by the International Correspondence School at Scranton, and the American School of Correspondence at Chicago. Of these there are full sets, primarily for use at the library, but sometimes allowed to circulate for special work. Besides the books there are many trade journals received regularly as issued. These are to be found in the reference room.

Utica Mechanics Association Fund—In April, 1908, the trustees of the Utica Public Library received from the Mechanics Association, being dissolved, the sum of $3,960. The income of this amount is spent for books of a practical and technical nature.

Music Collection—In the spring of 1911 the B Sharp Musical Club presented to the library for circulation a valuable collection of music scores, consisting of over two hundred pieces representing the best arrangement for piano, organ, violin, harp, etc.

Catalogue Department—As the value of a book is increased by a good index, so the use of a library is far greater if its index, the card catalogue, is a good one. This library has from the first realized the need of such a catalogue. Shortly after the reorganization of the library a friend gave anonymously $5,000 to be expended on the making of a catalogue. With this foundation the catalogue has been developed, and has become one in which the library takes pride and which proves its usefulness each day. The increase in gifts of books and in purchases has increased the work of keeping the catalogue up to date, until there are now three assistants who give most of their time to it.

Children's Department—Children became constant patrons of the library as soon as the rules allowed them, the use of juvenile books since 1894 being from 31-47 per cent of the entire circulation. Beyond placing their books on separate shelves, however, comparatively little could be done for them until the new building gave ample quarters to a children's department. Here, first, the work was organized, three sunny rooms on the south side of the main floor given to the children, and a trained librarian for children placed in charge. The low shelves to which they have free access are filled with books suited to their use; a selection of reference books helps to answer their frequent demands for information, and a convenient door into the main book stack makes available the entire resources of the library, whenever necessary, to supplement the work

of the department. The range of this department extends from the littlest child who can walk to the library and be happy with a picture-book while his sister is choosing a "thin book with big letters," to the boy who wants the history of the Constitution of the United States. It requires a ready knowledge of both children and books, together with a quick judgment and unlimited sympathy, to give each child who comes the right book. And the right book to the right child at the right time opens to him not only the road to unlimited knowledge, but what may be of far more worth to him, the road to unlimited delight in good reading. With children the question of good and bad reading may be largely controlled by the selection of books placed on the shelves. While it is true that in a public library provision must be made for all grades of mental capacities and interests, the best can be chosen for each class without including any harmful or merely useless books. A taste for good and vigorous reading may thus be developed naturally and unconsciously and the child strengthened for an appreciation of the best books. For this reason the first thought of the department is given to a careful selection of its books. The aim has been to supply so many of the best books that children may read them when they want to without waiting too long for "a turn;" but more and more to restrict the number of titles to the books that are really worth their reading. Children have so few years in which to read purely juvenile books, and the range of books, if not too inclusive, is so good that there is not the occasion with them, as with grown people, to demand the "latest books." Naturally the problem of suggesting books to one who has been reading but three years is different from that of supplying books to one who has been reading many years. Attractive illustrated book-lists and bulletins on authors or subjects of interest are posted from time to time to suggest various lines of reading. Fairy tales and easy books for little children are on special shelves, and all the shelves are labeled plainly with name of author or subject. Assistants are ready at all times to help individual children select books. In addition to the linen picture-books on the tables in the little children's corner is a shelf of fine picture-books, to use which the children must show clean hands.

Since 1905 a story-hour for little children has been held on Saturday mornings from October to May. The stories are told in a room adjoining the children's room, and the attendance averages from thirty to fifty. Stories for older children have been occasional and of another character. A series of King Arthur stories was told; twice some one who knew Lincoln gave some personal reminiscences of him to the boys; twice a friend who had been to Japan told the girls about her trip; once it was a study of Webster for a class of boys in American history; once a reading of heroic poetry for boys; once a reading from Wordsworth for girls. On the night of Lincoln's Centennary, the story of the sinking of the Albemarle in the Civil War was told by one who had heard it personally from Lieut. Cushing, prefacing the story with an account of the one occasion on which he himself saw Lincoln. The audience of ninety boys was limited only by the capacity of the room. The attendance at these stories, sometimes in the afternoon and sometimes in the evening, has ranged from forty to ninety.

The use of the room on the part of older boys and girls in the evening is

worthy of notice. School children are not allowed to draw books after six o'clock, nor are children expected to come in the evening unless with adults. Boys and girls who are working after school and Saturdays have their cards marked to show permission for evening use of the room. This includes all who have left school and gone to work too early for transfer to the main department. A check-list of these special permits shows an interesting variety of "occupations." From fifty to seventy-five, sometimes over a hundred, come every evening. Many who come in this way rarely take books home, but prefer to read in the library, depending for their choice on the books which happen to be on the shelves when they come in.

The teacher's class room, opening into the children's room and having a separate entrance from the main corridor, has had various uses. A reference collection of the books recommended in the State Syllabus for elementary schools was placed there and is used constantly. Teachers have come with classes for the use of books or illustrative material for exhibits, or simply to make the library known to their pupils. On such occasions as the last the children's librarian has given a brief talk on the use of the library. The department has a file of over 5,000 mounted pictures which are circulated for school and club use. The foundation of the file was a set of Perry pictures, but their number has been multiplied several times by the addition of pictures clipped from magazines, circulars, and other material. The largest use of the pictures has been by the schools, and the file is specially strong in travel and history. In October, 1906, the library published, jointly with the public schools, a third edition of a graded and annotated list of Books for Home Reading. Single grade leaves from this list are supplied the children by the schools. Copies are also available for use in the room, for parents or for any interested in children's reading. For some time the library has been collecting and preserving maps, pictures, surveys, manuscripts, books and pamphlets published in Utica, or about Utica, or written by Uticans, in fact all printed or written material of local interest. The collection has already grown so that a room on the second floor has been set apart for it. Some of the early maps have been hung in this room. A collection of Utica imprints has been begun, and over one hundred volumes and as many pamphlets have been gathered. Perhaps the most valuable is a complete set of Utica directories, the first published in 1817. Among the earliest publications is Webster's American Selections in Reading and Speaking, printed in 1808 by Seward & Williams.

Exhibitions—An art gallery on the second floor has made possible the holding of free exhibitions of pictures. Many have thus been enabled to see originals of Corot, Dupre, Diaz, Ridgeway Knight, Millet, H. D. Murphy, Pennell, Whistler, as well as many other modern artists. Since 1904 there have been held twenty-seven exhibitions with a total attendance of 43,606 persons.

Utica Art Association Fund—The Utica Art Association was formed in 1865 "to promote and encourage the culture of the fine arts, and to elevate and refine a proper taste therefor by the public exhibition of paintings, statuary, and other works of art." After many years of such work it was suggested that

the library should take up the work of the association and receive its funds. Legal steps towards that object were entered upon in 1906, and in July, 1910, the sum of $6,576.68 was paid to the library as a permanent fund to continue the work of the Utica Art Association.

Gifts—Besides many gifts of magazines, books and pictures from generous friends, all of which add constantly to the working strength of the library, there have been others deserving notice. At the opening of the new building Mr. Thomas R. Proctor sent a complete and valuable set of autograph letters of the presidents of the United States. These are handsomely mounted, together with a steel engraving and brief sketch of each president, in a substantial oak standard. The collection, one of the best in existence, is one of the library's most important possessions, and a source of constant interest to our visitors. In 1905 the late Mrs. Robert S. Williams presented to the library some rare and valuable manuscripts. First to be mentioned, because it is the oldest, is a copy of the four gospels written in 1223 in ancient Armenian. It is a small 16mo and was written with a pen on vellum in a very neat and regular hand. The covers are leather over wood. In spite of its great age, it is in a remarkably good state of preservation. The second manuscript is what is known among book lovers as the "Williams Manuscript," or the Syriac Antilegomema. This was obtained in 1870 by the late Rev. William Frederic Williams, then a missionary at Mardin, by whom it was sent to his brother, the late Robert S. Williams. It contains (1) tables to find Easter and other movable feasts, (2) tables of ecclesiastical lessons, (3) the Acts and Catholic epistles, (4) the Pauline epistles, ending with Hebrews, and (5) a poem of 128 lines. The date of the completion of the manuscript is given in the colophon as July 4, 1471. Careful examination of the manuscript was made by Dr. Isaac H. Hall of the Metropolitan Museum of New York City, who pronounced it genuine. A bronze tablet made by the Gorham Company for the Lincoln Centennary is a much-valued gift. On this tablet is a bas-relief of Lincoln by Victor D. Brenner, and a copy of Lincoln's famous Gettysburg speech.

In 1893 the staff consisted of the librarian and four assistants, while in 1911 the number has increased to twenty-three.

Waterville—The Waterville Public Library was incorporated by the regents of the state university February 15, 1895, and a charter was issued to W. G. Mayer, H. J. Coggeshall and H. P. Bigelow, its trustees. W. G. Mayer was elected the first president. The board of education granted the use of a room on the third floor of the school building, and transferred to the trustees the school library of about 500 volumes as a nucleus, also an endowment of $1,000 known as the Palmer Memorial Fund, which has been devised by Col. W. Palmer as a memorial to his deceased daughter. The board of education also included in its annual estimate the sum of $75 for the purposes of the new library, so that it began its work under fairly favorable auspices. Miss Mary Smith was appointed first librarian at a salary of $30 per year, the library to be open but one afternoon each week. The board of education having been authorized, by a vote of the taxpayers, to purchase a residence adjoining the school buildings, the use of

the first floor of this house was granted the library trustees, and, after fitting them up for the purpose, possession was taken in November, 1899. This was a decided improvement, not only because of the additional room, made imperative by the growth of the library, but because of its accessibility. The wisdom of obtaining this location was fully shown by the rapid increase in the number of its patrons. Books were added from time to time, until in 1908 the need for still larger quarters became a matter of grave concern to the trustees. Mrs. I. D. Brainard had given a building on Main street, in the very heart of the village, to the Y. M. C. A., and when it ceased to be used by this association the title, under the conditions of the deed of gift, reverted to the donor. It was suggested to Mrs. Brainard that the building would be an ideal one for the public library, and she, with characteristic generosity, at once decided to convey it to the trustees as a memorial to her two deceased sons. The building was fitted for its new use by the board of trustees and was occupied on May 22, 1908. It is exceptionally well adapted for this purpose, the former gymnasium making an ideal stack room. There are also two reading rooms, an issuing room and a librarian's room, while the second story contains meeting rooms for the village board of trustees, the board of education, the health board and the water board, thus making it the seat of the village government. The library now contains 4,000 volumes, and has steadily increased in its usefulness to the community. The trustees are Lieut. W. G. Mayer, who has been president of the board since its incorporation, L. P. Fuess and C. G. Brainard. Miss L. J. West is the efficient librarian, with Miss Cornelia Parker as assistant.

Oneida Historical Society (Utica)—was incorporated in 1876. The persons who effected the organization were Horatio Seymour, CharlesW. Hutchinson, Alexander Seward, Edwin Huntington, S. N. D. North, Morven M. Jones, Robert S. Williams, William J. Bacon, John F. Seymour, Daniel Batchelor, Richard U. Sherman, Simon G. Visscher, Roscoe Conkling, Pomroy Jones, Luther Guiteau, Philo White, Daniel B. Goodwin, Charlemange Tower, John Stryker, Ward Hunt, Ellis H. Roberts, DeWitt C. Grove, Francis Kernan, John H. Edmonds, Michael Moore, Alexander S. Johnson, Edward North, Othniel S. Williams, William D. Walcott, Daniel E. Wager, John P. Gray, John G. Crocker and Theodore S. Faxton, and to them are due great credit for an organization which, all things considered, may be counted one of the best in Oneida county. It was through its instrumentality that the splendid monument was erected on the Oriskany battle field, and to Mr. John F. Seymour was due the principal credit of that enterprise. Mrs. James Watson Williams, by her will, left $50,000 for the erection of a memorial building, to be known as the Munson-Williams Memorial Building. It is unfortunate that the building was located at the junction of John and Elizabeth streets and Park avenue. The location was not well selected, and it cannot be said that the expensive building is well arranged for the purposes intended. The accumulation of valuable treasures has been so rapid, that the time will soon arrive when a much more commodious building must be provided. It is hoped that a better location will be selected, and that the future will demonstrate the wisdom of the enterprising citizens of 1876, who

organized this splendid association. The officers of the association from the time of its incorporation to this date are as follows:

Presidents—Horatio Seymour, 1876-86; Ellis H. Roberts, 1887-90; Charles W. Hutchinson, 1891-96; George D. Dimon, 1897; Thomas R. Proctor, 1898-99; Alfred C. Coxe, 1900-01; Charles S. Symonds, 1902-03; E. Prentiss Bailey, 1904-05; Milton H. Merwin, 1906-07; Wm. Carey Sanger, 1908-09; Charles Tyler Olmsted, 1910 to date.

First Vice Presidents—Alexander Seward, 1876-77; Charles W. Hutchinson, 1878-83; Ellis H. Roberts, 1884-86; Isaac S. Hartley, 1887-89; Charles W. Hutchinson, 1890; Henry Hurlburt, 1891-93; William M. White, 1894-95; George D. Dimon, 1896; Thomas R. Proctor, 1897; Alfred C. Coxe, 1898-99; Frederick T. Proctor, 1900; Edward Comstock, 1901-03; Milton H. Merwin, 1904-05; John L. Earll, 1906-07; Charles T. Olmsted, 1908-09; Herbert J. Pease, 1910; E. Huntington Coley, 1911.

Second Vice Presidents—Charles W. Hutchinson, 1876-77; Alexander Seward, 1878-81; William J. Bacon, 1882-83; Isaac S. Hartley, 1884-86; Daniel E. Wager, 1887-89; Henry Hurlburt, 1890; George D. Dimon, 1891-95; Thomas R. Proctor, 1896; Cyrus D. Prescott, 1897-1900; George M. Weaver, 1901-02; Milton H. Merwin, 1903; John L. Earll, 1904-05; Ralph W. Brokaw, 1906-07; Herbert J. Pease, 1908-09; Thomas R. Proctor, 1910-11.

Third Vice Presidents—Edward Huntington, 1876-81; Daniel E. Wager, 1882-86; John F. Seymour, 1887-89; Daniel E. Wager, 1890-96; Alfred C. Coxe, 1897; N. Curtis White, 1898-99; Warren C. Rowley, 1900; Joseph V. Haberer, 1901-02; John L. Earll, 1903; Ralph W. Brokaw, 1904-05; Willis E. Ford, 1906-07; Thomas R. Proctor, 1908-09; E. Huntington Coley, 1910; Herbert J. Pease, 1911.

Recording Secretaries—Moses M. Bagg, 1876-77; S. N. Dexter North, 1878-82; Moses M. Bagg, 1883-88; Rees G. Williams, 1889-92; Wm. Pierrepont White, 1893-97; Donald McIntyre, 1898-1911.

Corresponding Secretaries—Morven M. Jones, 1876-83; Charles W. Darling, 1884-1905; Horatio Seymour, Jr., 1906-07; Wm. M. Storrs, 1908-11.

Librarians—Morven M. Jones, 1876-86; Fred C. Ingalls, 1887-88; Moses M. Bagg, 1889-1900; Dana W. Bigelow, 1901-11.

Treasurers—Robert S. Williams, 1876-86; Warren C. Rowley, 1887-98; Sylvester Dering, 1899-1900; Frank R. Winant, 1910-11.



Dr. Matthew Brown, Jr., of Rome



Dr. Luther Guiteau, Sr., of Oldenbarnaveld

PIONEER PHYSICIANS OF ONEIDA COUNTY

CHAPTER XXVII.

MEDICAL PROFESSION AND INSTITUTIONS.

As far as can be ascertained from the old records it would seem that prior to the year 1790 the portion of the western wilderness now known as Oneida county could boast of no physician in residence, and what the few earliest settlers at Fort Stanwix, at Whitestown and at Deerfield did when in need of medical aid is largely a matter of conjecture. The native Indian had his medicine man, who, though more of a religious leader than a physician had, nevertheless, some knowledge of herbs. Then, too, many years before any white settlers penetrated to the head waters of the Mohawk, the Jesuit missionaries from Canada had made friends with the members of the Six Nations, and were hospitably received in their "castles." As every member of that wonderful order was a man of wide learning and no small medical training, and as one reads in Parkman's histories of these advance agents of civilization caring for the sick Indian in his tepee, tending the wounded in battle, and teaching the elemental principles of hygiene, these religious enthusiasts may properly be considered as probably the first to have introduced European medical knowledge into Oneida county.

With the building and garrisoning of Fort Stanwix at what is now Rome, it is probable that at least from time to time military surgeons were quartered there with the troops, and may on occasion have given help to the friendly Indian and the few settlers and travelers in the neighborhood. But if so, no proof thereof remains, and our first definite records of physicians in Oneida county appear in the accounts of the battle of Oriskany when we read that Dr. Petrie, himself wounded, dressed General Herkimer's leg on the field; and that Dr. Younglove was captured by the enemy, robbed, stripped of his clothing, and barely escaped the tomahawk, but survived many hardships to immortalize his experiences in a poem. Dr. Petrie was a resident of German Flats—the region extending from east of Little Falls to Frankfort—and as that neighborhood had been inhabited by the family of General Herkimer and other pioneers since 1725, it is possible that the local doctor's professional duties carried him far enough up the river so that he may have been considered as practicing also in Oneida county.

Though little further than these poor facts is known of physicians actually practicing in this county in Revolutionary days, the remains of two surgeons, eminent in that war, found their final resting places within the borders of our county. The first of these, Dr. John Cochran, of Albany, was appointed on the recommendation of General Washington, surgeon general of the middle department of the army of the United States April 11, 1777, chief physician and sur-

geon of the army October 6, 1780, and director general of the army hospitals January 17, 1781. He was mustered out at the close of the war, and died at Palatine in 1807. A few years later his remains were brought to Utica by his son, Major James Cochran, and were buried in the old Water street cemetery. On the centennial of the battle of Bunker Hill they were again removed, with military pomp, to Forest Hill cemetery.

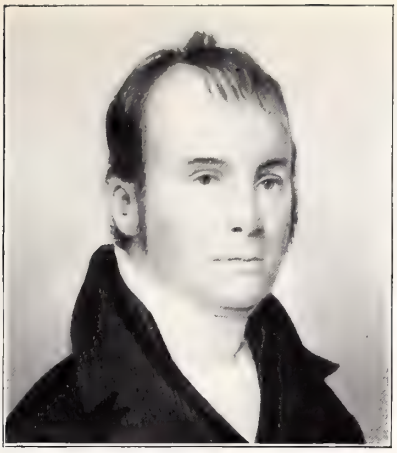
The other Revolutionary veteran was Dr. Augustus Burgoyne, surgeon general to the army under his uncle, General Sir John Burgoyne. After the battle of Saratoga Dr. Burgoyne was taken prisoner and carried into Vermont, where he afterwards married, settled down and practiced medicine. In his old age he lived at the home of his daughter, the wife of Zenas Bird of Augusta, where he died in 1824 at the age of 87 years, and is buried near Knoxboro.

During the barren paralyzed years following the close of hostilities, Oneida county was practically untenanted by the white man, and was, therefore, without a physician. The tremendous wave of immigration westward, however, which marked the reaction from the war, and steadily increased during the last decade of the eighteenth century, causing hamlets and villages to crop up like mushrooms in every corner of the county, swept with it probably as many as a score of physicians. Coming up the Mohawk by bateau, canoe, or on horseback, these sturdy, strong, venturesome young medical men, as a rule, landed at Old Fort Schuyler, and then struck off in search of hamlet or settlement which seemed to give promise of supporting a physician.

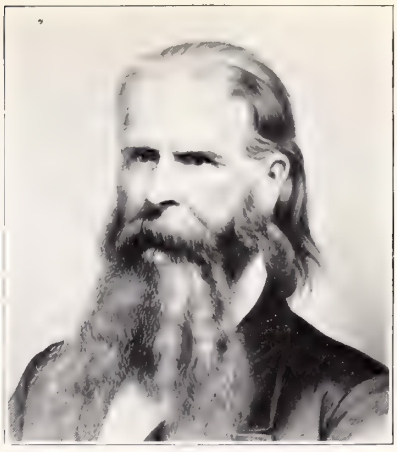
The earliest of these medical pioneers to settle in our county and to achieve sufficient prominence to leave their names behind them were Dr. Norton Porter of Westmoreland, who settled in that town in 1791; Dr. Francis Guiteau, Jr., of Deerfield; Dr. Sewal Hopkins of Clinton, of whom mention is found in 1792; Dr. Matthew Brown, Jr., of Rome, 1793; and Dr. Samuel Carrington of Utica, 1794.

Dr. Norton Porter was probably the first, and was certainly one of the first two physicians to settle in Oneida county. Born in Abington, Mass., in 1771, he emigrated in 1791 to the town of Westmoreland, just five years after the first settler, James Deane, located in that neighborhood. During those five years, however, Westmoreland had become a flourishing village, with many surrounding hamlets, and the services of a physician were much in demand. For forty years Dr. Porter practiced all over the countryside, and after a long and honored life finally passed away in New York Mills, November 18, 1852, at the home of his son, Dr. H. N. Porter.

Dr. Francis Guiteau, Jr., a descendant of Huguenot refugees and a son of Dr. Francis Guiteau of Pittsfield, Mass., settled in Deerfield in 1792, and began the practice of medicine. The prestige which Dr. Guiteau attained as the first physician in the neighborhood of the newly settled hamlet of Fort Schuyler he maintained for many years by his natural ability, and was long accepted as the leading surgeon of this part of the state. After practicing for nine years in Deerfield he moved to Utica, and in 1803 formed a partnership with Dr. Solomon Wolcott, as physician and druggist. In 1814 he moved to Whitesboro,



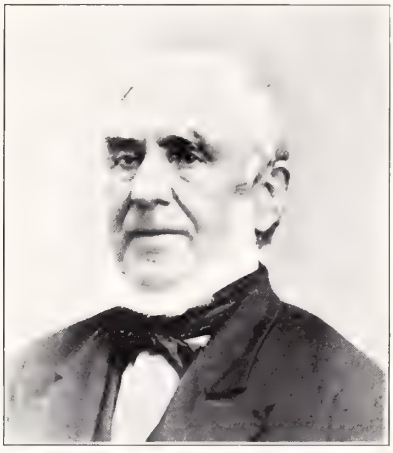
DR. ALEXANDER COVENTRY
President, 1823-1825



DR. JOHN McCALL
President, 1846



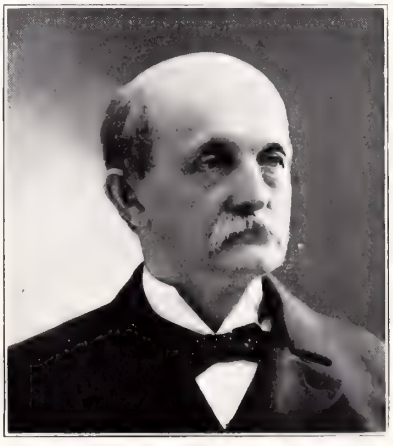
DR. CHARLES B. COVENTRY
President, 1854



DR. DANIEL P. BISSELL
Vice President, 1862; President, 1863



DR. JOHN P. GRAY
President, 1867



DR. GEORGE SEYMOUR
Vice President, 1900

OFFICERS OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

where he died in 1824. In 1809 Dr. Guiteau was elected vice president of the Oneida County Medical Society, and in 1813-14 was made president.

Dr. Sewal Hopkins was born in Great Barrington, Mass., and studied medicine at Stockbridge. The exact date of his coming to Clinton is not known, but that it was at least as early as 1792 is shown by the fact that his name appears in that year as one of the founders of the Hamilton-Oneida Academy, the parent of Hamilton College. Dr. Hopkins was the first vice president and the second president of the county society. He died in 1846 at the age of 76 years.

Dr. Matthew Brown, Jr., was born in Brookfield, Mass., in 1766. He had a good liberal education, and studied medicine in the private hospital and school of Dr. Willard of Worcester. Coming west to Rome on horseback in 1793, he settled near the ruins of the old fort. Though Dr. Brown was for many years the leading physician of Rome and had a large, strenuous and active practice, carrying him even to the northern boundaries of the county to the bedside of Baron Steuben, he had many other interests. He was quickly joined by his brothers, with whom he opened a store, in which not only drugs but general merchandise were offered for sale. In 1798 Dr. Brown was made the first postmaster, and held that position for ten years. In 1803 his cousin, Dr. Arba Blair, came from Worcester and went into partnership with him. The older man, from that time, devoted less and less time to medicine and more and more to business, becoming one of the leading manufacturers in the town. In 1818 he moved to Rochester, where he was again prominent in business affairs, but did not again practice. He died in Rochester in 1851. The picture of Dr. Brown, which is reproduced in this volume is a photograph of a portrait by Daniel Huntington belonging to Dr. Brown's great-grandson, Mr. Ralph W. Howell of Washington. One of Dr. Brown's last medical acts was to preside at the organization meeting of the Oneida County Medical Society in 1806.

Dr. Samuel Carrington appears to have been the first physician to settle in what is now Utica. He is known to have been in the town as early as 1794; was postmaster in 1799, and had a store for the sale of drugs, paints, dye stuffs, books, etc., in 1800. After a few years of practice Dr. Carrington returned to the east, married, and the next morning left his bride and never was heard of again.

These first arrivals having picked out the choicest sites, many of those coming up the river during the second half of the decade were obliged to go farther afield to find room for their talents. Thus, we find that in 1795 Dr. Stephen Preston settled in Sangerfield; in 1796 Dr. Amos G. Hull came to Augusta; Dr. Samuel Snow to Boonville; Dr. Caleb Sampson to Paris Hill, and Dr. Alexander Coventry to Utica. In 1797 Dr. Zenas Hutchinson began practice at Elmer Hill; Dr. Seth Hastings, Sr., at Paris Hill; Dr. Johnson at Augusta, and Dr. Stephen White at Rome. Somewhere about this time Dr. Elizur Moseley came to Whitesboro, and Dr. Sherman Bartholomew to Waterville.

Dr. Stephen Preston journeyed up the Mohawk valley on horseback, bringing with him his wife and a four-year old son. He settled in Sangerfield, where

he practiced for thirty years, covering a territory extending from Oneida Castle to Vernon. He died in 1835. The four year old son, on attaining manhood, followed in his father's footsteps, succeeded to his practice, and in 1844 we find that Dr. Medina Preston was president of the county society. He was in turn followed by his son, Dr. Medina Preston, Jr., who is still living. Thus for one hundred and fifteen years a member of the Preston family has practiced medicine in Sangerfield or Waterville.

Dr. Amos Gould Hull deserves special mention, as he was the first president of the Oneida County Medical Society. Dr. Hull came to this county in about 1796, and settled in Augusta. In 1804 he moved to New Hartford, where he practiced until 1811, at one period of this time having as a partner Dr. Charles Babcock, who was president of the county society in 1834. In 1811 Dr. Hull moved to Utica, where he practiced until his death in 1833. During his later years he devoted much time to the manufacture and sale of a hernial truss of his own invention. This appliance received the approval of his professional brethren so completely that in 1818 he was awarded certificates of commendation from the Fairfield Medical College and the Oneida County Medical Society. That his advertising and selling of these patented trusses did not interfere with his professional standing is proven by his re-election to the presidency of the county society in 1817, 1818 and 1820.

Dr. Alexander Coventry—There is no name associated with the early history of medicine in Oneida county more deserving of respect than that of the sturdy Scotch pioneer, Dr. Alexander Coventry. Born in Hamilton, Scotland, in 1766, the son of an army officer, he received his education in the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, institutions which stood then, as now, in the very first rank of the world's medical schools. In 1785 he sailed for America, settled in Hudson, then in Romulus, on Seneca Lake, and in 1796 came to Old Fort Schuyler. Dr. Coventry's superior education, studious tastes, strong character and natural ability soon placed him at the head of the medical profession of Central New York. His reputation as a consultant and as an obstetrician grew and spread until his labors extended over several counties, and his reputation far wider still. He was elected president of the county society in 1822, and re-elected in 1823, 1824 and 1827, and of the Medical Society of the State of New York in 1823 and 1824. He was also a trustee of the Fairfield Medical College, a member of the Albany Lyceum and the Linnean Society of Paris. In about 1804 Dr. Coventry moved to Deerfield, though retaining his office in Utica, bought a farm, and for the remainder of his life divided his time between medicine, agriculture, especially fruit growing, and literature. His journal, which, fortunately, is preserved by his descendants, is a veritable mine of information concerning the early days of Utica. In 1804 he took as partner Dr. David Hasbrouck; in 1817 Dr. John McCall, and in 1828 was succeeded by his son, Dr. Charles B. Coventry. The prominence which these three junior partners attained in their profession speaks well for the stimulus and training given to them by this truly remarkable man. The instruments shown in the accompanying picture belonged to Dr. Coventry, and were probably used to cure the ail-

ments of many of the ancestors of our county's citizens. They are the property of Dr. A. L. Holden, of Utica, who kindly loaned them for photographing.

Dr. Seth Hastings, Sr., came to Paris Hill from Litchfield, Conn., in 1797, and practiced his profession in that prosperous village until his death in 1830. A stiff, stern, strict Puritan, he served his neighbors faithfully for years, but is perhaps most worthy of fame as the father of Dr. Seth Hastings, Jr., who began practice in Clinton in 1802, was the first treasurer of the county society in 1806; its secretary from 1810 to 1814; its vice president in 1817, and its president in 1828 and 1829. He practiced his profession in Clinton until 1851, when a stroke of paralysis caused his retirement, and ten years later his death.

Dr. Sherman Bartholomew, who moved to what was then known as Sangerfield Huddle during the last year of the century, is especially remembered because he probably first suggested the name of "Waterville" for that village and because he lost his life in the service of his country. His tombstone at Waterville reads in part: "To the memory of Dr. Sherman Bartholomew, who died at Brownsville the 29th of November, 1814, in the zealous discharge of his duties as surgeon in the Army of the U. S., . . . in the 34th year of his age."

The beginning of the new century brought with it a rapid development of the newly founded towns, and hamlets, which five years before had no physician, or at best one medical advisor, rapidly found themselves the possessors of several. Six physicians, at least, settled in Utica during the first five years of the nineteenth century, of whom three deserve passing mention:

Dr. David Hasbrouck, because he was a partner of Dr. Coventry and the first secretary of the county society.

Dr. Solomon Wolcott, for his association with Dr. Francis Guiteau; and

Dr. Marcus Hitchcock, as, for many years he was not only physician and druggist, but was postmaster from 1803 to 1827, and his shop was during that period the chief place for gathering and discussion in the town. In this way Dr. Hitchcock was probably as powerful as any other one citizen in influencing the growth of the community.

At the same time many new doctors were appearing throughout the county, too many to make it possible even to give them mention. Six of them, however, have left their names written too plainly on the scroll of history to allow of their being passed over without at least a few words.

Dr. Alexander Whaley was born in Connecticut in 1780, and after completing his medical studies, at the age of 21 years started out for the "Black River region" to seek a home. An accident to his horse at Verona detained him, and, before he could again start on his way, he was persuaded to remain, teach the district school and practice his profession. Here Dr. Whaley's wanderings ended, and for seventy long years he served his fellowmen of Verona and vicinity. His activity, even at the end of his life, is shown by the fact that he made his appearance at the meeting of the Oneida County Medical Society in Rome

in the year 1871, when 91 years of age. From this visit, however, the old physician never returned, as he died shortly after the meeting at the home of his son, Dr. James S. Whaley of Rome, the last survivor of the original founders of the county society.

Dr. Arba Blair, the partner of and successor to Dr. Matthew Brown, Jr., of Rome, also lived to an advanced age, and presided at the semi-centennial meeting of the county society in 1856. He was elected vice president of the county society in 1820, and president in 1836 and again in 1859. He died in 1863.

Dr. John Fitch, of Franklin, an arrival of 1802, deserves notice as a man of independence and originality, for when, shortly after his arrival, a severe epidemic of typhus fever prevailed in his neighborhood, having seen the terrible mortality following the accepted treatment of whiskey and quinine, he broke away from custom, and pinning his faith "*vis medicatrix naturae*" he practiced the expectant mode of treatment and attained great renown, for the reason that his patients showed an astounding tendency to recovery.

Dr. Laurens Hull was a native of Woodbury, Conn., where he was born in 1779. In 1802, having studied medicine in the east, he moved to "the West" and continued his studies with his cousin Amos, then practicing in Augusta. In 1804 he opened an office for himself in Bridgewater. A founder of the county society he served as its president from 1831 to 1833. His interest in public life is shown by his service as member of the assembly in 1813 and 1825, and the year of his leaving the county—1836—for Angelica, Allegany county, as state senator. He was president of the State Medical Society in 1839 and 1840, and his address on "Quackery" was considered one of the finest papers ever delivered before that body. Dr. Hull was, both in the medical societies and in the legislative bodies a constant and strenuous worker for the advance and purity of the medical profession.

Turning our thoughts to the northern section of the county we find that the year 1802 brought to that district two men, who, for many years, were to carry on their shoulders the bulk of the medical work north of Utica and Rome—Dr. Luther Guiteau, Sr., and Dr. Earl Bill.

Dr. Luther Guiteau, Sr., of Trenton, was born in Lanesboro, Mass., in 1778. Having received his liberal education in Clinton and his medical knowledge under Dr. Buell of Sheffield, Mass., Dr. Guiteau came to the region in which his brother, Francis, had already achieved a reputation as a surgeon, and settled in Trenton, or Oldenbarneveld, in 1802. Thus began a professional career, which, for local pre-eminence, was probably rivaled by that of Alexander Coventry alone. For forty-eight years Dr. Guiteau stood in the first ranks of the medical profession of his day, was beloved by his neighbors, and looked up to by his professional brethren. His reputation was not confined to his own locality, but extended over many counties, where his services were in demand as a consultant. A deep student and enthusiast, Dr. Guiteau was a prominent



DR. EARL BILL, of REMSEN



INSTRUMENTS BELONGING TO DR. ALEXANDER COVENTRY, WHO DIED IN 1828

figure in the meetings of the county society, of which he served as president in 1825 and 1826. He was postmaster of Oldenbarneveld in 1802, and a member of the legislature in 1819. Though deeply interested in politics these were the only public positions he would ever accept. Before his death in 1850 his son, Dr. Luther Guiteau, Jr., had already become a power in the county, and, as the older man slipped out of harness, the younger one took his place, and, until his death in 1885, ably sustained the prestige already acquired by his talented family. Dr. Luther, Jr., like his father, was many times elected to the highest office to which his professional neighbors could elevate him, having been president of the county society in 1843, 1863 and 1867.

Dr. Earl Bill—The other pioneer from "up the county," Dr. Earl Bill, though he never attained the widespread reputation of the Guiteaus, was nevertheless, a prominent figure in local medicine. Born in Lebanon, Conn., in 1770, he graduated from the Berkshire Medical College and then struck out for "the West." In 1804 he settled near Starr Hill in Steuben, where he practiced until his removal to Remsen in 1814. Dwelling in the wildest part of the county, Dr. Bill held with a firm grip a professional clientele extending over the towns of Remsen, Steuben and Boonville. He was a splendid example of the rugged, honest, conscientious, pioneer physician, who never sought personal advancements or benefits, but devoted a long life calmly and unselfishly to the hard wearing life of the country doctor. The accompanying portrait is a copy of an ambrotype loaned by Dr. Bill's grandson, Mr. Earl B. Putnam of Waterville.

To the physician of the twentieth century, with his railroads, telegraph, telephones and superb state roads, on which he can travel in his motor car from end to end of the county in hours, almost in minutes, it is not easy to call up a picture of his predecessors in the county at the end of the eighteenth century. In those days the doctor visited his patients on foot, horse back or snow shoes, his circuit covering many miles of almost untrodden wilderness, where he often had to find his way by the moss on the trees or over blazed trails. Where roads existed they were, during the greater part of the year, so nearly impassable, that it "took half a day to travel on horse back from Utica to New Hartford." A story is told of a man having his leg crushed in Sangerfield. A friend rode all night to Whitesboro, and from there to Deerfield, before a physician was found. After many hours of toil Dr. Guiteau reached the patient, found an amputation to be necessary, and was forced to send another messenger to Herkimer to get Dr. Petrie to help in the operation. All this took days to accomplish, and, when preparations were at last complete, such a thing as an anæsthetic was, of course, unknown. Small wonder that the few pictures we have of these early physicians show grim determination in every feature! Then, again, the inhabitants of the various hamlets were few in number, and were practically all of them in young, vigorous manhood, for the aged and the invalids did not venture into the western wilds. It would, indeed, have been difficult for the physician to earn a living under such conditions, and very few of them were able to live on their practice alone, so that we find nearly every early doctor with some outside means of earning his daily bread. The positions of post-

master and tavern keeper were frequently held by the village doctor; many kept drug stores, and often added toys, paints, dyes and merchandise of all kinds; while such a prominent man as Dr. Amos Hull advertised mineral waters for sale, and even the erudite and brilliant Dr. Coventry, a graduate of Edinburgh and Glasgow, was for a short time, according to some authorities, a merchant, and to others, a tailor. As to the qualifications necessary to practice medicine a stock of drugs, a pair of saddle bags, a lancet, and perhaps a few leeches were all that were required, for of laws there were none. Here and there was found a Coventry, a Guiteau, a Brown or a Bill, with a regular medical training and a university degree, but the vast majority of the pioneer physicians had had but a few months apprenticeship in the office of some country doctor in New England, and many more, it is to be feared, were at best poorly trained druggists or arrant charletans.

Oneida County Medical Society—The prevalence of untrained physicians, however, throughout New York state, became such a menace to the people, that in 1806 a law was passed by the legislature intended for the regulation of the practice of medicine, in the form for a bill calling for the formation of county medical societies. In pursuance of this law twenty-nine physicians of Oneida county met in Rome July 1, 1806. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Matthew Brown, Jr., of Rome, and the Medical Society of the County of Oneida came into being. Those present and the offices to which they were elected were: Dr. Amos G. Hull, president; Dr. Sewal Hopkins, vice president; Dr. Seth Hastings, Jr., treasurer; Dr. David Hasbrouck, secretary; Dr. Caleb Sampson, delegate; Dr. Francis Guiteau, Jr., Dr. Matthew Brown, Jr., Dr. Welcome Sayles of Vernon, Dr. Judd of Paris Hill, and Dr. Sherman Bartholomew, censors; Dr. Marcus Hitchcock, Dr. Isaac Weston of Sauquoit, Dr. Thomas Hartwell of Rome, Dr. Laurens Hull, Dr. Zenas Hutchinson, Dr. Alexander Whaley, Dr. Morris Shannon, Dr. Paul Hutchinson, Jr., of Elmer Hill, Dr. Eliphaz Bissell of Vernon, Dr. Seth Capron of Whitesboro, Dr. Daniel Avery of Bridgewater, Dr. John Fitch, Dr. Enoch Alden of Rome, Dr. Stephen Preston, Dr. Arba Blair, Dr. Norton Porter, Dr. Seth Hastings, Sr., and Dr. Samuel Frisbie of Vernon.

The purposes of this society were manifold. Besides the stimulation of social intercourse and the dissemination of professional knowledge, the county society had the immediate charge of the regulation of the practice of medicine in the county. Its powers then were far greater than they are to-day, as, besides the investigation of illegal practitioners, the censors of each county society had in their hands the licensing of all physicians. According to the law of 1806, a man wishing to practice medicine was obliged to apprentice himself to a practicing physician, study under him for three years, and then present himself before the board of censors of the county society for examination. If the candidate satisfied his inquisitors of his ability to practice, a license was forthwith issued to him. An act of 1818 stated that after 1821 the period of apprenticeship should be four years, one year, however, to be deducted, if the candidate had pursued literary studies after the age of sixteen, or had attended a full course of studies in a medical school. The degree of Doctor of Medicine, issued by the

regents of the University of New York, constituted in itself a license to practice. The privilege of the censors of the county societies to license practitioners was a bitter bone of contention for many years between the local societies and the state authorities, and though during the last few years it was but rarely exercised, the power of examination and licensing was not legally withdrawn from the county societies until the year 1880. The last license issued by the Medical Society of the County of Oneida, after examination by the censors, was dated 1878.

After holding seven meetings and adopting by-laws and a fee bill, the enthusiasm not being sufficient to overcome the physical hardships necessary for attendance, the meetings of the society were temporarily suspended in 1810, and were not resumed until 1813, when a new lease of life was given, which has never died. Little else of interest to posterity, however, is found in the minutes of the first quarter century, except the foundation of a medical library and the registering of several men destined to attain prominence in later life. Those most worthy of mention are Drs. John McCall, Theodore Pomeroy, Samuel Tuttle and Robert C. Wood of Utica, and Harold H. Pope of Rome.

Dr. John McCall, who was born at Hebron, Washington county, N. Y., in 1787, after graduating from the medical department of Columbia College and serving with distinction as an army surgeon through the War of 1812, settled in Utica in 1818, and became a partner of Dr. Alexander Coventry, and, after the latter's death, of his son, Dr. Charles Coventry. Of great intellect and strong opinions, Dr. McCall soon became a power in the community and in the state. In 1828-29 he served as vice president, and in 1830 as president of the Oneida County Medical Society, and in 1846 was elected to the presidency of the Medical Society of the State of New York. Dr. McCall was a man of exceptional ability as a physician, and was in many ways years ahead of his time. Though not a therapeutic nihilist, he was a great believer in nature, in fresh air, and was strongly averse to the then too prevalent use of alcohol and of bleeding. A man of much manner and great self esteem, he was absolutely frank and honest in his dealings with his patients, and for this and his unquestioned ability he was honored by his fellowmen. He died in 1867.

Dr. Theodore Pomeroy, a graduate of Yale, also came to Utica in 1818, rapidly built up a good practice, was vice president of the county society in 1836, and president in 1837. After a number of years' practice he withdrew from active medical work and devoted his time to manufacturing.

Dr. Samuel Tuttle, who came to Utica in 1819, met an unfortunate fate. His daring, skill and enthusiasm soon built him up an active surgical practice, but proved his undoing, for, in his desire to improve himself in anatomy, he robbed the grave of the body of a negro boy. The robbery was discovered. Dr. Tuttle's house was attacked by an infuriated mob, and the body was found buried in the cellar. The over-zealous surgeon was forced to leave the town. He moved first to Rochester, then to California, and finally settled in Michigan.

Dr. Robert C. Wood became a member of the county society in 1824, but the next year began a long and honorable career as an army surgeon. His record in the surgeon-general's office is as follows: Assistant surgeon, May 28, 1825; major, July 4, 1836; colonel and assistant surgeon general, June 14, 1862. Mustered out, October 31, 1865. Died in New York City March 28, 1869.

Dr. Harold H. Pope was born in Rutland, Vt., in 1801, and graduated from the Fairfield Medical College and the University of Vermont. Immediately after graduation he began practice in Rome, and remained in that city until his death in 1869. Dr. Pope was for many years the leading physician and one of the leading citizens of Rome. He was at one time president of the village.

The second quarter of the century is noted for several events of some importance to the medical profession of the county. In 1828 an effort was made to found a medical school in Utica, as a department of Hamilton College, and in 1829 a local medical journal was proposed, but both propositions were abandoned.

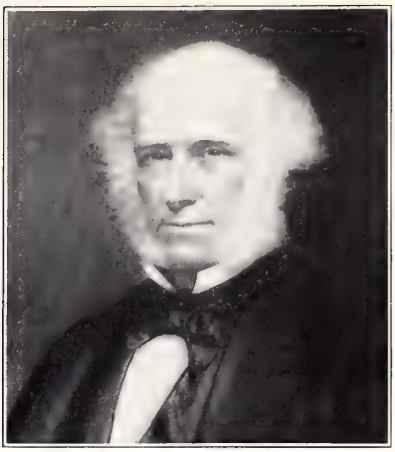
Asiatic Cholera—The black year of 1832 was a sad one for the city of Utica, for July 12, the terrible scourge, which was devastating the country that year, reached the city, and the first inhabitant died of Asiatic cholera. Panic at once reigned, and at least one-third of the city's 9,000 inhabitants fled the city. Anticipating the approach of the epidemic, preventive measures had been taken in the organization on June 20 of a board of health, consisting of Drs. Goodsell, Peckham, Coventry and McCraith and Messrs. Kirkland, Mann and Ostrom, and the appointing of Dr. McCall as health officer. Quarantine had been established on the canal, chloride of lime procured, and for some days it had been considered that the city was safe. When, however, the disease once got a foothold, it spread with terrible rapidity. Ignorant both of the cause of the disease and its mode of contagion, the most strenuous efforts on the part of the physicians failed to hold it in check. A pall hung over the city, for it was in very truth a city of the dead, where the only occupation was the care of the sick and the disposal of the dead. By the time of the abatement of the epidemic, in the middle of September, there had been 206 cases of the disease and 65 deaths. During the height of the epidemic several temporary hospitals were opened, the last one in the academy being closed again on September 10.

Dr. Erastus Humphrey—Another event of this period worthy of mention was the brief residence in Utica of Dr. Erastus Humphrey. In 1840, this gentleman, then nearly sixty years of age, while serving as a surgeon in the Auburn penitentiary, had suddenly become converted to the teachings of Hahnemann and immediately, armed with a book and a supply of pellets, started a migratory career. In 1842 he went to Syracuse, in 1843 he came to Utica, and in 1847 he moved on to New York. Dr. Humphrey's stay in Utica was in itself too short to have been of great influence, and his presence would be passed over without comment, if it were not that his arrival marks the first introduction of the new school of the homeopathist into Oneida county.

The event which, in importance, outclassed all others of the second quarter



Dr. Luther Guiteau, Jr., Trenton



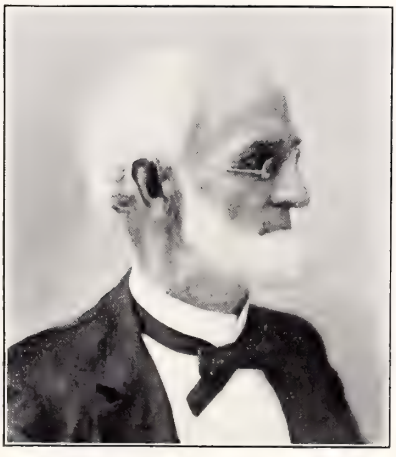
Dr. Nichol H. Dering, Utica



Dr. Harold H. Pope, Rome



Dr. Alonzo Churchill, Utica



Dr. Moses M. Bagg, Utica



Dr. Isaac H. Douglass, Utica

PROMINENT ONEIDA COUNTY PHYSICIANS

century, as far as the medical profession is concerned, was the founding of the New York State Lunatic Asylum, or as it is now called, the Utica State Hospital.

Utica State Hospital—During the first decades of the nineteenth century the condition of the insane poor of New York state was lamentable, indeed. The only institution in the state for the care of the insane was the Bloomingdale Asylum in New York City—a branch of the New York Hospital. This institution, though useful in its own sphere, was a private organization, and took in chiefly those who were able to pay for their care. The pauper insane and, from the nature of the disease, the great majority of insane individuals, if left to themselves, soon become destitute, were incarcerated in the jails and the poorhouses, locked in dungeons and strong rooms, manacled and chained to the floor, often tied hand and foot in the filthiest places, covered with vermin and a prey to rats. In other places they were kept in steel cages, in full view of the populace, the objects of ridicule and of jest.

The first step towards remedying this state of affairs was taken in 1830, when Governor Throop, in his message, stated that there were over six hundred insane paupers in the state, either in jail or at large. The subject was taken up in the assembly and referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. A. C. Paige, Eli Savage and Peter Gansevoort. For several years this committee offered reports, but no legislation followed. In 1836 Dr. Charles B. Coventry of Utica presented to the legislature a petition from the Medical Society of the County of Oneida, and the same year Dr. John McCall, also of Utica, presented a memorial from the Medical Society of the State of New York requesting the immediate establishment of an asylum, the result of which was the passage on March 30, 1836, of "An act to authorize the establishment of the New York State Lunatic Asylum." A commission was appointed, with the authority to expend $10,000 on site, and to contract for the erection of the asylum at a cost of not more than $50,000. In 1837 the present site, including 130 acres, at the western boundaries of Utica was purchased for $16,300, the $6,300 not provided for by the state having been raised by the citizens of Utica. The erection of the buildings was put into the hands of Captain William Clark, Elam Lynds and Francis E. Spinner. The original plans called for four large buildings, each 550 feet long, arranged at right angles to each other, with their ends connected by lattice work, the whole surrounding an octagonal area of 13 acres. By the end of 1838 $46,000 of the $50,000 had been expended upon the foundations of these four buildings. It was then decided that such an enormous institution was greater than the immediate needs demanded, and $75,000 was appropriated to continue the work on the northerly of the four, the foundations of the other three to be roofed over for protection. Work progressed steadily, and on January 6, 1842, the committee reported the building nearly ready for occupancy. The total cost had been $285,000 up to this time. In 1841 Messrs. David Russell, W. H. Shearman, Nicholas Devereux, Theodore S. Faxton and Dr. Charles B. Coventry were appointed trustees, and on April 7, 1842, Messrs. Devereux, Jacob Sutherland, Charles A. Mann, Alfred Munson, Abraham V. Williams, Thomas H. Hubbard, David Buel and Drs. Coventry and T. Romeyn Beck were made managers.

Among their first acts were the appointments of Edmund A. Wetmore, treasurer, and Dr. Amariah Brigham, physician and superintendent.

Dr. Amariah Brigham was born in New Marlboro, Mass., December 26, 1798, the son of a farmer. The father having died when Amariah was still a child, the latter was taken into the home of an uncle, a physician of Schoharie, N. Y., to be educated as a doctor. The uncle, however, died the next year, and left the lad destitute. After many hardships he took up the study of medicine in the offices of Dr. E. C. Peet of New Marlboro, Mass., and Dr. Plumb of New Canaan, Conn., and began practice in the town of Enfield, Mass. After two years he moved to Greenfield, where he practiced for seven years. At the end of that period he sold out his practice, and in 1828 sailed for Europe, where he spent a year in travel. On his return he again opened an office in Greenfield, but in 1831, looking for a broader field, he went to Hartford, Conn. In 1837 he accepted the position of professor of anatomy and surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, but after a year and a half tired of New York and returned to Hartford. In 1840 he was appointed physician and superintendent of the Retreat for the Insane in Hartford, where he was so eminently successful, and his ideas on the care of the insane were so original, that in 1842 he was called to Utica to organize the new state asylum.

On January 16, 1843, the asylum, though still hardly completed, was thrown open for the admission of patients, and during the year 276 were received. In 1844 it became evident that enlargements were necessary, and, the original plan for four separate buildings being abandoned, two wings, each 240 by 38 feet in size, were built, projecting back of the main building at right angles thereto. In 1847 these wings were completed, bringing the total cost of the asylum up to $448,980. During his incumbency as superintendent, Dr. Brigham had all the labor of organization upon his shoulders. That he was not content with simply building an institution for the incarceration of the lunatic, but wished to have it really a hospital for cure of the insane, is shown by his frequent re-iteration of the fact that insanity is really a disease, and that the patient required treatment as much as any other invalid. A great believer in the therapeutic value of labor, Dr. Brigham set the patients at work on the grounds and farm, and caused to be constructed carpenter, shoemaker, cabinet maker, tailor, blacksmith and "whittling" shops. A printing office was established, and in 1844 the American Journal of Insanity, the first journal devoted to the subject of insanity in the world, was published with Dr. Brigham as editor. "The Opal" also was begun at this time, edited and published by the patients. The tremendous strain under which he had labored soon began to tell upon Dr. Brigham's strength, and in 1849 his health gave out. On September 8, 1849, he breathed his last within the walls of the institution which his energy, foresight, wisdom and ability had converted from an empty shell to a flourishing home for the insane, and a seat of scientific research which was already attracting the attention of the medical world.

On November 3, 1849, Dr. Nathan D. Benedict of Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia, was appointed superintendent. He held the position for four and a half years, when failing health necessitated his resignation. The most important events of this period were the installation of a heating and ventilating

system in 1851, features which had been sadly neglected by the original builders; grading of the lawns and roadways; setting out of trees on the grounds, and the abandoning of the strong rooms. The work on the grounds, which was begun during Dr. Benedict's time, was carried on under the direction of Mr. Charles A. Downing, of Newburgh, and to his efforts and artistic taste are due the superb trees which to-day make the grounds one of the beauty spots of the city. Most of the planting was done in the years 1853-55. The abandoning of the strong rooms, though occurring during Dr. Benedict's jurisdiction, was really the idea of his assistant, Dr. John P. Gray. Prior to this time strong rooms, padded cells, and all manner of mechanical restraints were considered necessary for the care of the insane. In 1852, however, Dr. Gray, with his superior officer's consent, tried the experiment in the most disturbed men's ward of taking all the patients out of their confinement and allowing them to come to a common dining table. Such good order prevailed and the patients, as as a result of the kindness, were so much quieter, that very soon the strong rooms were unlocked, and, as rapidly as possible, remodeled into ordinary rooms. Since then the strong rooms have never been used, and seclusion is only an exceptional practice instead of a rule. On July 19, 1854, Dr. John P. Gray was appointed to succeed Dr. Benedict.

Dr. John Perdue Gray was born in Half Moon, Pa., in 1825. He received the degree of M. D., from the University of Pennsylvania in 1848, and was at once appointed to the Philadelphia Hospital. In 1850 he was made assistant in the Utica Asylum, and the rest of his life was spent in Utica. In 1854 he was appointed superintendent. Innovations which were instituted in the asylum immediately attracted the attention of psychiatrists to the young superintendent. His broad knowledge, keen judgment and legal mind caused Dr. Gray to be received as a man whose opinion was of weight, and before his death he was accepted as one of the first authorities in America on the subject of insanity. He was elected president of the Oneida County Medical Society in 1874; of the New York State Medical Society in 1867; of the New York State Medical Association in 1884; of the Association of the Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, and of the Association of Medical Editors. He was an honorary member of the Psychological Association of Great Britain; the Societe de Freniatrica of Italy, and the Medico-Psychologique of Paris. He was also president of the Psychological Section of the Ninth International Medical Congress in Washington in 1887, a duty, however, which he did not live to fulfill. Dr. Gray may well be said to have been the most noted physician who ever lived and worked in Central New York. He died November 29, 1886.

On July 14, 1857, fire gutted the main building of the institution and although fortunately the patients were all removed safely, Dr. Lauren F. Rose and one fireman lost their lives. Two years later the damage had been entirely repaired, many improvements having been made in the process. After the repairs had been completed the average daily number of patients rapidly increased, and in the year 1860 the number reached 516. During the next decade the overcrowding became extreme, and the facilities for proper care of the patients much diminished in consequence, a condition, however, which was re-

lieved by the opening of the new Willard Asylum for the chronic cases in 1869, and the Hudson River Hospital in 1872.

In 1878, after many years of effort, a small hospital for the care of physically ill and pregnant women was built, and fulfilled a long felt want. In 1879 day rooms were added for the women patients. In 1880 the shops were much enlarged, and in 1885 new additions were put on for the care of disturbed patients. The same year cracks appeared in the walls at the northwest end of the main building and steadily widened, causing great anxiety as to its safety. Investigation showed that this end of the building was built on quicksand, the foundation of the inner walls being only three feet deep, resting on sand and gravel. The entire end of the building was propped on steel girders, the sand and gravel excavated, and new foundation walls built upon hardpan. In 1886 work on the Assembly Hall was commenced.

Dr. Gray's administration may well be characterized as the period of the introduction of scientific research. In 1861 the work of the institution was organized and systematic recording of the patient's case inaugurated. In 1868 Dr. E. R. Hun was appointed special pathologist, and in 1873 he was succeeded by Mr. Theodore Deeke. From the appointment of Dr. Hun systematic post mortem examinations were made and recorded in the superintendent's annual reports. Photography and photomicrography were extensively made use of. In 1869 Dr. Henry D. Noyes of New York made extensive ophthalmoscopic examinations, and instructed the staff in the use of the opthalmoscope. Thorough studies of the blood and excreta of patients were made, and in every possible way scientific studies of the physical aspect of insanity were conducted, the reports, appearing in the American Journal of Insanity, attracting wide attention among European psychiatrists.

After the death of Dr. Gray, Dr. G. Alder Blumer, the first assistant, was appointed superintendent on December 14, 1886. With Dr. Blumer's appointment further changes made their appearance in rapid succession. His first act was to remove from the wards every instrument of mechanical restraint, the last "Utica crib" being removed January 18, 1887. This device, which was introduced by Dr. Gray, consisted of an ordinary bed with slatted sides and top, and was used to restrain patients whose physical condition demanded rest, but who, owing to their mental state, refused to remain in bed. Much odium is attached to the name of the "Utica crib," but the wildest stretch of the imagination cannot make of it an instrument of torture. Since 1887, however, no patient has been restrained mechanically in the Utica institution, except for surgical reason.

Dr. Blumer's second reform was that of changing the institution from an asylum to a hospital. In 1887 the bare wards were carpeted and curtained, the attendants were put into uniforms similar to those of the hospital nurses, and the admission of visitors was interdicted except by card from the managers. In 1888 female nurses were placed upon the male wards, and Dr. Blumer suggested that the name be changed to the Utica State Hospital, thus eliminating the unpleasant terms "asylum" and "insane." This latter suggestion was carried out by act of legislature in 1890, since which time the "New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica" has been known as the "Utica State Hospital."



NEW YORK STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM AS IT WAS ORIGINALLY BUILT (NOW CALLED STATE HOSPITAL)



APPROACH TO THE NEW YORK STATE HOSPITAL AS IT NOW APPEARS

The third change which took place at this time was the systematic introduction of amusements, especially out-door games for the patients. On the opening of the Assembly Hall in 1887 weekly dances for the patients were inaugurated, and were greatly enjoyed by all who were able to attend. The first athletic field day was held on April 29, 1887, and was at once established as an annual event. In 1888 base ball games were held, a pleasure steamboat was procured for trips on the Erie canal, fire works were provided for Independence Day, and a tree at Christmas. All of these proved such sources of pleasure and interest that they have become regular parts of the regime. In 1891 a large sleigh was purchased, and since then sleigh rides are almost daily events during the winter months.

The years 1889 and 1890 are marked by two events of prime importance—the establishment of the State Commission of Lunacy and the passage of the State Care Act. The former took most of the power from the hands of the local managers and gave it to a state commission, and the latter provided that all the insane paupers in the state be removed from the jails and poorhouses and be sent to the state hospitals. The result of these two innovations was an era of rigid economy and supervision of the institutions, and at the same time the extreme overcrowding of the hospitals. In 1892 the overcrowding in the local hospital was in part relieved by the opening of the infirmary building for the care of 200 of the helpless and bed-ridden. This enlargement enabled the average population to be increased in 1892 to 811, but the relief was only temporary, and in 1895 an average of 1,004 patients were crowded into the hospital each day. In 1897 another great innovation was adopted in the leasing of 160 acres of land south of the institutional grounds and the opening of the "farm colony" or "Graycroft." In this twenty male patients were quartered as in an ordinary farm house, and kept working on the farm. The next year "Dixhurst" (named for Dorothea Dix, the reformer to whose labors, more than to those of any other one person is due the improvement in the methods of caring for the insane the world over), a similar house for twenty women, was opened, and the Graycroft colony was increased to thirty-seven. Graycroft has continued to the present and proved most successful. Dixhurst, however, was abandoned in 1901, owing to the inability to purchase the land. With the purchase of Graycroft and other property in 1900, 230 acres were added to the original estate.

On September 14, 1899, Dr. Blumer resigned to accept the position of superintendent of the Butler Hospital in Providence, R. I. During his incumbency many changes had occurred. To those already mentioned may be added the increase in capacity of the institution from 600 in 1885 to over 1,100 in 1899, and the increase in percentage of patients employed in useful and pleasant occupations from 35 to over 60 per cent.

Dr. Harold L. Palmer succeeded Dr. Blumer, having received his appointment in November, 1899. During his term of office the policies of Dr. Blumer have been continued and extended, and the institution has been greatly enlarged and improved. In 1903 a new kitchen was built, and in 1904 a contagious pavilion for 34 patients was opened. In 1905 separate houses for the superintendent and the medical staff were completed, and the next year alterations in the old

staff quarters allowed space for 76 extra patients. The completion of the nurse's home in 1908 for 200 attendants increased the capacity by 100 more, while in January, 1909, the much needed acute hospital was opened, supplying proper means of caring for acute cases of insanity by all the modern hydrotherapeutic methods, and also giving the hospital a thoroughly up to date operating room. The average daily number of patients for the year 1911 was 1,491.

During the year 1911 the growth of the city has made it necessary to encroach upon the grounds of the Utica State Hospital by extending Hickory street through its grounds. The bill allowing this passed the legislature early in July, and culminated a fight between the city and state which had its inception in 1890. Such objection was raised to this division of the property that it has been deemed wise to move the hospital outside of the city, and on July 24, 1911, a bill passed the legislature authorizing the lunacy commission to procure a site of 1,000 acres near the city of Utica, on which a new state hospital may be built. The managers of the Utica State Hospital for the year 1911 are Mr. George E. Dunham, president; Rev. Edward H. Coley, secretary; Mr. Thomas F. Baker, Miss Mary Isabel Doolittle, Mrs. Lizzie E. Constable, Mr. John D. Kernan and Lieut. William G. Mayer.

The resident officers since the founding of the institution have been: Drs. Amariah Brigham, 1842-1849; H. A. Buttolph, 1843-47; D. T. Brown, 1846-47; J. E. Lee, 1847-48; C. H. Nichols, 1847-49; G. Cook, 1848-52; N. D. Benedict, 1849-54; M. G. Porter, 1849-51; John P. Gray, 1850-86; W. S. Headley, 1852-54; E. H. VanDeusen, 1853-58; H. S. Swift, 1854-54; J. B. Chapin, 1854-57; L. A. Tourtellot, 1855-62 and 1867-68; J. M. Cleaveland, 1857-67; F. Nash, 1856-59; F. M. Wright, 1859-62; A. O. Kellogg, 1862-71; W. N. Whiteside, 1863-63; S. E. Shantz 1863-66; J. A. Emmerton, 1866-67; J. B. Andrews, 1867-80; W. Kempster, 1868-73; D. H. Kitchen, 1871-74; W. S. Whitwell, 1873-73; W. E. Ford, 1873-79; A. T. Livingston, 1873-78; E. E. Smith, 1874-76; T. G. Kendrick, 1876-79; E. N. Brush, 1876-85; W. Hailes, 1879-80; S. A. Russell, 1879-82; E. E. Josselyn, 1880-84; G. Alder Blumer, 1880-99; C. W. Pilgrim, 1882-90; O. Backus, 1884-87; C. G. Wagner, 1885-92; W. Mabon, 1887-95; C. E. Atwood, 1888-92; R. R. Daly, 1890-93; Clara Smith, 1891-; Harold L. Palmer, 1892-; W. Steele, 1892-94; W. C. Gibson, 1894-99; J. N. Teeter, 1894-97; E. C. Gibney, 1895-97; F. H. Cook, 1896-96; G. H. Torney, 1896-; H. L. K. Shaw, 1897-98; E. G. Stout, 1898-; W. Moffatt, 1898-99; F. E. Van der Veer, 1900-1900; J. E. Haight, 1900-; C. J. Slocum, 1900-02; T. I. Townsend, 1902-06; W. H. Montgomery, 1902-03; A. M. Phillips, 1903-04; A. C. Matthews, 1904-05; A. L. Smith, 1905-08; R. McC. Chapman, 1906-07; H. D. L. Spencer, 1908-09; T. J. Collison, 1909-09; S. W. Hamilton, 1909-; W. Leavitt, 1909-; C. Fletcher, 1910-10; R. E. Clogher, 1910-.

The American Journal of Insanity—In 1844, one year subsequent to the opening of the New York State Lunatic Asylum, Dr. Brigham, the superintendent, announced in a private letter to a friend that he was about to start the American Journal of Insanity to be published quarterly in octavo form. It was to be edited by the officers of the asylum, and its contents were intended for the general reader as well as for the medical profession. Dr. Brigham possessed

considerable literary ability and was a facile writer, who had already written several works of a semi-medical character. His purpose in starting the Journal was to popularize the study of insanity, and to interest physicians, lawyers and laymen in the idea of insanity as a disease of the brain, to be prevented and generally cured by early treatment. The Journal was the first periodical in any language upon the subject of insanity, and deserves recognition as the pioneer in the field. Dr. Brigham lived to conduct the journal at great pecuniary sacrifice and much arduous labor until his death in 1849. The contents, while under his charge, were an interesting combination of historical, literary and clinical studies, varying from description of buildings, rules of administration and methods of treatment of his own institution, to clinical notes, medico legal cases, statistical tables of all the institutions for the insane in America, and even included an article on insanity as presented in the writings of Cowper, Byron, Samuel Johnson, Shakespeare, Scott and others. The benefits which came from the journal in this early period can hardly be estimated.

On the death of Dr. Brigham the managers of the asylum assumed the financial responsibility of the Journal, and prevailed upon Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, of Albany, an author and scholar of recognized ability, to become editor. In 1855 he was succeeded by Dr. John P. Gray. During his thirty years as editor Dr. Gray, assisted by such able psychiatrists as Drs. E. H. VanDeusen, J. B. Chapin, J. M. Cleaveland, N. O. Kellogg, J. B. Andrews, D. H. Kitchen, E. M. Brush and G. A. Blumer, pushed the design of its founder with characteristic energy and greatly enlarged and enriched the literature of the subject. During this time especial stress was laid upon medico-legal cases and methods of treatment. Upon Dr. Gray's death in 1886, Dr. G. Alder Blumer assumed the charge, and under his excellent editorship the scope of the Journal was much enlarged and connections were established with specialists in other countries.

In 1895, the managers of the Utica State Hospital, fearful lest the change in their powers, in consequence of the appointment of the Lunacy Commission, might destroy the independence and character of the Journal, sold it to theAmerican Medico-Psychological Association. The office of the Journal was established in Chicago, and for three years it was edited by Dr. Richard Dewey. Owing, however, to a great pressure of private duties, he was compelled to resign the editorship, to the regret of all. The office was removed to Baltimore in 1898, and its publication put in the hands of the Johns Hopkins Press, with the following board of editors: Drs. G. Alder Blumer of Providence, E. N. Brush of Baltimore, Charles K. Clarke of Toronto, J. Montgomery Mosher of Toronto, and Henry M. Hurd of Baltimore. It is to the kindness of the last named gentleman that the facts concerning the history of this journal were obtained,—facts worthy of preservation in a history of Oneida county, as the Journal, for over half a century, was edited and published within the confines of the county, and went from here to all parts of the world to be the mouth-piece of the leaders of the scientific study of insanity. The Journal is now in its sixty-seventh volume.

Dr. Charles Broadhead Coventry—Among the many physicians who began practice in the county during the second quarter of the nineteenth century,

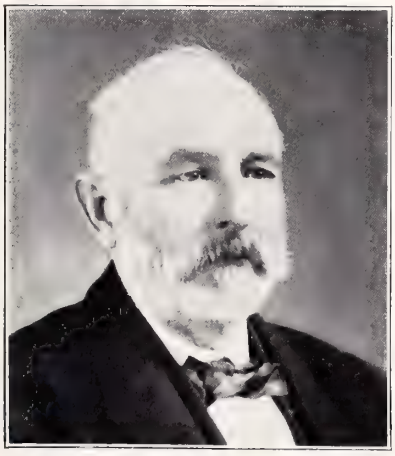
none is more worthy of notice than Dr. Charles Broadhead Coventry. Born in Deerfield in 1801, he studied medicine in the offices of his father, Dr. Alexander Coventry and Dr. John McCall, and graduated from the Fairfield Medical School in 1825. After serving as lecturer on materia medica in the Berkshire Medical College for three years he went to New York, but on the death of his father returned to his native home and formed a partnership with Dr. McCall. For forty years Dr. Coventry was one of the leading physicians of this part of the state. In 1839 he was made professor of materia medica and obstetrics in the newly formed Geneva Medical College, and in 1846 he became professor of physiology and jurisprudence in the Buffalo Medical College. The first one to advocate the organization of an asylum for the insane, he was appointed a manager of the State Asylum. He was president of St. Luke's Hospital. His interest in the work of the medical societies was unceasing. For many years he was treasurer and librarian of the Oneida County Medical Society, and was the president in 1841, 1842 and 1864, while in 1854 he was elected president of the Medical Society of the State of New York. Though never robust, and occasionally subject to pulmonary hemorrhages, Dr. Coventry lived to practice just fifty years, and died a most highly honored man in 1875. In 1832 Dr. Coventry was sent by the city of Utica to several of the large eastern cities to study the methods of preventing cholera, which was then becoming epidemic; and again in 1848, while in Europe for his health, he made a deep study of this much dreaded disease. His son, Dr. Walter B. Coventry, after practicing in Utica for a few years, during which he acted as librarian, secretary and vice president of the Oneida County Medical Society, died in 1865, his health having been shattered during his service as surgeon in the Union army.

Dr. Theodore Dimon was born at Fairfield, Conn., September 19, 1816. He graduated from Yale College in 1835, and received the degree of M. D., from the University of Pennsylvania in 1838. After one year's practice in Stockbridge, Mass., he came to Utica in 1839. A few years later he moved to Auburn, and in 1849 went to California, where he became the first president of the first medical society organized in that state. In 1862 he became surgeon of the 19th New York Regiment, afterwards converted into the 3d N. Y. Artillery. He served for two years, and was later appointed agent by Governor Seymour to care for the sick and wounded New York soldiers. While serving in this capacity at Gettysburg he first suggested using the battlefield as a cemetery. Returning to Auburn in 1865, he was appointed surgeon to the State's Prison, and later superintendent of the State Asylum for Insane Criminals. He died in Auburn, July 22, 1889, and was buried at Utica.

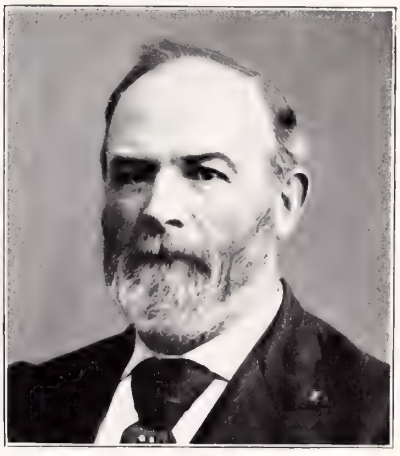
Dr. Moses M. Bagg was born in Utica in 1816. After attending Hamilton College and graduating from Yale, he studied medicine with Dr. Charles B. Coventry, and received his degree from the Geneva Medical College. After extensive study in Europe he opened an office in Utica in 1845, and for many years was one of the city's leading physicians. At various times he held the position of president, vice president, secretary and librarian of the County



Dr. Samuel Wolcott, Utica



Dr. Robert Frazier, Camden



Dr. R. E. Sutton, Rome



Dr. S. O. Scudder, Rome



Dr. Claude Wilson, Waterville

Society. Prominent as Dr. Bagg was as a physician, he will be known to posterity more as a literary man and historian than as a doctor. Dr. Bagg had a passion for historical research, and his three chief works, "The Pioneers of Utica," 1877, "The Memorial History of Utica," 1892, and "The Founders of the Oneida County Medical Society" are monuments to his painstaking study and collaboration. Dr. Bagg died in Utica, May 3, 1900. The facts concerning the pioneer physician of this county presented in this history have been drawn largely from Dr. Bagg's writings, to which the author makes grateful acknowledgement.

Dr. Daniel P. Bissell was prominent in Utica both professionally and politically. He was a graduate of the Yale Medical School in 1826. After practicing for some years in Livingstone county he came to Utica, where he was so highly respected that in 1852 he was elected president of the County Society, and in 1862 and 1863 vice president, and president of the State Medical Society.

Dr. George W. Cleveland of Waterville was born in Westmoreland in 1808, graduated from the Fairfield Medical School in 1831, and began practice in Waterville in 1836. He continued as a prominent figure in his section of the county until his death, December 4, 1884. In 1870 he was made vice president, and in 1879, president of the County Medical Society.

Dr. Nicholl Havens Dering was born in Shelter Island, January 1, 1794, a member of a family which held a position of eminence in Colonial America. He graduated from Yale College in 1813, studied medicine under Dr. John Osborn of New York City, and received his doctorate from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1817. Almost immediately Dr. Dering stepped into a prominent position among the medical men of New York City. In 1818 Governor Clinton appointed him Health Commissioner of the port of New York, and ex officio member of the Board of Health of the city of New York, positions which he held for two years. From 1823 to 1825 he was secretary of the Medical Society of the County of New York, and in 1827 he was elected to the responsible position of Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; at about the same time he was made a trustee of the same institution, and in 1844 received the title of Fellow. His arduous labors, however, undermined Dr. Dering's health, and in 1842 he was forced to resign his position in New York and moved to Rome. In 1847 he removed to Utica, where he remained until his death December 19, 1867. Dr. Dering's cultivation, dignity, knowledge and innate refinement quickly won for him recognition in his new home, and during his twenty-five years in Oneida county he held the highest position as physician, scholar and gentleman. In 1856 his ability was officially recognized by his election to the presidency of the Medical Society of the County of Oneida.

Dr. Daniel G. Thomas was a native of Dutchess county and was of Quaker origin. He was born in the year 1806. He received his education at Fairfield and Philadelphia, and after graduation practiced successively in Norwich, New

Hartford and Whitestown. In 1848 he removed to Utica, and became a partner of Dr. Charles Coventry. After many years of successful practice he died in Utica, March 26, 1880. He was elected secretary of the Oneida County Medical Society in 1839, president in 1850, and treasurer from 1852 to 1865.

Dr. William Russell was born in Glasgow, Scotland, June 5, 1821, and came to Oneida county with his father in 1832. He graduated from the Berkshire Medical College in 1848, and, after taking a post graduate course in New York began practice in Utica in 1849, where he remained until his death, June 27, 1890. Dr. Russell was for ten years secretary, in 1869 vice president, and in 1871 president of the Oneida County Medical Society. His son, Dr. Charles P. Russell, was also a successful practitioner in Utica for many years.

Dr. Robert Frazier of Camden, was born in Bethlehem, Albany county, February 17, 1817. He was a graduate of the Albany Medical College in 1838. He immediately began practice in McConnellsville, where he remained until 1859, when he moved into Camden, where he practiced until his death in 1891. Always interested in public affairs, Dr. Frazier was a member of the state legislature and of the board of supervisors. He was postmaster of Camden, and for many years chairman of the board of education. Of literary tastes, he was the organizer of a literary society. As president of the board of water commissioners he was very influential in procuring a system of waterworks for Camden. In 1866 he was elected vice president and, in 1872, president of the Oneida County Medical Society.

The three events of most importance during the fifties were the semi-centennial of the Oneida County Medical Society, the opening of the Utica City Hospital in 1856, and the organization of the Oneida County Homeopathic Medical Society in 1857. The first officers of the latter society were Dr. E. H. Munger, of Waterville, president; Dr. William B. Stebbins, of Little Falls, vice president; and Dr. Thomas F. Pomeroy, of Utica, secretary and treasurer. The other charter members were Drs. John A. Paine, L. B. Wells, J. C. Raymond, W. H. Watson and H. E. Dykeman of Utica, and H. M. Paine of Clinton. This society has led a successful existence to the present day, and two of its members still living, but retired from practice, Dr. William H. Watson and Dr. M. O. Terry, have risen to the position of Surgeon General of the State of New York.

Utica General Hospital—In the year 1856 the city of Utica built, at a cost of $12,000, a three story brick building on South street to be used as a workhouse. Two years later, through the efforts of Dr. Ira D. Hopkins, however, this edifice was adopted to hospital purposes, and became known as the Utica City Hospital. It was used as an abode for the sick, as a repository for drunkards, and for various other purposes. A caretaker, called a keeper, and his wife were put in charge, and an attending physician was appointed. The first attendant was Dr. Ira D. Hopkins, and he was followed by Drs. J. E. Jones, T. M. Bergen, Moses Bagg, Alonzo Churchill, J. H. Glass, J. G. Kilbourn, J. F. Douglass, J. R. Broom and H. E. Brown. In 1873, on the formation of the Charity Commission, the City Hospital went under its control, but

no great change was made in its regime. Prior to 1886 the operating in the hospital was done in the wards or in vacant cells or rooms. In 1886, however, one of the retention cells was converted into a permanent surgery, and, though the appliances were somewhat primitive, the institution was kept in a clean condition, the diet was good and nutritious, and a large amount of good medical and surgical work was carried on.

As the building grew older and the plumbing became defective, the City Hospital gradually became less and less what a hospital should be, and in 1902 it was decided entirely to reorganize the institution. During the next two years the building was completely renovated, an operating room, pathological laboratory, porches, new flooring and plumbing, and many other improvements were installed, in the effort to make the institution agree with the modern idea of a first class hospital. On July 15, 1903, the renovated institution was put in charge of a medical staff, consisting of members of the regular and homeopathic school, each physician serving three to six months out of the year. The name was changed to "Utica General Hospital." With the increased facilities the number of patients to receive treatment has increased rapidly. Whereas, in 1901, but 345 patients received treatment, in 1905 there were 419, in 1906 there were 653, and in 1910, 812 patients. In 1904 a pavilion for contagious diseases was opened, 150 by 30 feet in size, and in 1905 a nurse's training school was started. The present capacity of the main building is 50, and of the contagious pavilion 25.

The following physicians have been on the visiting staff since the reorganization in 1903, the names in italics still serving: Drs. J. H. Glass, E. M. Hyland, J. G. Kilbourn, M. O. Terry, W. C. Gibson, *H. S. Quinn, C. E. Chase,* C. G. Capron, W. E. Ford, *J. D. Jones,* F. H. Peck, *A. R. Grant,* C. P. Russell, *G. M. Fisher, S. C. Maxson, T. H. Farrell, L. W. Dean, W. B. Roemer,* S. W. Rice, T. J. Bergen, F. J. Douglass, S. J. Fairbanks, W. S. Nelson, R. L. Baker, *E. B. Guile, D. R. Kinloch, M. J. Davies, C. E. Alliaume, L B. Amsbry, H. H. Shaw, W. J. Schuyler, F. W. Smith, F. R. Ford, W. H. Beattie, F. T. Owens, C. H. Baldwin.*

CIVIL WAR SURGEONS

Many Oneida county physicians served their country as surgeons during the Civil war. Those whose records have been obtainable from the office of the Surgeon General in Washington are as follows:

Dr. Alonzo Churchill (Utica), assistant surgeon 14th N. Y. Infantry, May 17, 1861; mustered out May 24, 1863. Surgeon 8th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, Nov. 10, 1863; mustered out June 3, 1865. Died at Utica, N. Y., December 28, 1896.

Dr. Walter B. Coventry (Utica), surgeon 26th N. Y. Infantry, May 21, 1861; mustered out May 28, 1863; died Marquette, September 2, 1865.

Dr. Edwin Hutchinson (Utica), medical cadet, U. S. A., September 24, 1861; discharged September 1, 1862. Assistant surgeon 3d Maryland In-

fantry, September 2, 1862; resigned September 16, 1863. Surgeon 137th N. Y. Infantry, September 17, 1863; mustered out June 1, 1865. Died Utica, N. Y., October 18, 1887.

Dr. Thomas Macomb Flandrau (Rome), surgeon 146th N. Y. Infantry, October 10, 1862; mustered out July 16, 1865; died Rome, N. Y., August 8, 1898.

Dr. David Albert Barnum (Cassville), assistant surgeon 16th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, March 1, 1865; mustered out August 21, 1865. Died Cassville, N. Y., January 1, 1905.

Dr. C. Judson Hill (Utica), assistant surgeon 91st N. Y. Infantry, December, 1861; discharged November 22, 1864. Died Utica, N. Y., February 18, 1891.

Dr. Samuel Gardner Wolcott (Utica), contract surgeon, May 8, 1864; annulled August 30, 1864. Died Utica, N. Y., June 3, 1883.

Dr. William Henry Nelson (Taberg), contract surgeon, March 7, 1862; annulled April 10, 1862. Died Taberg, N. Y., July 22, 1899.

Dr. Albert M. Somers (Deansboro), assistant surgeon 146 N Y. Infantry, October 18, 1862; discharged December 7, 1862. Died Deansboro, N. Y., November 10, 1904.

Dr. Joseph E. West (Utica), assistant surgeon 14th N. Y. Infantry. Surgeon 28th N. Y. Infantry. Died Utica, N. Y., March 6, 1897.

Dr. George Seymour (Utica), contract surgeon. Died October, 1909, at Utica, N. Y.

Dr. Richard E. Sutton (Rome), surgeon 115 N. Y. Infantry. Contract surgeon. Died at Rome, November 10, 1897.

Dr. Matthias Cook (Utica), contract surgeon. Assistant surgeon 2d Ohio Cavalry. Died at Utica, N. Y., March 7, 1910.

Dr. Samuel Ingraham (Verona), assistant surgeon 14th N. Y. Infantry. Assistant surgeon 117th N. Y. Infantry. Died Glen Echo, N. Y., August 2, 1893.

Dr. Edward Loomis (Westmoreland), surgeon 117th N. Y. Infantry. Died Oneida, N. Y., July 7, 1895.

Dr. Henry W. Carpenter (Trenton), assistant surgeon 117th N. Y. Infantry; surgeon 117th N. Y. Infantry. Died Oneida, N. Y., May 19, 1897.

ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL.

Dr. William H. H. Morris (Utica), assistant surgeon 146th N. Y. Infantry. Died Brooklyn, N. Y., May 3, 1907.

Dr. Warren E. Day (West Schuyler), assistant surgeon 117th N. Y. Infantry; contract surgeon. For some years after the war Dr. Day practiced in Utica, but later moved to Prescott, Arizona.

The period immediately following the close of the Civil War marks the beginning of the organization of private hospitals in the county, and from that date to the present the history of the medical profession centers largely around the activities of the various hospitals. These institutions, in the order of their organization, were: St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 1867; St. Luke's Home, 1869; The Utica City Dispensary, 1870; Faxton Hospital, 1875; Rome Hospital, 1884; and the Utica Homeopathic Hospital, 1895.

Saint Elizabeth's Hospital and Home—In the year 1866 Mother Bernardina of the Order of St. Francis, who, for seven years had been teaching school and visiting the homes of the sick in West Utica, found an old woman who needed better care than could be given her in her hovel. A tenement house on Columbia street at that time being vacant, the Mother engaged it, cleaned it up, and removed her one patient to that shelter. Thus was founded St. Elizabeth's Hospital, the first private hospital in Oneida county. By hard work, with fairs, bazaars, balls and theatricals, the Catholic ladies of Utica raised money to support and increase the hospital. Dr. Edwin Hutchinson was given medical charge, and had practically complete control from the foundation until his death in 1887. Many other physicians, however, availed themselves of the privileges of the hospital, where all were welcome, and a few, among them Drs. Joseph E. West, George Seymour and Frank D. Crim, held staff appointments. It soon being evident that the small tenement was neither large enough nor sufficiently fireproof to house the sick, efforts were for years made to raise the necessary money to erect a suitable building. In these efforts Dr. Hutchinson was especially active. Finally a way was seen clear to commence construction, and in 1887 the new hospital was opened. The opening, however, was not the occasion for joy which had been anticipated, for the first patient to be admitted was the brilliant surgeon in charge, who had for so many years worked to achieve this end. Dr. Hutchinson saw the completion of his long years of effort, but saw it with the eyes of a dying man. After Dr. Hutchinson's death it was decided to have a larger attending staff, and Dr. Hamilton Quinn was appointed surgeon in charge. In 1895 Dr. Quinn resigned and was succeeded by Dr. E. M. Hyland, who holds the position at the present day. In the fall of the same year the new surgery was opened. The hospital at present has accommodations for 42 patients, 16 in private rooms and 26 in wards. In the year 1910, 712 patients were cared for. In 1910, thirteen acres of land, comprising the Joseph Parker property on Genesee street just south of the home of the late William Blaikie was purchased by the hospital, and it is expected that in the spring of 1912 ground will be broken for a new large modern hospital on that site.

Besides the surgeons in charge the following have held appointments on the staff of the hospital, those in italics being present members: Drs. J. H. Glass, J. G. Kilbourn, W. B. Palmer, H. R. Simmons, E. D. Fuller, William Gibson, C. P. Russell, H. G. Jones, J. D. Jones, W. A. Burgess, *W. E. Wetmore,* L. F. Pattengill, *D. C. Dye, L. H. Jones, H. E. Brown,* C. G. Ward, J. F. Wingenbach, *S. G. Maxson,* C. R. Weed, *W. S. Morris, F. M. Miller, A. M. Johnston,* H. H. Lenahan, *H. H. Shaw, W. D. Peckham,* H. J. Brayton, *G. M. Fisher, M. D. Graham, F. H. Church, H. P. Cutter,* W. V. Quin, *L. W. Lock,* and *F. J. Owens.*

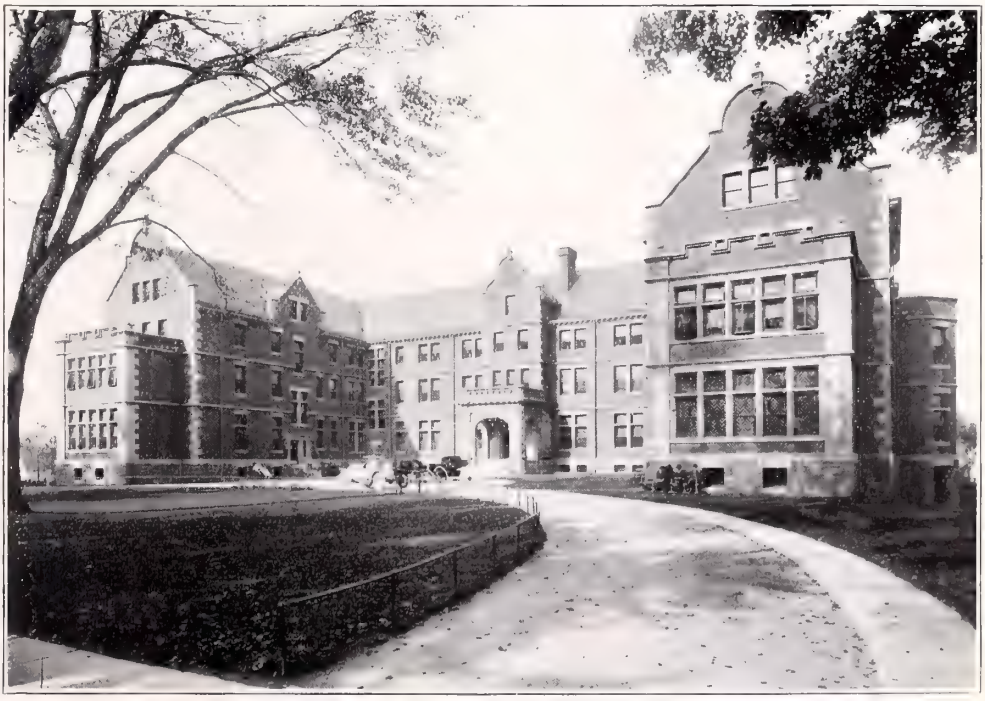
Saint Luke's Home and Hospital—In 1867 the rector of Grace Church, Dr. VanDeusen, appealed in a sermon to his parishioners for the foundation of a Home for Aged Women, the result of which was the donation by Mr. Truman K. Butler of an unfinished house on Columbia street for this purpose, and in the fall of 1869 St. Luke's Home was opened. For three years the duties of the institution were confined to the aged, but in 1872 the adjoining building was added and a hospital department was opened. An appeal was made to the medical profession, and the following fourteen physicians offered their services to the hospital: Drs. Bagg, Spear, Uhlein, Russell, Churchill, Hopkins, Chamberlayne, Rathbun, Hastings, Wells, Watson, Hill, Raymond and Gardner. The first year the hospital had four patients. For the next few years the history of the institution is somewhat hazy. In 1878 the Board of Almoners of the Home and the managers of the Hospital Department were united, and the usefulness of the hospital was thereby increased, in that year twenty-two patients having been cared for. In 1881 a change was made, in that two visiting physicians were appointed, Dr. George Seymour, representing the regular school, and Dr. Charles E. Chase, the homeopathic. In this year seventy-nine patients received care, and a free dispensary was opened.

The year 1882 marks a turning point in the history of the institution, as the "one man system" was adopted, by which a single medical director was given complete authority in the hospital, all other members of the staff being his associates. Dr. Willis E. Ford was appointed to the position, and has held it ever since. Drs. James H. Glass and William H. Booth were made visiting surgeons. From that date the hospital has grown steadily in size and usefulness. In 1887 the old building had become so overcrowded with its 214 patients, that a new building, containing twenty private rooms, two wards, an operating room and an electrical plant was built. During the year 1888 a great advance was made by the organization of the St. Luke's Training School for Nurses, said to be the first training school off the Atlantic coast. The results of this innovation are too well known to require comment.

In 1892 the hospital had again outgrown its quarters, and a large addition was built, doubling the capacity, and including a children's ward. In 1894 the need was felt for a summer hospital for infants suffering from cholera infantum, and one was started on the New Hartford road. For three years this was well filled, but the sanitary reforms inaugurated in the city at the time caused such a marked decrease in this class of patients, that the hospital was cleared in 1900. In 1896 the family of the late P. V. Rogers presented to



CITY HOSPITAL, UTICA



ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, UTICA

the hospital a well equipped surgery, to be known as the Rogers Memorial Operating Room.

For the next nine years but few changes were made, except those necessitated by the rapid increase in the number of patients treated, which had grown in 1904 to 594. For several years it had been evident that the overcrowded condition of the hospital demanded a radical increase in capacity. As the need became pressing it was met by the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Procter, who built and furnished completely the imposing new institution near the western boundaries of the city, which was opened October 17, 1905, thus again doubling the usefulness of the hospital, in which, during the year 1910, 1,052 patients were treated. In 1906 the Als Ich Khan Society presented a fund for the support of a visiting nurse, and in 1908 the donors of the new hospital added a well equipped isolation pavilion.

The physicians who have been members of the visiting staff since its reorganization in 1882, with the dates of their appointment are as follows, those at present serving being in italics: 1882, Drs. *Willis E. Ford,* James H. Glass and Wilbur H. Booth; 1885, Drs. *William M. Gibson* and *James G. Kilbourn;* 1887, Drs. *E. D. Fuller* and J. Sands Maxson; 1888, Drs. M. M. Bagg, Chas. P. Russell and George Seymour; 1889, Drs. J. D. Jones and *H. G. Jones;* 1890, Dr. *A. J. Brown;* 1891, Dr. A. R. Simmons; 1892, Dr. *William J. Schuyler;* 1894, Dr. *F. H. Peck;* 1896, Dr. *Angeline Martine;* 1898, Drs. J. N. Teeter, P. J. Campbell and Wm. Stump; 1901, Drs. *Walter C. Gibson* and *G. M. Fisher;* 1902, Dr. *R. O. Lees;* 1903, Dr. *W. B. Roemer;* 1905, Drs. *Andrew Sloan* and *Lewis Amsbry;* 1906, Drs. *W. H. Beattie* and *H. N. Squier;* 1907, Drs. *C. A. Frost* and *F. R. Ford;* 1909, Dr. *D. R. Kinloch.*

The Utica City Dispensary—On September 24, 1870, the Utica City Dispensary was incorporated "to supply medicines and medical and surgical aid to the sick poor of the city of Utica." The incorporators were Mr. Charles W. Hutchinson, James F. Mann, William Kernan, Ellis H. Roberts and John F. Seymour. The first board of managers was composed of Drs. Wales Buel, C. B. Tefft, Hugh Sloan, J. E. West, Ira D. Hopkins, Wm. L. Baldwin, Edwin Hutchinson, and Messrs. Henry Martin, John M. Crouse, James Watson Williams, Thomas Burke and Parker W. Tefft. The original officers were: President, Mr. Williams; vice president, Dr. Buel; secretary, Dr. Baldwin; treasurer, Dr. Tefft. Money for the support of the Dispensary was raised by popular subscription, a house was rented on Elizabeth street opposite Grace Church, and the physicians of the board of managers acted as attending physicians. In 1872 Mrs. James Watson Williams donated the house at 26 Elizabeth street, which for many years was the home of the Dispensary, which, with certain brief lapses, has been open since that date. In 1879 Mr. Edward Curran was elected president, and a thorough reorganization was effected. On January 13, 1903, the property of the Dispensary having been condemned to make room for the new court house, and the proceeds of its sale having been utilized for the purchase of the house at 124 Mary street, the institution was removed to that address. In June, 1908, the present organization was adopted and special tuberculosis and throat clinics established. The present officers are:

Dr. James H. Glass, president; Mr. Edward Brandegee, vice president; Dr. William Gibson, secretary, and Dr. Ira D. Hopkins, treasurer. The staff for the year 1911 consists of Drs. C. H. Baldwin, chief of staff; Lewis Amsbry, Florence I. Staunton, F. H. Owens and J. W. W. Dimon.

Faxton Hospital was erected during the years 1874 and 1875 by Hon. Theodore S. Faxton. The original charter required that the institution be opened to physicians of all schools, and in 1889 an amendment was adopted that two physicians in charge be appointed, one representing the Medical Society of the County of Oneida, and the other the Homeopathic Medical Society of the County of Oneida. Dr. Alonzo Churchill was the first surgeon in chief. In 1879 Drs. Booth and Terry held these positions, and the visiting staff consisted of Drs. Churchill, Isaac Douglass, Chamberlayne, Wells, Moore, William H. Watson, Gardner, William Russell, James Hunt, Bagg, W. E. Ford, W. Clarke and C. E. Chase. It was early found that the demand for a hospital was not great enough to fill the available space, and in 1878 the two upper floors were converted into a home for aged men, the building serving this double function for several years. During the next ten years the growth of the hospital was slow, in the year 1889 only fifty-two patients having been treated within its walls. In 1891 the entire institution was renovated. In the year 1892 Dr. James H. Glass was made a member of the visiting staff, and in 1893 was appointed surgeon in charge of the regular staff. In 1892, under the efficient direction of Miss Katherine Newman, the training school was founded.

The year 1895 is noted for two facts—the withdrawal of the homeopathic staff, thus placing the entire service under Dr. Glass as surgeon in charge, and the appointment of a resident physician, Dr. J. Fred Douglass being the first incumbent. Since this change was made the progress of the hospital has been continuous. In 1897 the Florence Nightingale Home for Nurses was opened and an X-ray plant installed. The Fox-Hayward Memorial, the gift of Mrs. Helen Hayward in memory of her father and husband, was completed in 1899, and supplied the hospital with a thoroughly up to date surgical plant. The rapid increase in the work of the hospital, from 52 patients in 1888, to 340 in 1895, and 684 in 1900, to 939 in 1905, made further increase necessary, and in November, 1907, the Nicholas F. Vedder Memorial was built from funds bequeathed by Mr. Vedder. This new wing contained a second complete surgical suite, a number of private rooms, a dormitory for private nurses, and a well equipped pathological laboratory, the gift of Mrs. Edwin Thorn. In 1903 Mrs. Robert Williams endowed a district nurse, and the next year built the Williams Memorial building for use as an isolation ward. In 1910 this was changed into an obstetrical pavilion. The increased facilities of the hospital have caused its increased usefulness, and during the year 1910 its private rooms and ward beds have been occupied by 1,231 patients. The following physicians have been members of its visiting staff since its reorganization in 1894, the names in italics being still on the staff: Drs. *James H. Glass,* S. R. Simmons, J. G. Kilbourn, F. F. Ellenwood, H. C. Palmer, L. F. Pattengill, W. B. Palmer, LeRoy Jones, J. M. Ross, H. E. Shumway, *F. H. Brewer,* C. G.



FAXTON HOSPITAL, UTICA



HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, UTICA

Ward, C. B. Tefft, *M. J. Davies, W. H. Brownell,* Wm. Powell, Chas. W. Crumb, Chas. P. Russell, Theodore Deecke, Jas. G. Hunt, *D. H. Roberts* and David Eynon; 1895, Wm. Stump; 1896, Drs. C. V. J. Doolittle and D. R. Kinloch; 1897, Drs. *F. J. Douglass* and *T. H. Farrell;* 1899, Drs. *F. D. Crim* and Wm. Moffatt; 1900, Dr. H. H. Wilson; 1901, *Dr. F. W. Smith;* 1902, Drs. S. W. Rice, *R. L. Baker,* F. S. Delong and *John Groman;* 1904, Dr. Wm. S. Nelson; 1905, Dr. A. T. Davis; 1906, *Dr. C. Hune Baldwin;* 1907, *Dr. J. T. Gage;* 1908, Drs. *T. C. Gifford, Florence J. Staunton,* and *J. W. Rayhill;* 1910, Drs. *H. D. L. Spence, J. W. W. Dimon, F. Robertaccio, J. W. Flemming, J. Rossi* and *T. Wood Clarke.*

Rome Hospital—In January of the year 1883, as the result of a fire in the city of Rome, in which two men were fatally injured and were cared for in a vacant store, and of a railroad accident, the victims of which had to be tended in the private residence of Dr. T. M. Flandrau, this gentleman and his wife began work to arouse public sentiment as to the need of a hospital for the care of such cases. To the indefatigable work of these two public-spirited citizens is due the Rome Hospital. In the words of Mrs. Wheeler Armstrong, in a presidential address in 1899, "Dr. and Mrs. Flandrau were in reality the founders, and to them we owe our hospital."

On May 31, 1883, the Bureau of Employment and Relief, a society of philanthropic ladies, urged thereto by Mrs. Flandrau's appeals, appointed a committee consisting of Mary L. Huntington, Adalyn E. Hayden and Phebe H. Stryker, to "write an appeal for help from the city to start a Cottage Hospital." The response from the Common Council was prompt, the rectory of St. Joseph's Church on Ridge street being rented for three years at $300 a year. By means of a charity ball, fairs and concerts sufficient funds were raised, on March 7, 1884, articles of incorporation were issued, and on April 3, 1884, the Rome Hospital received its first patient. The first president of the Board of Trustees was Mrs. F. A. Ethridge, and the original medical staff consisted of Drs. T. M. Flandrau, chairman; W. J. P. Kingsley, T. G. Nock, Jr., H. C. Palmer, R. E. Sutton, H. C. Sutton and S. O. Scudder. The first year thirteen patients were cared for. It soon became evident that the house selected was not suited to the purposes of a hospital, and in 1887 the trustees decided to build their own hospital. Money was raised by subscription, a lot on Garden street 275 by 200 feet in size was purchased for $1,130, the cornerstone was laid by Dr. Flandrau on September 27, 1887, and on June 28, 1888 the present hospital was formally opened, the total cost of grounds and construction approximating $13,000. The expenses of maintenance were met by an annual appropriation from the city of $500, from a long list of "life members" who subscribed $25 each, from balls, fairs and kermisses. In 1892 the medical staff appealed for an operating room, but it was not until 1895 that this was obtained. The same year a trained nurse, Miss Rose Ellis, was made head nurse. In 1898, on the death of Dr. Flandrau, Dr. H. C. Sutton was elected chief of staff. During that year the number of patients admitted first passed the one hundred mark, and the city authorities, recognizing the increased scope of the work, raised their appropriation to $1,000. In 1901 the training school for nurses was organized

and the surgery improved. During the years 1905-06 extensive alterations were made. A new annex was built with money given by Dr. C. C. Reid, Mr. Jonathan S. Haselton and others, the lower floor of which contained a thorough surgical plant, and the upper floor was used as a nurses' home. The second floor of the main building, formerly used for employes, was converted into patient's rooms, and the men's ward was enlarged. The result of the enlargement was that during the year 1906, the number of patients admitted increased to 290. In 1906 the training school adopted the curriculum required by the State Board of Regents, and in 1909 the degree of "R. N." was awarded to the graduates. In 1906, Miss Katherine Newman, who had been so active in the reorganization of Faxton Hospital in Utica, was made superintendent, and again the hospital underwent a thorough overhauling. The third floor was converted into a maternity ward, the surgical department was more completely isolated, and in various ways the hospital was brought thoroughly up to date. On the resignation of Dr. Sutton, due to ill health, in 1907, Dr. W. B. Reid was appointed surgeon in charge by the trustees. After a few months' service, however, the medical staff elected Dr. A. A. Gillette, then the chief of the medical service, to the position of president of the medical staff in complete charge of all the work of the institution, and shortly afterwards Dr. Reid's connection with the Rome Hospital was severed. In 1908 an X-ray plant was installed and a first class pathological laboratory equipped. The growth of the institution during the past few years has been very rapid, both as to the number of patients and the increased facilities for scientific medical and surgical work. During the year ending 1911 the thirty beds in the hospital had contained 412 patients. The president of the medical staff at present is Dr. H. D. White. The members of the medical staff since the organization of the hospital are as follows, the names in italics being at present on the staff: Drs. T. M. Flandrau, W. J. P. Kingsley, T. G. Nock, Jr., H. C. Palmer, R. E. Sutton, H. C. Sutton, S. O. Scudder, *Eliza Ellinwood,* Edwin Evans, *James H. Whaley,* A. Gifford, M. C. West, *A. A. Gillette,* E. J. Lawton, Julia Marchand, C. C. Reid, A. B. Southwick, R. F. Tousley, W. L. Kingsley, Wm. Kuhn, N. C. Scudder, J. Middleditch, A. E. Dietrick, J. R. Post, T. P. Scully, C. B. West, W. B. Reid, *H. D. White,* S. B. Kingsley, *G. N. Lehr, C. R. Mahady,* H. F. Bartlett, *H. F. Hubbard, H. J. Teller,* C. A. Frost, J. O. Stranahan, A. J. Brown, D. C. Broga, *K. E. Williams,* J. L. Golly and J. T. Wingate.

Utica Homeopathic Hospital—At the time of the withdrawal of the homeopathic staff of visiting physicians from Faxton Hospital in 1895, the members of that school of medicine in Utica, requiring a hospital in which to carry on their work, raised a sum of money and the residence at 684 Genesee street was purchased for that purpose from the estate of the late Theodore F. Butterfield. The building was renovated and altered to make it suitable for the care of the sick, and on September 23, 1895, the Utica Homeopathic Hospital was opened to the public. Dr. William H. Watson was the first president of the board of trustees, and the original visiting staff consisted of Dr. F. F. Laird, medical director; Dr. M. O. Terry, surgeon in charge; Dr. W. H. Watson,

resident consulting surgeon; Drs. C. G. Capron, E. B. Guile, J. DeV. Moore, Sue A. White, C. E. Chase and M. E. Hennessey.

Though handicapped by a heavy debt, the hospital has maintained a useful existence since its foundation, and many patients have been cared for within its walls, not only by homeopathic physicians, but by various members of the "old school," who are always cordially welcomed when they bring patients to the hospital. The staff remained practically unchanged until Dr. Laird's failing health in 1900 necessitated his removal to California, when Dr. Terry, already surgeon in charge, assumed the duties of medical director as well, thus obtaining complete control of the hospital. Dr. Terry remained in charge until his sudden resignation from the staff and removal from the city in December, 1905, left the institution temporarily without a head. In January, 1906, however, the old order of dual authority was again adopted, Dr. C. G. Capron was appointed medical director, and Dr. A. R. Grant surgeon in charge. The success of the hospital under the present administration may be judged from the fact that in 1910, 275 patients were admitted, and in 1911 the hospital paid off its entire indebtedness. The visiting staff in 1911 consists of Dr. C. G. Capron, medical director; Dr. A. R. Grant, surgeon in charge; Drs. C. E. Alliaume, E. C. Babcock, C. E. Chase, L. W. Dean, L. J. Fairbanks, E. A. Gaydé; C. B. Guile, C. T. Haines, H. A. Harrison, M. W. Johns and Abbie H Lewis.

Dr. Thomas Macomb Flandrau was born in New York in 1826, of Huguenot stock. After graduating from the National Medical College in Washington in 1848, and practicing a short time in Georgetown, he came to Whitesboro. In 1853 he moved to Rome and became a partner of Dr. Arba Blair. In 1862 he was commissioned a surgeon in the Union army, being assigned to the 146th N. Y. Infantry. He served with distinction through the war, finally being made surgeon in chief of the 2d Division Fifth Army Corps. After returning to Rome Dr. Flandrau rapidly became prominent in medical circles. He was attending physician to the Central New York Institute for Deaf Mutes, a member of the Board of Health and Board of Education, the organizer and first medical director of the Rome Hospital, and in 1869 was elected president of the Oneida County Medical Society. For many years Dr. Flandrau was the leading surgeon in Rome. He died August 8, 1898.

Dr. M. Calvin West was born in Rome in 1843. In 1857 he entered the office of an uncle in Hagarstown, Indiana, and in 1860 received his degree from the University of Michigan. In 1863, after practicing for a brief period in Indiana and at Floyd, Dr. West opened an office in Rome, and for many years had probably the largest practice of any physician in that city. He was an attending physician to the Rome Hospital, and in 1865 and again in 1868 was elected vice president of the Oneida County Medical Society.

Dr. Samuel G. Wolcott, a graduate of Trinity College in 1847 and of the Harvard Medical School in 1850, came to Utica in the fall of that year. Quickly devoting his attention largely to surgery he soon specialized in that branch of his profession, and was thus the first man in the county to become a true surgical

specialist. He was elected president of the Oneida County Medical Society in 1854. He died in 1883.

Dr. Isaac H. Douglas, after graduating from the Fairfield Medical College, practiced in the West for many years, but returned to his boyhood home—New Hartford—in 1857, and shortly afterwards moved to Utica, where he practiced for nearly thirty years, until his death March 13, 1884, and was one of the organizers of Faxton Hospital. A man of deep sympathy and marked artistic appreciation, he was held in high esteem by all who knew him. His grandson,

Dr. Stanley Douglas Curran, was a graduate of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York in the class of 1896. Instead of returning to his home Dr. Curran remained in New York City, where at the time of his death on February 4, 1911, he had attained an enviable reputation among the younger physicians of the metropolis, where he had held positions of honor and trust in the clinics of Dr. Theodore Janeway and Dr. Beverly Robinson. The following resolution, published after his death, does but scant justice to the esteem in which Dr. Curran was held by his associates and seniors:

"At a meeting of the faculty of the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, the following minute was adopted: The faculty desire to express their appreciation of the services of Dr. Stanley Douglas Curran. Dr. Curran became connected with the college as assistant attending physician to the class of internal medicine in the college clinic in 1902. In 1903 he was made full attending physician and continued in this position until his death. He was a most faithful and conscientious attendant. His sympathy with and careful examination of the poor who came to the clinic soon won their confidence, and his class became one of the largest in the clinic. In 1904, he was made instructor in physical diagnosis and continued as such until his death. He was a teacher of marked ability and was always enthusiastic in his work. In the death of Dr. Curran the college has lost a loyal member of its teaching staff, and the poor of the city one who devoted the best part of his strength and life to their welfare."

Dr. Walter Booth was a graduate of Fairfield in 1831. For over twenty years he practiced in Russia, Herkimer County, and was twice elected president of the Herkimer County Medical Society. In 1857 he moved to Boonville, where the remainder of his life was spent. In 1865 he was elected president of the Oneida County Medical Society.

Dr. Alonzo Churchill was born in Richfield in 1810. After studying medicine at the Fairfield Medical College he was licensed by the Otsego County Medical Society, later, however, being awarded the degree of M. D. by the regents of the University of the State of New York and by the Albany Medical College. During the Civil War Dr. Churchill served with distinction, and before being mustered out had risen to the rank of colonel. During many months of imprisonment in Andersonville prison he worked heroically to relieve the terrible sufferings of his fellow prisoners. Returning to Utica after the war he rapidly rose to a prominent position in his profession. He was active in the organization of Fax-



DR. HARRY SUTTON, ROME



DR. M. C. WEST, ROME



ROME CITY HOSPITAL

ton Hospital, and was appointed the first senior surgeon. For thirteen years Dr. Churchill was librarian of the Oneida County Medical Society, and in 1868 was elected president of that organization. He died December 28, 1896, in the eighty-seventh year of his life, having been in active practice to a short time before his death, when failing sight forced him to retire. His grandson,

Dr. Charles Churchill Carmalt, who, though never a resident of Oneida county spent much of his youth in Utica, graduated from Harvard University in 1887, the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1890. Devoting himself to surgery and anatomy, he served for many years as a member of the anatomical department in "P. & S." and at the time of his sudden death was considering an offer of the chair of anatomy at Harvard University, for many years held by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. In Dr. Carmalt's premature death the medical profession lost one of its most promising young scientists.

Dr. Joseph E. West was born in Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, England, in 1827. He spent his boyhood in Oriskany, and attended the Whitestown Seminary. After graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York he spent a year in Europe. On his return he opened an office in Oriskany, but soon moved to Utica. At the outbreak of the war Dr. West joined the 14th Regiment as assistant surgeon, and was promoted to surgeon of the 28th Regiment in 1862. He was health officer of Utica from 1864 to 1872, alderman in 1870, and police and fire commissioner in 1875. Dr. West was closely associated with Dr. Hutchinson in the organization of St. Elizabeth's Hospital. In 1867 and 1879 he served as vice president, and in 1880 as president of the Oneida County Medical Society. Dr. West was passionately fond of music, and was a prominent member of many musical organizations. He died March 6, 1897.

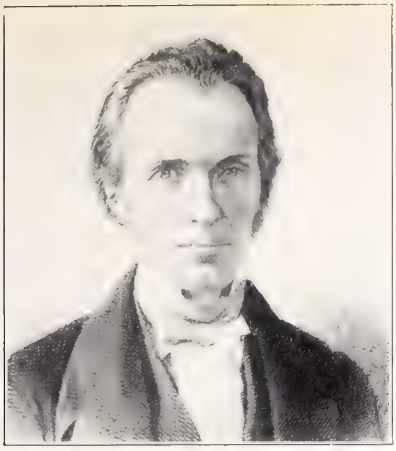
Dr. Edwin Hutchinson was born in Utica in 1840. After receiving the degree of Ph. B., from Yale College he began the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. The war having broken out before he had completed his studies, he enlisted as a medical cadet. He showed such ability, however, that though not yet a doctor of medicine he was promoted rapidly, and at the close of the war held the commission of surgeon. After being mustered out he returned to the medical school, and in 1866 was given the degree of M. D. He immediately began practice in Utica. During the war Dr. Hutchinson had obtained a reputation for his knowledge of hospital construction and sanitation, as a result of which, on the organization of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, he was at once given complete medical charge. Quickly specializing in surgery, and later turning his attention especially to diseases of the eye, he was one of the earliest specialists in Central New York, and attracted patients from a wide area. In 1869 he was made secretary, in 1875 vice president, and in 1878 president of the Oneida County Medical Society. His death, at the age of 47, which occurred in 1887, was a great loss to the medical profession of Oneida county.

Dr. George Seymour was born in DeRuyter, Madison county, in 1839. Against heavy odds, of which not the least was ill health, he obtained a medical

education, receiving his degree from New York University in 1865. Promptly enlisting in the Union Army, he served as assistant surgeon during the last few months of the war. After three years practice at Pulaski and six more at Mannsville, Jefferson county, and a year and a half of post graduate study in New York, Dr. Seymour came to Utica in 1877. During his thirty-four years of practice in Utica he has been on the visiting staff of St. Elizabeth's, Faxton and St. Luke's Hospitals, and of the last named he was secretary for a quarter of a century. He was elected vice president of the County Society in 1887, and president in 1893, and in 1900 became vice president of the Medical Society of the State of New York. For many years Dr. Seymour was a member of the board of health. He died in October, 1909, one of the most beloved citizens of his city.

Dr. William Leverett Baldwin was born in Jacksonville, Florida, March 18, 1840. In the early sixties, on graduating from the Polytechnic Institute at Troy, he was offered a position in Russia as a civil engineer, but refused the offer and entered the Albany Medical College. On graduation Dr. Baldwin was taken into partnership by Dr. Dix of Geneva, with whom he remained until 1866. In 1867, after six months spent at Jacksonville, Dr. Baldwin entered into partnership with his father-in-law, Dr. Charles B. Coventry of Utica. While in Utica Dr. Baldwin was on the staff of St. Luke's Hospital and the Utica Orphan Asylum, and was much interested in the organization of the Utica Dispensary. In 1880, after a severe attack of pneumonia, he returned to Jacksonville at the request of his father, Dr. A. S. Baldwin of that city, the elder man being desirous of retiring from practice. In 1888 Dr. William Baldwin took charge of St. Luke's Hospital in Jacksonville during an epidemic of yellow fever, and, after heroic work for the sick, contracted the disease himself, and on September 3, 1888, died, a martyr to his profession. During Dr. Baldwin's residence in Utica he was an active worker for the Medical Society of the County of Oneida, and was its treasurer from 1870 to 1873.

Dr. Richard Eskridge Sutton, the son of Dr. James D. Sutton of Great Mills, Md., was born in that town September 15, 1831. After graduating from the University of Maryland in 1851, and practicing for a few years at Great Mills, Md., Russia, Herkimer county, N. Y., and St. Johnsville, he became surgeon of the 115th N. Y. Infantry. After being taken prisoner and contracting typhoid fever he resigned from the army, but later in the war again volunteered as a contract surgeon. In 1866 he moved to Rome, N. Y., where he remained until his death, November 10, 1897. During his thirty-one years of practice in Rome Dr. Sutton became a man of prominence, not only in his profession, but in the civil and political life as well. He was one of the first staff of physicians to the Rome Hospital, a position which he retained until his death. For many years he was a school trustee, and for twenty years, from 1870 to 1891, he held the position of city chamberlain and city physician. For ten years he was health officer of Rome and for five years was a manager of the Utica State Hospital. In 1880 he was the democratic nominee for Congress, and in 1888 for



DR. AMARIAH BRIGHAM
First superintendent of New York State Lunatic Asylum



DR. THOMAS M. FLANDRAN
Founder of Rome Hospital



DR. JAMES H. GLASS
First surgeon in charge Faxton Hospital



DR. WILLIS E. FORD
First medical director St. Luke's Hospital



DR. EDWIN HUTCHINSON
Founder of St. Elizabeth's Hospital



DR. FRANK F. LAIRD
First medical director Utica Homeopathic Hospital

ORGANIZERS OF ONEIDA COUNTY HOSPITALS

sheriff. During his later years Dr. Sutton had associated with him in practice his son, Dr. H. C. Sutton.

Dr. Henry Carroll Sutton, son of Dr. R. E. Sutton, was born in Fairfield, Md., August 6, 1856, and came to Rome with his father when ten years of age. After graduating from the University of Maryland in 1880, the third in descent to receive the M. D. degree from that institution, "Dr. Harry" returned to Rome and became associated with his father in the practice of medicine. In 1881 he was appointed health officer of Rome, proving himself a worthy successor of his father in that office. For three years he was coroner of Oneida county. Dr. Sutton, like his father, was one of the organizers of the Rome Hospital, and on the death of his father-in-law, Dr. T. M. Flandrau, succeeded the latter as chief of staff, a position which he held until failing health forced him to resign in January, 1907. He died in Jacksonville, Florida, March 5, 1907.

Samuel O. Scudder, M. D., was born in Roxbury, Delaware county, N. Y., March 31, 1818, and died at Rome, N. Y., March 2, 1895. He was educated at the district school, and learned first the trade of tinsmith, then hatter and furrier. During all of this time he was giving attention to study. After this he was a clerk in a general store at Hudson, N. Y., for four years. He then went to Palmyra, N. Y., where he entered the office of Dr. Durfee Chase, and in 1846-7 was a student in the medical department of the University of New York. He graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in March, 1849. After practicing medicine for a short time in Waterloo, N. Y., he removed to Rome, where he remained until his death. He joined the Oneida County Homeopathic Medical Society in 1859, and became its president October 17, 1865. He was one of the founders of the New York State Homeopathic Society. He was an excellent business man, as well as physician, and accumulated a large fortune for his day. He left one son by his first wife, Dr. Nelson C. Scudder, of Rome, and a daughter, the wife of the late Dr. A. B. Southwick, also of Rome.

Dr. Wilbur H. Booth was born in Huntington, Fairfield county, Conn., December 11, 1852. He received the degree of M. D., from Yale in 1874, being the valedictorian of his class. After a service as house surgeon in Charity Hospital, New York, he came to Utica in 1876. Dr. Booth rapidly attained a prominent position in the city, being on the staff of St. Elizabeth's and St. Luke's Hospitals, and consulting surgeon to Faxton Hospital. After devoting his attention to general surgery for some years, Dr. Booth became especially interested in the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and for several years was the leading specialist in these subjects in central New York. He died September 28, 1897.

Dr. Frank Foster Laird was born near Floyd, N. Y., in 1856. After studying at the Whitestown Seminary he entered Hamilton College, from which he graduated with honors in 1877, having received many prizes, and having won the Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest in New York in 1876. After graduating

from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1880, he began practicing in Ogdensburg, N. Y., then went to Augusta, Maine, but in 1881 finally settled in Utica, where he practiced until failing health necessitated his retirement. He was president of the Oneida County Homeopathic Medical Society; vice president of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York in 1889; medical director of the Commercial Travelers' Mutual Accident Association of America, and the first medical director of the Utica Homeopathic Hospital.

Dr. Claude Wilson was born in Palmer, Mass., January 6, 1850. He graduated from Amherst College in the class of 1871, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1876. Soon after graduation he settled in Waterville, where he rapidly attained a position of prominence in the social and professional life of the town. He was a director of the National Bank of Waterville, a member of the board of education, and in 1888 was elected president of the Medical Society of the County of Oneida. He died April 22, 1896.

Civic Hygiene—The last few years of the nineteenth century and the first five years of the twentieth century were remarkable the world over for the sudden, rapid and numerous advances made in civic hygiene, as the result of new medical discoveries and their practical application by sanitarians. In this advance Oneida county took its part, and in certain important reforms this county led the world by the rapid strides taken in sanitation measures in Utica. In 1896 a steam disinfectant plant was installed in Utica. The next year the newly appointed health officer of Utica, Dr. Wallace Clarke, not being satisfied with the method for city disinfection, visited certain of the sanitarians of the large cities who were doing experimental work with the new drug, formaldehyde. This work, though purely experimental and still confined to the laboratory, so impressed the Utica sanitarian that he immediately procured a generator and began the use of formaldehyde in the disinfection of houses and public buildings in his city. Since then practically every large city in the civilized world has adopted the new disinfectant, but to Utica belongs the credit of being the first city in the world to use formaldehyde as a civic disinfectant.

The other great step in advance taken at that time was the inauguration of the crusade against the house fly as a cause of disease. Here, again, Utica deserves the credit of being the pioneer city of the world in a sanitary advance. In an editorial in the Medical Record dated July 3, 1909, entitled "The Campaign against the House Fly," appears the following: "In 1897, in Utica, Wallace Clarke, the newly appointed health officer, began what was probably the first systematic sanitary crusade against the fly. Noting that sixty per cent of the cases of contagious diseases in this city occurred in one ward, a ward especially open and sparsely populated, and investigating the reason for this, he found that the refuse of the city was dumped on a farm in the outskirts of this ward. That there the ground was covered not only with garbage, but with the output of the privy vaults; that it swarmed with flies, and that with the prevailing summer winds these were driven in hordes into the city and settled in this particular ward. Against severe political opposition a garbage and night

soil reduction plant was obtained, the dumping ground was abandoned, and the number of contagious disease cases in the infected ward dropped to the normal ratio."

In the abandoning of the Hatfield farm and the sanitary improvement of the eighth ward, Utica took the first important step in the crusade against the house fly as a cause of disease, and deserves the credit of being the pioneer of a movement which has since become recognized as one of the greatest sanitary advances of the generation. With the abolition of the middens, the cleaning of the streets, and latterly the removal of manure piles due to the replacing of stables by garages, the number of flies in the city have decreased markedly, and the prevalence of contagious diseases has fallen proportionately. A brilliant illustration of the effect of this sanitary crusade is the short life of the summer hospital for cholera infantum, opened in the New Hartford Road. For two or three years this hospital was filled with sick infants. Following this sanitary reform, however, which included careful milk inspection, as well as city cleaning, the number of cases of cholera infantum in the city decreased so rapidly that the special hospital for this disease, which had been a crying necessity in 1895, became a superfluous luxury in 1900, and the building was converted into a kindergarten. A more striking example of the benefits which followed the sanitary reform of 1897-1900 could not be desired.

Spanish-American War—During the Spanish-American war at least three physicians and six nurses from Oneida county served their country. The physcians were Dr. W. A. Burgess, of Utica, who served in the 203d Regiment; Dr. James M. Sweeney, also of Utica, who was surgeon to the military hospital at Santiago; Dr. George Torney, who was acting assistant surgeon U. S. army, serving on the hospital ship "Relief." The nurses who saw service were: Mrs. Emma Keith Booth, who served in the hospitals at Atlanta and Montauk Point; Miss Florence Wright and Miss Justina Clemensson, Leiter Hospital, Chickamauga; Miss Josephine Shue, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mrs. A. Hannahs and Miss Mary E. Hannahs, Camp Goodrich, New Jersey.

Centennial Oneida County Medical Society—On July 10, 1906, the centennial of the Medical Society of the County of Oneida was held at the Auditorium in Utica, the list of speakers at the banquet including Drs. W. E. Ford, George Seymour and Frank D. Crim, and Messrs. James S. Sherman and P. C. J. DeAngelis. A history of the society was read by Dr. Smith Baker.

Tuberculosis—During the past five years the energies of the medical profession of Oneida county have been directed largely towards the crusade against tuberculosis. The movement was inaugurated by an anti-tuberculosis exhibition and lectures held in Utica beginning November 25, 1907. The exhibition was in charge of Drs. Charles Crispell, John H. Vogt and Herbert Pease, who were assisted by several Utica physicians. At that time a sub-committee on tuberculosis of the State Charities Aid Association was organized, of which Dr. William Gibson was the first president, and Dr. Florence I. Staunton the secretary. Dr. Gibson was very soon succeeded by Dr. W. S. Nelson. In June

of that year the tuberculosis clinic of the Utica Dispensary was opened. In 1909 a visiting nurse was engaged, a movement was started to raise money for a tuberculosis summer camp, and a committee consisting of Dr. Staunton, Mr. Applegate and several philanthropic ladies organized the sale of Red Cross Seals in the stores at Christmas time. By this and other means the sum of $4,000 was raised. The need for an appropriate site for the camp was met by the generosity of Mr. Marklove Lowery, who loaned to the committee the Plantadendron property on Higby Lane, adjoining Roscoe Conkling Park. Ten shacks were donated by private individuals, and these, together with the numerous barns and sheds already on the property, were soon prepared for the care of the sick, and in the month of June, 1910, "Camp Healthmore" was opened, in charge of a special committee. In the summer of 1911 three new shacks were built and an open air school held. During the season of 1910 the camp cared for 27 patients, and during 1911, 41. The officers at present are Dr. Florence I. Staunton, president; Mr. Thomas R. Proctor, vice president; Miss Natalie Gilbert, secretary; Miss Attossa Whittemore, treasurer. The medical staff at Camp Healthmore consists of Drs. William M. Gibson and James H. Glass, consultants; Drs. Gifford, Crim, Staunton and Amsbry, executive board; and Drs. H. C. Baldwin, J. W. W. Dimon, F. R. Ford, Owens, Amsbry and Beattie, visiting physicians.

City Tuberculosis Pavilion—Numerous efforts have been made during the past four years to obtain a city tuberculosis pavilion for advanced cases, but until the summer of 1911, the various committees appointed to wait upon the city fathers have done so only to be met with polite but firm refusals. On October 6, 1911, however, the common council authorized a committee to procure a suitable edifice, and at a special meeting held October 16, 1911, it ordered that a piece of property known as Beech Grove be purchased. A storm of disapproval, led by one of the newspapers, frightened the council, however, and on October 20, 1911, the motion was rescinded. On October 29, 1911, at a joint meeting of the Charities Aid Association and the medical profession, a committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the committee of the common council. The members of the committee are Drs. Crim and Capron, and Messrs. J. D. Lynch and E. D. Ibbotson.

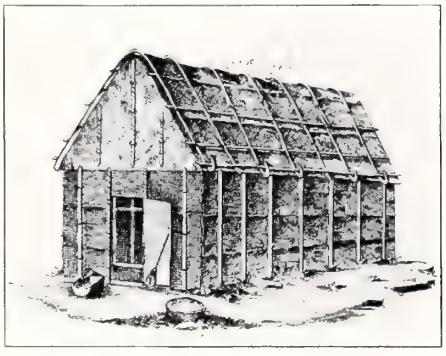
Rome Tuberculosis Dispensary—After the tuberculosis exhibition closed in Utica it was moved to Rome, and opened in that city on December 16, 1907. A sub-committee of the Charities Aid Association was formed with Dr. A. A. Gillette as chairman, who was later succeeded by Dr. Charles Bernstein. The sentiment aroused resulted in the establishment by the Board of Health of a tuberculosis dispensary, to which various physicians of Rome offered their services gratuitously and the hiring of a visiting nurse. Last year, by means of a tag day under the auspices of the Trades Assembly and the sale of Red Cross Seals, money was raised by means of which an unoccupied building was procured for a pavilion for advanced cases. This has as yet not been opened, but the Board of Health, Board of Charities, and committees of the Charities Aid



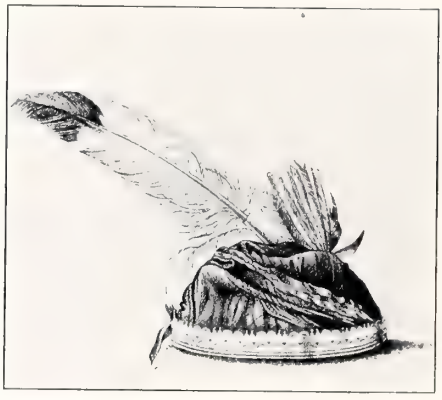
Iroquois Girl, Ga-hah-no, in costume



Iroquois Indian young man, Da-ah-de-a, in costume



Iroquois Indian house Ga-no-sote



Iroquois ornamental work, Gos-to-weh or headdress



Ornamental work of the Iroquois Indians upon buckskin with moosehair and porcupine quills



Ga-ka-ah or skirt

Association and the Trades Assembly are working in unison to procure sufficient funds to open this much needed institution.

The Presidents of the Oneida County Medical Society have been as follows: 1806-7, 1817-18, 1820-21, Dr. Amos G. Hull of New Hartford and Utica; 1808-10, Dr. Sewal Hopkins of Clinton; 1813-14, Dr. Francis Guiteau of Deerfield; 1815-16, Dr. Elnathan Judd of Paris Hill; 1819, Dr. Thomas Goodsell of Whitestown; 1822-23, 1827, Dr. Alexander Coventry of Utica; 1824-25, Dr. Luther Guiteau of Trenton; 1828-29, Dr. Seth Hastings, Jr., of Clinton; 1830, Dr. John McCall of Utica; 1831-33, Dr. Laurens Hull of Bridgewater; 1834, Dr. Charles Babcock of New Hartford; 1835, Dr. J. B. Batchelder of Utica; 1836, 1859, Dr. Arba Blair of Rome; 1837, Dr. T. Pomeroy of Utica; 1838, Dr. U. H. Kellogg of New Hartford; 1839, Dr. J. F. Trowbridge of Bridgewater; 1840, Dr. P. B. Peckham of Utica; 1841, 1842, 1864, Dr. C. B. Coventry of Utica; 1843, 1863, 1867, Dr. L. Guiteau, Jr., of Trenton; 1844, Dr. M. Preston of Sangerfield; 1845, 1851, Dr. F. M. Barrows of Clinton; 1846, Dr. G. H. Pope of Rome; 1847, Dr. J. Knight of Camden; 1848, Dr. P. M. Hastings of Clinton; 1849, Dr. M. M. Bagg of Utica; 1850, 1866, Dr. D. G. Thomas of Utica; 1852, Dr. D. P. Bissell of Utica; 1853, Dr. J. H. Champion; 1854, Dr. S. G. Wolcott of Utica; 1855, Dr. J. V. Cobb of Rome; 1856, Dr. N. H. Dering of Utica; 1857, Dr. J. S. Whaley of Rome; 1858, Dr. J. M. Sturdevant of Rome; 1860, Dr. W. Smith; 1861, Dr. D. Larrabee of Paris Hill; 1862, Dr. C. L. Hogeboom of Utica; 1865, Dr. W. Booth of Boonville; 1868, Dr. Alonzo Churchill of Utica; 1869, Dr. T. M. Flandrau of Rome; 1870, Dr. H. N. Porter of New York Mills; 1871, Dr. William Russell of Utica; 1872, Dr. Robert Frazier of Camden; 1873, Dr. W. R. Griswold of New Hartford; 1874, Dr. John P. Gray of Utica; 1875, Dr. H. G. Dubois of Camden; 1876, Dr. L. A. Tourtellot of Utica; 1877, Dr. N. Wolcott of Holland Patent; 1878, Dr. Ed. Hutchinson of Utica; 1879, Dr. G. V. Cleveland of Waterville; 1880, Dr. J. E. West of Utica; 1881, Dr. Edwin Evans of Rome; 1882, Dr. Jacob Hunt of Utica; 1883, Dr. A. R. Simmons of Utica; 1884, Dr. J. K. Chamberlayne of Utica; 1885, Dr. Smith Baker of Utica; 1886, Dr. W. E. Ford of Utica; 1887, Dr. L. Swartwout of Prospect; 1888, Dr. C. Wilson of Waterville; 1889, Dr. J. H. Glass of Utica; 1890, Dr. G. A. Blumer of Utica; 1891, Dr. A. W. Marsh of Oriskany Falls; 1892, Dr. W. M. Gibson of Utica; 1893, Dr. G. Seymour of Utica; 1894, Dr. H. Quinn of Utica; 1895, Dr. C. E. Smith of Whitesboro; 1896, Dr. D. C. Dye of Utica; 1897, Dr. J. G. Hunt of Utica; 1898, Dr. F. S. Gorton of Waterville; 1899, Dr. M. W. Hunt of Holland Patent; 1900, Dr. J. G. Kilbourn of Utica; 1901, Dr. T. P. Scully of Rome, 1902, Dr. A. J. Brown of Utica; 1903, Dr. C. Bernstein of Rome; 1904, Dr. L. F. Pattengill of Utica; 1905-06, Dr. H. G. Jones of Utica; 1907, Dr. C. A. Frost of Utica; 1908, Dr. E. D. Fuller of Utica; 1909, Dr. G. M. Fisher of Utica; 1910, Dr. F. D. Crim of Utica; 1911, Dr. F. H. Peck of Utica.

Officers in State Medical Society—Oneida county physicians who have held office in the Medical Society of the State of New York are as follows: President, Dr. Alexander Coventry, 1823-24; Dr. Laurens Hull, 1838 and 1839; Dr. John McCall, 1846; Dr. Charles B. Coventry, 1854; Dr. D. P. Bissell, 1863; Dr. John P. Gray, 1867. Vice president, Dr. Laurens Hull, 1827 and 1828; Dr. D. P. Bissell, 1862; Dr. George Seymour, 1900; Dr. James H. Glass, 1909.

CHAPTER XXVIII

ELEEMOSYNARY AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

UTICA ORPHAN ASYLUM—In 1826 a society was formed among the influential ladies in Utica known as the Female Society of Industry, the object being to procure funds for the establishment of an orphan asylum. A charter was granted January 7, 1830, and in the same year a building was procured on the northeast corner of John and Catharine streets. Later the establishment was removed to the southeast corner of Chancellor Square. In 1842 a citizens' meeting was held in the interest of the institution, and it was decided to apply for an amendment to the charter by which children, who had one parent, might be accepted at the asylum. In 1845 the asylum was on Broadway, and in 1846 the lot was purchased at 312 Genesee street, upon which a building was constructed and the institution was located there until 1861. Benjamin F. Jewett donated three acres of land on the corner of Genesee and Pleasant streets and a new building was constructed on this lot in 1861 and upon this lot the building now stands. The institution has received from time to time gifts by will and otherwise, until it has a substantial endowment. The last gift of importance was that of Mrs. Lydia Francis, which was received by the institution through the will of Mrs. Francis, and amounted to about $65,000. With a portion of this fund a hospital separate from the other building was erected, and was completed and occupied about a year since. The last report of the institution, which is for the year 1911, shows that 17 of the older boys are in attendance at the public schools; it also shows that the children of the institution are instructed in kindergarten work, in Sunday school, physical exercises, and at times the older boys have received military drill. The girls are instructed in cooking and sewing. The balance sheet shows that the receipts during the last year were $29,069.67, and the disbursements slightly over $600 less than the receipts.

ST. JOHN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM (UTICA) was established in 1843. Its object then was, as it is to-day, the care and maintenance of parentless, neglected or destitute girls from Oneida and adjoining counties. In May, 1834, three Sisters of Charity were selected by the Superioress of the Community of Sisters of Charity of Emmitsburg, Maryland, for the new mission petitioned for by the residents of Utica. The following letter, written a few months after the arrival of the Sisters, cannot fail to be of historic interest to the readers of this sketch: "To the Rev. Walter Quarter, Utica, N. Y. Dear Sir: We beg leave to call your attention and that of the congregation of St. John's Church to the establishment of the Sisters of Charity, located on John street, Utica, and will



HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM, ROME



HOME FOR THE HOMELESS, UTICA



UTICA ORPHAN ASYLUM



ST. JOHN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM
(ROMAN CATHOLIC)



ODD FELLOWS TEMPLE

observe the many advantages growing out of the institution. Introducing them as a religious community, their utility is universally acknowledged by non-Catholics as well as Catholics. Abandoning what the world considers its comforts and conveniences, and devoting themselves exclusively to acts of piety, the education of the young, attending the deathbed of sickness in times of general distress, and in fact communicating the divine principles of Jesus, and looking to the joys of another world as a remuneration for all their privations in this. Surely the destitute little children, intended by Providence to bring into action the consummation of religion and virtue, will not want support. (Signed) J. C. Devereux."

Minutes of the first recorded meeting: At a meeting of the trustees of St. John's church, in the city of Utica, held on the 24th day of September, 1838, John C. Devereux was elected president. There were present John C. Devereux, Nicholas Devereux, Owen O'Neil, James Barry, Michael Doyle and Michael McQuade. The following resolution was adopted: Resolved: That independent of the amount of two hundred dollars, to be contributed by John C. and Nicholas Devereux, equally, we pledge ourselves, as trustees, to contribute four hundred dollars a year toward the support of Saint John's Asylum.

The asylum was incorporated March 28, 1849, pursuant to chapter 319 of the laws of 1848 of the state of New York. Between 1849 and 1863 the following acted as president: Rev. Joseph Stokes and Francis Kernan. Since 1863 the institution has been under a board of directors, the Superioress being the president.

The institution is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. It receives girls of every race and creed; educates them; instructs them in religion and morals, and gives them the technical training necessary to fit them for self-support. The age of the present building will make any thinking mind conscious of the fact that its shortcomings are so serious that only a new structure will remedy the defects. The building is 78 years old; its unfitness and dilapidation are evident, and it has long been over-crowded. The asylum has been fortunate in receiving from Matthew A. Carton the gift of an ideal site of 22 acres on upper Genesee street, in the locality where many of Utica's leading charities are situated. For the proper and safe housing of so many children a fire-proof building is indispensable.

Now a new home is imperative, and to build it $150,000 is needed. Of this amount $17,000 has been secured in the last three years. This home will accommodate 300 inmates, and the projected plans comprise an orphan asylum and a techincal school. The latter is a need surely felt in central New York. Its scope is to fit the orphans, after they have been discharged from county maintenance, which is generally at fourteen or fifteen (the critical age at which a girl is so ill-qualified to cope with the difficulties of life), to earn a respectable livelihood. The technical school is a self-supporting institution where the girls are instructed in dressmaking, millinery, cooking and trained service, thus making of them self reliant members of society, a charity which all will concede to be most deserving.

St. Joseph's Infant Home (Utica)—The first record of St. Joseph's Infant Home shows that it commenced its good work in caring for sick children, and that the infants were kept by different women, evidently in charge of the institution when the home was under lay management. It is said to have been first located on Cottage street, next on Rutger, and finally at the present site. The certificate of incorporation was obtained December 26, 1893, the first members being Rt. Rev. J. S. M. Lynch, N. J. Quinn, Miles O'Reilly, William Kernan and James J. Dwyer. In March, 1894, a new house east of the viaduct on Rutger street was leased for forty dollars per month to be used by the managers for the purposes of the institution. February 20, 1895, three Sisters of Charity from Emmitsburg, Maryland, took charge of the children, who were still under lay management. February 1, 1897, the property on Green street was leased, and it was later purchased by the institution. The Sisters carried on the work under the board of managers until January 23, 1899. Having the approval of the Rt. Rev. Bishop and consent and support of the officers of the community of Emmitsburg, a transfer of the property was made, in consideration of the paying of all the debts, liabilities and obligations of the corporation. At this time the property was mortgaged and the institution heavily in debt. There were then about 40 little children in the institution. The Sisters experienced many inconveniences, but, with the support of numerous friends and good people of the vicinity, and by the holding of fairs and benefits they succeeded. Finally in 1905 they undertook the construction of the present building, as it was imperatively demanded. The institution is having its fair measure of success, and children from one day to seven years of age of all creeds and color are received. During the existence of the home it has cared for more than 1,400 children of a very tender age. During the past year it sheltered and cared for 258, and at this date there are in the institution 148. To care for these are seven Sisters of Charity, three of whom are children's nurses. There are also kindergarten teachers, and a number of other helpers sufficient to carry on the work in a proper manner. The present accommodations are of modern construction, bright and airy. There is also a beautiful chapel where services are held for the inmates, which are attended by the priests of St. Patrick's parish.



ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL AT UTICA

CHAPTER XXIX

REFORMATORY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Penal Institutions—Jails—In 1798 provision was made for the erection of a jail at Fort Stanwix and also at Whitesboro. It would seem that the jail at Whitesboro was first completed, as prisoners were ordered transferred there from the jail at Herkimer. This institution existed until about 1852, when prisoners were removed to Utica, and from that time up to date there have been two jails in the county, one at Rome and one at Utica. The jail at Utica for many years was located on Albany street. It was rather a poor affair, and about twenty years since it was abandoned, and a new jail was built upon Bleecker street. This was inadequate at the time it was built, and was a stroke of economy on the part of the board of supervisors in not building it of ample proportions and with sufficient modern facilities for caring for prisoners. This jail has been severely condemned within the last year by the state authorities, and action has been suggested in the board of supervisors, although no positive act has yet occurred in that direction, for the construction of a modern jail adequate to the wants of the county. The jail at Rome was completed before 1800, and was entirely destroyed by fire August 19, 1817, which was set by the prisoners confined in the jail. The idea was to fire the jail, and, in the excitement that would occur, escape. The flames, however, made such headway before the fire was discovered, that the prisoners were nearly suffocated before they could be rescued. One of the prisoners, Elisha Green, was suffocated, or was killed in the struggle to obtain liberty, after the jail was filled with smoke to such an extent that the prisoners were on the point of suffocation. Five of the prisoners who were implicated in firing the jail were indicted, and were tried at Whitestown in 1817. Their names were John Harris, John Denny, James O'Brien, David Linus and Roswell T. Pratt. Denny and Linus were Oneida Indians. All of the prisoners were convicted, although they were defended by Thomas R. Gold and F. C. White, and they were all sentenced to be hung, as the penalty for arson at that time in New York state was death. They were to be hung on Friday, February 2, 1818. Apollos Cooper was sheriff, and preparations were made for the executions, the gallows constructed, coffins prepared, and great crowds of people came to Rome to witness the executions. But, unfortunately for their morbid curiosity, Governor DeWitt Clinton commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life, and the crowd, not to be deprived of some show of a hanging, procured dummies and hung the five prisoners in effigy. The jail was rebuilt, from time to time has been improved, is now located in connection with the court house at Rome, and is in a fair state of preservation and repair. From time to time prisoners have been used to do manual labor outside of the

jails, and during the past year a movement has been instituted to use them in the breaking of stone and other work upon the highways. Just how successful this may be remains to be seen.

St. Vincent's Industrial School—The only other important penal institution within the county is now known as St. Vincent's Industrial School, located in Utica. This was first organized as a Catholic Asylum March 25, 1862, by Rev. Thomas Daly of St. John's church, and was called St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum. It was incorporated April 21, 1862. For a time it was mainly supported by St. Vincent's De Paul Society and the congregation of St. John's church. Its affairs were directed by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, and its finances were controlled by a board of managers. The Brothers resigned April 12, 1876, and the board then assumed entire charge of the school. It was at this period that the institution was incorporated under the title of St. Vincent's Protectorate and Reformatory for destitute children in Oneida and adjacent counties. At the end of the year the property was sold at public auction. Bishop McNierny purchased it, and recalled the Christian Brothers January 19, 1877. The school was continued by the Brothers until 1885, when Bishop McNierny sold the property to Manhattan College of New York City, who in turn sold it to the newly formed corporation of St. Vincent's Industrial School. Their charter was obtained September 29, 1886. From the start of this good work to November, 1911, nearly 4,000 children have been cared for.

CHAPTER XXX

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

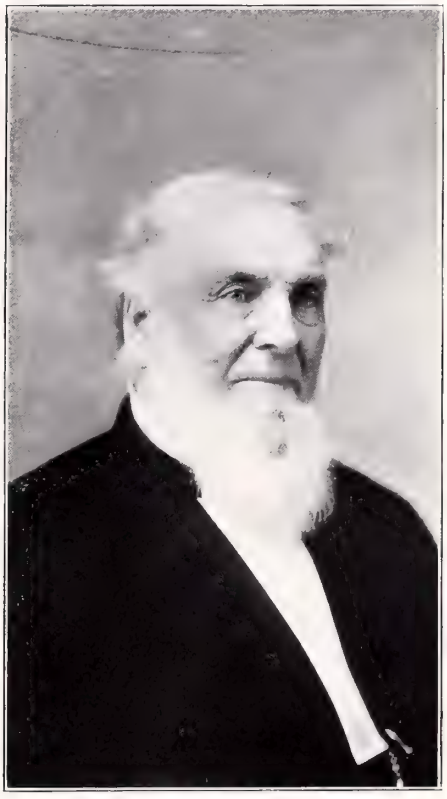
GLASS—The first manufacturing of any considerable extent which occurred in Oneida county was undertaken by certain gentlemen, who deemed it expedient to establish a glass factory. Lawrence Schoolcraft, an experienced glass manufacturer, was also interested in establishing the factory. Mr. Schoolcraft had been a soldier in the war of the Revolution, was in Fort Stanwix when it was besieged by St. Leger, remained in the army during the war, and was finally commissioned a lieutenant colonel. He was a man of experience in the world, and his services were sought because of his business capacity and his experience as a glass manufacturer. The company was organized in 1809 with a capital of $100,000, and was known as the Oneida Glass Factory Company. The factory was opened in Verona and the making of glass was commenced there, was conducted with some success until about 1836, when the company disposed of its real estate and closed up its business. The Utica Glass Factory Company was organized the following year to manufacture crown glass, which it intended to be of superior quality and equal to anything imported. It was incorporated by special act of the legislature, with a nominal capital of $250,000, and its plant was located about three and one-half miles north of Utica, on the road bearing to the west from that which leads from Utica to Trenton. Suitable buildings were erected, and the concern started off to do business with a great flourish of trumpets, but it did not succeed, and finally the business was given up, as it had proved a substantial failure. Before the company ceased to exist it had leased its plant to the Oneida Company, which had done business at Vernon. Later, a glass factory was organized at Durhamville, which was conducted for many years by Stevens & Fox, afterward Samuel J. Fox, and Samuel J. Fox & Son. This business had been very profitable, and for a time the partnership known as Fox & Son was financially very strong, but about 1876 the company became embarrassed, and finally an assignment was made and the property sold and bid in by the wife of Mr. Fox. Again it was managed by the same men, but not successfully, and it was taken over by Martin B. DeLong, who had loaned a large amount of money to the owners of the factory. A corporation was organized, known as the DeLong Glass Company, and the business was carried on until a combination was made of all of the glass factories in the state, with several from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, under the name of the United Glass Company. This included, also, the factory carried on at Dunbarton by Monroe & Hess. The United Glass Company controlled about twenty factories, was successful for several years, and then, in consequence of a different method and of the discovery of natural gas

and applying it to the manufacturing of glass in the Pittsburg district, it was found that glass could not be successfully manufactured from pots. From time immemorial pots had been used in which to melt the glass. These pots had been increased in size from one which held a few hundred pounds to one that would hold about half a ton. In order to manufacture the glass it required about fourteen hours of the application of heat to what was known as the "batch;" then the blowing occupied ten hours out of the twenty-four. About this time the system of making glass was changed, by the invention of what was known as the "tank system." Tanks were constructed of fire clay and built in substantially parallelogram form, ranging from ten feet by fifty to those many times that size. The application of natural gas, or of gas manufactured from gas coal, enabled blowing to be carried on continuously through the twenty-four hours. Natural gas was cheaper than coal, therefore, the manufacturers in the natural gas territory could sell glass for less than it cost the manufacturers by pots to make it. This induced the United Glass Company to construct on the line of Oneida and Oswego counties a tank at Cleveland, which was successfully operated. In 1895 a proposition was made by the American Window Glass Company of Pittsburg, Pa., to purchase all of the stock of the United Glass Company. This was consummated, and when the American Glass Company, which was in the nature of a trust, got control of all the factories in New York state, they were all closed, and, except in a spasmodic way, by men organizing co-operative companies, no window glass has been manufactured since in Oneida county.

Cotton—The first cotton mill in the state of New York, as well as the first woolen mill, so far as known, was in the town of Whitestown in the present limits of Oneida county. The earliest mill was located on what is now the Lower Mill of the New York Mills, near the canal in Yorkville. Dr. Seth Capron was one of the earliest manufacturers and the prime mover in the first cotton mill. This was in 1808. Benjamin S. Walcott also entered into the manufacturing in this county at an early date with Mr. Capron. They began spinning cotton yarn in 1809. Mr. Walcott, however, did not remain in the county long, but Benjamin S. Walcott, Jr., became superintendent of the mill, and the company was incorporated as the Oneida Manufacturing Society on March 10, 1810. The power loom for weaving cotton was introduced into the county in 1812. It had been first used at Waltham, Massachusetts, where it had been kept a secret as long as possible, but it was finally discovered, and was put into operation in Whitestown in 1817. Several different organizations have existed in the town of Whitestown, but located at New York Mills, among which was the Whitestown Cotton & Woolen Manufacturing Society, which was organized January 13, 1813. It was known as Walcott's factory, also as Buhr-stone Factory, from the fact that the French Buhr millstones were used in it. The mill took the place of a grist mill, which had been built in 1796. The character of goods made in this mill was changed, and corduroy was manufactured there for several years, but a large amount of money was lost, and the manufacturing of this kind of goods was suspended. Benjamin Walcott was the first to successfully carry on the manufacturing of cotton goods. In 1824 he, acting for Benjamin Marshall of



WILLIAM D. WALCOTT
Manufacturer, New York Mills, Town of Whitestown



SAMUEL CAMPBELL
Manufacturer, New York Mills, Town of Whitestown

New York, erected a large five story mill in what is now New York Mills, for the manufacture of fine sheeting. This was the first attempt in this country to manufacture fine yarns for this purpose. The name "New York Mills" was taken in 1840, and in 1856 the firm of Walcott & Campbell was established, the partners being William D. Walcott, a son of Samuel S. Walcott, and Samuel Campbell. Samuel Campbell was a Scotchman, and had received an experience in manufacturing in the old countries prior to his coming to New York Mills. He was a man of great physical power, of tremendous energy, and entered into his business with a determination to make it successful, and the firm of Walcott & Campbell put on to the market goods the equal of anything made in the world. They were very successful in selling their goods as American goods, while other manufacturers had given goods manufactured in this country a foreign label in order to sell them. Walcott & Campbell determined to sell their goods as American products or to fail, and they were eminently successful, both of them accumulating large fortunes. The concern was finally, in 1884, incorporated under the name of New York Mills Company, with one million dollars capital. Afterward the stock was increased by the issuance of $400,000 of preferred stock. After the death of Messrs. Walcott and Campbell the company was conducted by the son of Mr. Campbell, Samuel R. Campbell, and the son of Mr. Walcott, W. Stuart Walcott. For a time it was successful, but about 1906 the common stock of the company was all sold to Juliard & Company of New York City, and about the same time W. Stuart Walcott died; within two years Samuel R. Campbell has died, and the two families, which, for almost a century, had been in control of this large manufacturing establishment, ceased to have anything to do with the concern, except that some of the young men have been employed in minor positions.

On March 30, 1810, the New Hartford Manufacturing Society was incorporated by special act to make cotton and woolen cloths, but apparently only cotton goods were made. The property was afterward purchased by New Hartford Cotton Manufacturing Company, which was organized in 1870, and it manufactured cotton cloth up to 1910, when it commenced the manufacturing of surgical bandages and supplies. At the present time the company does not manufacture cloth, but purchases the cloth and converts it into gauze, and manufactures absorbent cotton.

The Capron Cotton Manufacturing Company was incorporated April 5, 1814, and conducted business for many years at Capron, in the town of New Hartford, but afterward the name was changed to Utica Cotton Manufacturing Company. It still conducts business at Capron, and also in the city of Utica.

The Utica Steam Cotton Mills were organized in 1848. This was the outcome of an effort to apply steam to manufacturing purposes in this vicinity. Several of the most prominent business men in Utica united in this effort, among them being Theodore S. Faxton, Silas D. Childs, Alfred Munson, Charles A. Mann, Edmund A. Graham, Andrew S. Pond and Horatio Seymour. An investigation of the subject was made by a committee appointed by a citizens' meeting, and the report of that committee is so interesting that we give it entire:

"REPORT ON MOTIVE POWER.

"At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Utica, at the National Hotel, some time in July last, for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency of taking some measures in relation to future operations connected with manufacturing in this city, it was there deemed expedient to appoint a committee, who should take the charge of this subject, and find some one or more individuals who would be willing to visit the eastern states, and investigate the relative difference between water and steam power and obtain such other information, connected with their mission, as should be thought advisable in furtherance of this object.

"By this committee, Spencer Kellogg, Andrew S. Pond, and Edmund A. Graham were requested to perform this duty: and, in compliance with this request, they proceeded to New York, obtained letters of introduction to various individuals connected with the manufacturing interests at the east.

"The first place they visited was Newport, in the state of Rhode Island, where, through the kindness of ex-Governor Gibbs, they were introduced to a Mr. Westcott, who was the principal agent of the Perry Mill. At this place there are two cotton mills, operated by steam power: they have been in existence about nine years. Both of these mills have heretofore been under the general supervision of a Mr. Gardner, a very active and enterprising man, who lost his life in the burning of the Ocean Hotel. Mr. Westcott, however, was perfectly acquainted with all the details of both water and steam power as applicable to the manufacturing of cotton goods. Having been engaged in mills with water power for twenty years, and for the last nine years with the Perry Steam Mill. From him we obtained the following particulars:

"The size of this mill is 200 feet long by 50 wide, and contains 7,727 spindles, 227 looms, 42 carding machines, 24 inches wide. They employ 200 operatives. Their capital is $102,000. The expense of engine, boilers, etc., about $5,000; they consume about 4,200 pounds of coal per day. He says the present improved machinery would consume much less. They pay their engineer $450 per annum; their firemen 83 cents per day; foreman in each room, $1.67 per day. In this establishment they made fine printing cloths altogether, which brings them 1½ cents per yard. They use the old fashioned mule spindles which cost $2.25 each. Mr. Westcott says that a factory got up upon the most improved plan would cost, exclusive of the buildings, about $7,000 per one thousand spindles.

"In answer to the inquiry about the relative advantages of water over steam power, he said that he would not take water power, five miles from navigable waters, as a gift; in fine, he considered steam the best motive power in the world for manufacturing fine cotton goods,—for other kinds of goods he had had no experience; and the reasons he assigned for this were—first, that fine cotton goods were better to be manufacured in a humid atmosphere; secondly, you always had a sufficient power; thirdly, the expense of keeping it in running order was not near as much; and fourthly and lastly, you could build your mills in cities, where you were not under the necessity of erecting a village for the accommodation of your mills, but where boarding houses were already built

to your hand; and also, you could build on navigable waters; and another advantage, you could always get help and keep them in a city easier, and, he believed, cheaper, than in the country, at least, this had been his experience.

"In answer to the question—'Has the investment been a profitable one to the stockholders?'—he said it had; the mill, he said, had been in operation eight years and a half, and it had paid to the stockholders large dividends. But that there should not be an undue impression made by these remarks, they would state in connection that this mill, as heretofore stated, is and has been making printing cloths, which are now, and have been for the last year or two, bearing a better profit than any other cotton fabric within the knowledge of your committee. There is, perhaps, no mill that has been employed in the same business, either by water or steam power, that has not made large profits; therefore, your committee do not wish to be understood as connecting this profit with steam power exclusively.

"They next visited the Pokanoket Mill, at Bristol, a little village fifteen miles from Newport, on the road to Providence. This mill is conducted by John Norris, Esq., who is also a large stockholder. He has not been engaged in the business but about three years, and never in a water mill, consequently could not give them the information which they sought; but says he knows enough about the business to satisfy himself in relation to water and steam power; and is confident that it would be better to build a steam mill on navigable waters than to have a water privilege given and build five miles from navigation. This mill is making fine bleached sheetings, and is profitable to the stockholders and also to the village in the rise of property. This mill runs about 6,000 spindles. Mr. Norris and Mr. Westcott both unite in saying that a mill of large capacity, operated by steam, would be altogether more profitable than a smaller, and this opinion was confirmed by every individual with whom they conversed on the subject; it was the opinion of all that a steam mill should not be built with less than fifteen thousand spindles for the following reasons: first, the increase of the capacity of the mill does not increase the consumption of coal in like ratio—for instance, if you double your mill, that is to say, advance it from five thousand spindles to ten thousand, it takes less than fifty per cent more coal to propel the ten thousand than it did the five thousand; or, if you increase the mill to fifteen thousand, it will not take more than double the quantity to run a mill of that capacity than it does to run a mill of five thousand spindles; hence, when you have trebled your mill you have only doubled the consumption of the fuel. The second reason:—it costs no more for an engineer to attend to the duties of his department in a mill of fifteen thousand than one of five; the same of the firemen; the same of the general overseer in each room; and the same may be said of the individual who has the supervision of the whole. The reasons here given will be duly appreciated by every business man in this community. If further proof is wanted we have a practical illustration (at least, of the belief) of some of the most prominent manufacturers in New England: James Reed, Esq., of Boston, and Gen. James of Newburyport, almost the first projectors of steam cotton mills in this country, are now erecting a steam mill at Salem, with twenty-seven thousand spindles,—a mill of far greater capacity than any other in the United States,—at least, greater than any other known to your committee.

"The next place the committee visited was the Providence Steam Company Mill, at Providence, Rhode Island, under the agency of a Mr. Fisher, a gentleman of intelligence and practical experience; and here, as in every other place they visited, every facility was given to further the object of their mission. This mill contains 10,028 spindles, 240 looms, 67 cards, a part of which are 18 inches and a part 24 inches; and they contemplate adding to this mill, in the month of September, four thousand spindles more. The capital stock of this company is $200,000; this includes the mill and an extensive machine shop employing about sixty hands. The amount of coal consumed per day to run this mill and the machine shop is about two and one-third tons. The number of operatives employed in the mill is about 220. The wages of the engineer is $1.50 per day; the fireman receives $1.25 per day. The engine in this mill is from sixty to eighty horse power. The average number of yards of cloth manufactured per day is 3,820 of fine cambric, worth when bleached 11½ cents per yard; and the agent believes that the same goods of like material manufactured in a water mill will not bring as much per yard in market from an eighth to a fourth of a cent, and he is intimately acquainted with the application of the motive power of both in the making of cotton goods. Females that attend the carding department work by the day, and receive 34 cents—spare weavers which are employed to take the place of any that may be taken sick, receive $3.50 per week; spare trimmers, also, are kept to supply places, and they receive $2.34 per week. The residue of the weavers and all the spinners work by the job, and the average amount of their earnings is $4.51 per week. These statistics are all taken from the books of the company. It is due to all from whom the committee sought information to say that there appeared nothing that they desired to withhold from your committee; even the profits of the several concerns which (in most cases) were not small, were freely communicated.

"The committee next called on the Hon. Mr. Sprague, who is largely concerned in manufacturing. He has a number of factories, and among them very extensive print works; all his mills, except his print works, are operated by water power. With regard to machinery he says he prefers the Ring spindle for spinning warp, and the self-operating mule for filling. And in relation to motive power, he prefers water to steam, although it should be located at some considerable distance from navigable waters. He also admits that he has no experimental knowledge of the application of steam power to machinery, for the manufacturing of cotton goods, other than that employed in his printing department.

"They next called on a Mr. Kelly, who is largely concerned in several mills at Lonsdale about six miles from Providence, and has also the general supervision of the whole. He informed them that for some time he had made the operation of steam power upon cotton machinery a study, and he was so well satisfied of its utility and advantages, that if he could dispose of his water mills, he should invest the avails in steam mills in the city of Providence; and the reasons he assigned were simply location, and the certainty of a sufficient motive power at all times to keep the machinery in operation.

"Your committee proceeded from Providence to Newburyport, at which place there are four cotton mills, all driven by the power of steam, viz—The

James Mill, the Bartlett Mills, Nos. 1 and 2, and the Essex Mill; and they are at this time erecting two more spacious mills at the same place. This is the residence of Gen. Charles T. James, a gentleman theoretically and practically acquainted with the operation of steam power upon machinery. With this gentleman your committee had an interview, and although it may be said, as a general rule, that any man who has devoted several years to the study of one particular object would naturally be prejudiced in favor of that object, nor do your committee suppose that Mr. James is an exception to the general rule; but from the very short acquaintance the committee had with Mr. James they were favorably impressed with his manner, his disinterestedness, and his entire frankness; he appeared to be entirely familiar with his business, and seemed unwilling to suppress any information that would in the least degree contribute to render their mission serviceable to the citizens of Utica. He presented his views of the advantages of steam over water power in a clear and comprehensive manner, and gave it as his opinion that steam power, all things considered, was as cheap or cheaper than water power. In coming to this conclusion he took into the account the various subjects alluded to in this report. Your committee did not however obtain from him all the information which they sought; it was from the first, their desire to understand the relative difference between water and steam, as a motive power, to drive machinery. This the committee supposed would solve the problem, and enable them to present the subject before you, practically demonstrated; and before closing this report they think they shall be able to convince this community that they obtained to the fullest extent, the object of their mission.

"It is unnecessary to go into detail in relation to the capacity of these several mills or their interior arrangements; suffice it to say that the James Mill is one of the finest they ever saw. It may be well to say that the investment in these mills thus far has been profitable to the stockholders. The committee have said that they think it unnecessary to go into detail in relation to these mills, but as the James mill, in capacity is about equal to such a one as all have recommended for the citizens of Utica to build, if they should conclude to prosecute the enterprise. Therefore they will briefly give the dimensions. The building is 312 feet by 50, containing 16,000 spindles, 350 looms, 96 carding machines, cards 25 inches. Mr. James says the cards should be from 30 to 48 inches. There are 350 operatives. Consume 3¼ tons of coal per day, fine fabric, worth in market the ⅞, 12 cents, the 4-4, 13½ cents per yard.

"The committee, after obtaining what information they thought desirable at this place, proceeded to Taunton, in order to visit the machine shop, and get such information in relation to the price of machinery at might be serviceable in case this branch of enterprise should hereafter be prosecuted. The prices of machinery at this establishment are as follows: Self-operating mules, from $2.75 to $3.00 per spindle; Ring spindles, from $4.75 to $5.00 per spindle; looms, from $40 to $75 each; 30 inch carding machines, best quality $145.00.

"The committee had thus obtained all the information sought, but the solution of the relative expense of motive power; a principle that formed the basis of the superstructure of this report; for unless it could be clearly shown that the advantages connected with steam power did not equal that of water, then

the conclusion is inevitable, that steam power cannot successfully compete with water power. It becomes an important question with this community whether they can engage in this enterprise with a fair prospect of success. So far as relates to the cost of motive power, both by water and steam, the committee will give the result, that all may be able to judge for themselves.

"The Bartlett Mill, No. 1, at Newburyport, has 11,000 spindles; the motive power to drive this mill costs per month $644.29 on an average; this includes the cost of fuel, the wages of the engineer and fireman. They manufacture per month 167,843 yards of cloth, which makes the cost of motive power per yard, about 3½ mills. If you add to this the interest on the machinery which cost about $5,000, it would make an additional expense per month of $25. This, however, was thought to be improper in making the calculation as the machinery connected with water power would cost to keep it in repair per month more than the interest on the engine. A water privilege at Lowell, for the same number of spindles costs $44,000.00
Race Way, Floom Wheel, & Extra Geering 6,000.00

Making $50,000.00
The interest on $50,000 for one month, at 6 per cent is $250.00
The average cost of fuel to warm the mill per month 171.20

$421.20

Making a difference in the cost of the motive power in favor of the water mill, of $223.09 per month, or $2,677.08 per year. Now, if the cloth manufactured in the steam mill is worth ¼ of a cent per yard more than that of the water mill, then it makes a difference on the sale of cloth manufactured in one month of $419.60, which, subtracting the difference in the cost of motive power, it gives a balance in favor of steam power of $216.51 per month, or $2,598.02 per year.

"It is admitted that steam power will enable the mill to make quite as much cloth as water power. If the water mill spoken of above makes the same number of yards, the motive power will cost 2½ mills per yard. In this calculation it will be seen that the committee do not charge the water mill with the outlay for building boarding houses, nor the expense of transportation to and from navigable waters, which should all be taken into the account if we would form a just estimate of the advantages that one possesses over the other. Nor have they taken into account the want of water in a drought, nor the impediments occasioned frequently by ice, which should all be charged to the account of water mills, particularly in this vicinity.

"An article in one of the Boston papers, in reference to the Essex Mill at Newburyport, uses the following language: 'This mill, during the last two years, has been under the management of James Reed, Esq., of Boston, and Mr. Benjamin Saunders of Newburyport; and to their thorough knowledge of the business and prudent management is its great success owing. One thing it would seem safe to assume, that they have demonstrated beyond all cavil, and that is the equality if not the superiority of steam over water power. Their operatives make good wages—more than they could realize even in the present prosperous

times, in any other department of labor, and yet their cloth is made as well, and as cheaply as at any water mill in the country.'

"It will be seen by the foregoing statement, that if the cloth manufactured by steam power commands in market ¼ of a cent per yard above that manufactured by water power, the advantage is decidedly on the side of steam. But there are other and still greater advantages connected with steam as a motive power. If you manufacture by water, you must take the people to the power, but if by steam, you take the power to the people; or in other words, you place your machinery upon navigable waters, and thereby save the expense of transporting to and from the location of water power.

"The object which the committee had in charge more especially, was to ascertain the relative difference of the cost between water and steam, as a motive power to drive machinery. This they have ascertained in their investigations of cotton mills, and they have also ascertained to their entire satisfaction, the adaptation of steam power to the manufacture of cotton fabrics. This question being settled, another of equal moment suggests itself to every reflecting mind. Are equal advantages to be derived from steam in the manufacturing of woolen goods? It is conceded by all with whom your committee conversed on the subject, who have had any practical experience in the manufacturing of woolen goods by steam power, that the advantages are as great, if not greater, than that of cotton, particularly in scouring and finishing the goods, and many believe that the same quality of goods manufactured in a steam mill, will command at least 5 per cent more in market; if this opinion is predicted upon fact, then it follows as a matter of course, that steam has a decided advantage over water power in the manufacture of woolen goods; for the amount of goods made in a mill of 8 sets of machinery would not be less than $250,000 per annum. If this amount of cloth brings 5 per cent in market, more than the same quality of goods manufactured by water power, the result would be a net gain of $12,500 per year.

"It may be expected that the committee will say something in relation to the profits derived from the various steam mills which they visited, so far as any dividends have been made public; although apparently extravagant, they feel authorized to reiterate; for instance, the Essex Mill at Newburyport has declared and paid a large dividend on the capital stock of the company the past year. There is also another steam mill which they visited, that has declared a large dividend; but with regard to the two mills above named, the mills have manufactured an article which for the last year has been very much in demand; they refer to printing cloths—an article, the supply of which has not been equal to the demand, and consequently in this, as in every other case, where the demand is greater than the supply, the article thus sought for will advance in proportion as the demand is above the supply.

"In relation to other mills, the committee can only speak in general terms, that they have all, without a single exception, been doing a prosperous business, and have made handsome dividends. It is an admitted fact that labor is the basis of prosperity, or in other words, that the advantageous employment of labor in any given location, contributes largely to the prosperity and advancement of all the varied interests of such location. It is in such places, and under such

circumstances, that capitalists seek an investment of their surplus funds. The committee will instance the town of Newburyport, which but a few years since, prior to the erection of steam mills in that place, was in a state of dilapidation, but since those mills have gone into operation, business has assumed altogether a different character, freehold estate has been rapidly advancing, and capitalists in other places have there sought investments. It must strike every one from this region of country with perfect astonishment, to behold the advancement and general prosperity of the eastern cities and villages, in a country of complete sterility compared with the county of Oneida, and all this prosperity may be attributed mainly to the power of machinery, put into operation by the enterprise of the people; and this, too, in a country where the materials for building are at least 30 per cent higher than in Oneida county; not only are materials for building higher, but provisions and labor are much higher, and the fuel for steam mills, if coal is used, is equally high, and wood a hundred per cent higher. Under all these disadvantages, they cannot successfully compete with the same degree of enterprise, directed to the same objects in a more favored community. And what is here said of Newburyport may be justly said of every other place your committee visited.

"The committee have now fulfilled the duties assigned them, and in their investigation they have endeavored to elicit nothing but facts, and those facts are submitted, so far as they have been able to do so, in a plain and simple manner. There are some questions of moment that require the candid consideration of this community.

"1.—Does the present condition of this city call for the development of its resources in new springs of action? If so, ought the citizens of Utica to engage in this new enterprise?

"2.—Is it of sufficient importance to this city to justify the outlay?

"3.—Is there a strong probability that the investment will be a safe and a profitable one?

"Your committee believe, with the information they have derived from their investigation, that all the above questions may be safely and judiciously answered in the affirmative.

"All of which is respectfully submitted,

"Spencer Kellogg, A. S. Pond, E. A. Graham, Committee."

The company was organized, and, although it had a serious financial struggle, it finally was successful, and those who have been fortunate enough to have stock in the company have reaped a rich reward.

In 1880 a company was organized known as the Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills, and its factory was constructed in the easterly part of the city, but this corporation and the Utica Steam Cotton Mills were consolidated under the name of the Utica Steam & Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills. Since the consolidation the new company has been eminently successful, and is one of the largest industries within the county.

In 1882 the Skenandoa Cotton Company was incorporated, principally for the manufacturing of cotton yarn. It is still carrying on a most successful business in Utica.

At Chadwicks, in the town of New Hartford, a cotton factory was established

in 1809, called Eagle Cotton Factory. The control of the business fell finally to George W. Chadwick, and it was known as Chadwick's Mills. Mr. Chadwick conducted the business successfully, amassed a large fortune, and after his death a company was organized known as Chadwick's Mills Cotton Company, but it was not eminently successful, and the manufacturing of cotton goods ceased there some time since.

In 1880 there was organized the Willowvale Bleachery Company, the object of which was the bleaching of cotton cloths. A large factory was built at Willowvale, and the bleaching is done for many different manufactories of cotton cloth. The company has been eminently successful, and its reputation is very high. The officers are Daniel N. Crouse, president, and Charles B. Rogers, secretary and treasurer.

The first manufacturing of knit goods in Oneida county was done by S. S. Lowery and James S. Lowery in 1863. Their factory was located on Pine street, Utica, and business was carried on until about 1867 under different managements. In 1867 a firm consisting of S. S. Lowery and J. L. Williams was formed. The factory on Pine street having been destroyed by fire, the business was removed to the corner of Franklin and Fulton streets in Utica. In 1886 this company closed out its business, and the plant was for a time idle, but in 1889 a new stock company was formed, which operated the factory for about a year and a half. This company was not successful, and in May, 1896, a new firm was organized, took possession of the property, and is now known as Utica Knitting Company, which has increased its facilities enormously, and to-day is said to do the largest business of any knitting company in the world. The writer was informed by the general manager that this company produces every twenty-four hours 34,000 garments of underwear, and it has a large domestic and export trade.

Among the other knitting companies within the county are Fisher Knitting Machine Company, Fisher Bros. Mfg. Company, Artistic Knit Goods Company, Augusta Knitting Company, Capron Knitting Company, Clayville Knitting Company, Fort Schuyler Knitting Company, Fisher & Stanfield Knitting Company, Kendall Knitting Company, LaTosca Knitting Company, Lynch Knitting Company, New Hartford Knitting Company, Oneita Knitting Mills Company, Progressive Knit Goods Company, Richelieu Knitting Company, Supreme Underwear Mills Company, United Knitwear Company, Ritesize Underwear Company, Regal Textile Company, Brothers Manufacturing Company, Fort Stanwix Knitting Company, Rome Textile Company, Columbia Knitting Mills and Rome Knitting Company, Hathaway & Reynolds and James Cunningham & Son, Stittville Knitting Company and Camden Knitting Company.

The products of the knitting factories of Oneida county amount to more than $20,000,000 a year, and Utica manufactures more knit goods than any other city in the world.

Scotch Caps—Several manufacturers of Scotch caps have done business within the county, among them being D. W. Northrup and also The D. W. Northrup Company. This business was carried on by Mr. Northrup on Liberty

street, Utica, and for many years was very successful, but financial complications intervened, and the business ceased to be profitable.

The manufacturing of Scotch caps was also begun in a small way by Thomas Hanford in New Hartford in 1868. He had as partner John E. McLoughlin, and the business was finally removed to the lower end of Park avenue in Utica, and Hiram E. Brewster was admitted into the company. The name was changed to the Mohawk Valley Cap Factory Company. This business was successful, has increased its capacity and taken on other lines of business, until it is a very large establishment and is successfully conducted at the present day. Scotch caps were also made by the Empire Scotch Cap Factory, which was organized in 1887, and by the Lynch Scotch Cap Factory, in 1885, and the Lennox Factory, which commenced business in 1888.

Woolen—The Oriskany Manufacturing Society was incorporated February 16, 1811, and soon began making woolen goods on Oriskany Creek, obtaining the wool largely from a flock of sheep kept in Deerfield by Dr. Capron. For a time the wool industry was very profitable, particularly during the war with England, but when importations were resumed the price fell, and great losses were entailed upon the manufactures in this country.

H. Waterbury & Sons Company of Oriskany are now engaged in the manufacture of felt for use in paper mills.

The Utica Steam Woolen Mills were incorporated February 27, 1846. A building was erected on Columbia street on Nail Creek, which is still standing. The company was successful for some time under the management of Peter Clogher, but sold its goods through the great house of A. T. Stewart in New York City, who made advances upon the goods. This proved very disastrous to the manufacturer, for at a time when the company could not pay it was called upon to settle its accounts with Stewart, and as it could not do so suit was brought, and a judgment of more than $200,000 was taken against the company, the property sold and purchased by Stewart. No business was ever done by Mr. Stewart in the factory, and it fell into decay. At the present time it is used as a knitting mill.

In 1847 the Utica Globe Mill was organized, and the business men interested were some of the foremost of the county, among whom were Theodore S. Faxton, Judge William J. Bacon and Horatio Seymour. This company did not succeed, and the property was sold. A new company was organized known as Utica Woolen Mills, which started business in 1855, and after the panic of 1857 the mill was successfully operated. An experienced Englishman by the name of Robert Middleton took charge as agent, and his unusual business capacity enabled the mill to manufacture goods that were the equal of any woolen goods of the class imported. In 1868 the name was changed to The Globe Woolen Mills. In September, 1891, the entire building, with all of its machinery and contents, was destroyed by fire. Soon after a much better mill was constructed upon the site, and the business was increased by the manufacturing of worsted goods. After the death of Mr. Middleton the business was carried on by his son, Walter D. Middleton, until the last few years, when he sold out his interest to Frederick

Maynard and others, and Mr. Maynard became and has since been the head of the institution, which has been successful and profitable to the investors.

For a time woolen goods were manufactured at different places in the county than Utica, but all of these mills have ceased operations, and at this date no woolen cloths or worsteds are manufactured within the county except by The Globe Woolen Mills in Utica.

It is not the purpose of this work to give a detailed history of every manufacturing company in the county, for the number of manufactories is so great that we cannot even mention them all.

Clothing—Among the first manufacturers of clothing in the city of Utica were R. V. Yates, Henry J. Wood, Charles A. Yates and Thomas L. Kingsley. All these men accumulated fortunes in the clothing business, and left to their successors either a successful business or estates of substantial magnitude. The house established by Mr. Wood was continued under the name of Rockwell & White. Some time afterward Mr. Rockwell withdrew, and the concern was known as White & Company, but it was not successful, and finally became insolvent. The house which had been successfully conducted by Charles A. Yates was sold to Griffith, Roberts & Butler. The members of this house separated, and a company was formed known as Crouse & Brandegee, now known as Brandegee, Kincaid & Company, which is very successful, doing an immense manufacturing and wholesale business. After the death of Mr. Griffith the house became Roberts, Wicks & Company, and it is still conducting a very large business under that name.

Thomas L. Kingsley conducted a successful business for some years, and after his death the business was carried on by his son, Charles C. Kingsley, but he made a financial failure, and the business was taken by his son, Thomas L., who conducted it for several years, but finally it was closed out and the house ceased to exist.

One of the most successful clothing manufacturers in Utica was Palmer V. Kellogg, under the firm name of P. V. Kellogg & Company, who manufactured clothing for a number of years in Utica, and during the Civil War made uniforms for the soldiers. A branch store was started in Chicago, the goods being manufactured in Utica and sent to Chicago for sale, but the Chicago end finally became the larger of the two, and the business was closed out in Utica, Mr. Kellogg removing to Chicago, where he died some years afterward.

Another concern which carried on a large business in the manufacture and sale of clothing was Owen, Pixley & Company, consisting of John Owen, Philip Owen and Henry D. Pixley. The partnership was dissolved, and the Owen Brothers, after several years, closed out the business, but Mr. Pixley formed a partnership with his son, and has since carried on a successful business in this line.

Another successful house is that of H. H. Cooper & Company, which has for many years and is still doing a successful business, both as manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers of a high class of goods.

Several other firms have existed for a short time and then ceased business, but among those doing a good business at present are Mitchell & Thomas, Bird, Jones & Kenyon and Utica Clothing Company.

Boots and Shoes—One of the large industries in Utica at one time was that of manufacturing boots and shoes. One of the first business men to enter this field was James M. Wiswell, and with him was associated James W. Thompson. The manufacturing of these articles was begun on a small scale in 1862 or 1863, and it was about this time that Gordon McKay invented the machine for sewing the sole of a boot or shoe to the upper. Prior to this time all sewed shoes or boots were made by hand, and it was a laborious task to affix the sole of a shoe to the upper. The remarkable invention of Mr. McKay enabled shoes to be sewed at the rate of a pair every two minutes. It may be well here to remark that the machine was never sold by McKay, but rented to a manufacturer, although the first rental value that was required to be paid in advance was probably very much more than the value of the machine; the rental also consisted of two cents per pair for every pair of boots or shoes sewed upon the machine. The income from this source made Mr. McKay a multi-millionaire. This machine was used in Utica at this early date, and revolutionized the making of boots and shoes. The firm of Wiswell & Thompson was dissolved, and Newton Cloyes became a partner with Mr. Thompson. For a time the business was carried on successfully, as was other manufactories of the same articles in Utica, among whom were R. S., William H. and George Reynolds. These three brothers commenced the making of shoes on a small scale in 1865. They were successful, and soon increased their capacity very largely. On the death of William H. the firm became R. S. & George A. Reynolds. Some time after that R. S. retired, and the business was conducted by George A. The factory was located on the corner of John and Catharine streets in Utica, and the business was that of manufacturing ladies' fine shoes, at one time 1,500 pairs being made daily. While the business was carried on as a partnership it was extremely successful, but after it was conducted by George A. complications arose between the manufacturer and the workmen, and it has been claimed by Mr. Reynolds that the conditions imposed by the trades unions on the manufacturer had succeeded in driving every manufacturer of shoes from Oneida county.

Another firm which was successful for a time was Holbrook & Ludlow. This concern manufactured a fine grade of shoes, but finally gave up the business, as all others, who had undertaken the manufacture of shoes in the city, were obliged for some reason to do. At present boots and shoes are not manufactured in the county, but the wholesale trade is carried on in the city of Utica successfully by at least one house, that of D. C. Hurd & Company.

Soap and Candles—At one time the industry of making soap and candles was an important one in the city of Utica, but it has ceased to exist. Before the discovery of kerosene oil and the general use of gas the candle industry was a substantial and important one, but after the use of kerosene oil the use of tallow candles almost entirely ceased. This was reason enough for discontinuing the manufacturing of candles, and the soap industry has been in late years monopolized by the great corporations, largely in connection with packing houses, such as Armour & Company. As a separate industry the making of soap and candles was begun in Utica in 1812. Later, John and Stephen Thorne

bought out the concern which had been started by Boyd & Chamberlain, and in 1835 Isaac Maynard was admitted to the partnership, and the firm became Thorne & Maynard. This firm was very successful, and the business was very profitable, finally establishing a house in Chicago, and conducting business there as well as in Utica. Later they sold the business to William Heath and Joshua Tavender, which was carried on by that firm for some years, and then under the name of J. Tavender & Son.

At one time B. T. Babbitt & Company manufactured soap at Whitesboro, but that has been discontinued, and the property where the business was conducted has been utilized for other purposes.

In 1886 a company was formed in Rome for the manufacturing of Fuller's earth into soap. This material was found on the farm of Chauncy Brodock, in the town of Vienna, and the business was carried on profitably for some time. It is claimed that the mine from which the Fuller's earth was taken was the largest in the United States. Although this business had been profitable they discontinued it some years since, but finally the plant was utilized by Rome Soap Manufacturing Company, and at the present time this company is carrying on a very extensive business, and has constructed a new building in which to conduct its successful and growing business.

Oil Cloth—The manufacturing of oil cloth was started in Utica about 1832, and for many years it was manufactured with success and profit to the inventor. The original manufacturer was J. D. Edwards, but his interests finally passed to Theodore Pomeroy and Thomas R. Walker. An invention of machinery changed very much the method of manufacturing the goods, and lessened the expense of producing the articles manufactured at this plant. Theodore Pomeroy succeeded to the management of the company, and after some years took his son, George G. Pomeroy, in partnership, the concern being known as Pomeroy & Son. The factory was located on the corner of Cornelia and Columbia streets, consisting of an enormous wooden building, but, as the business ceased to be profitable it was discontinued, the building torn down, and the site is now occupied by an automobile garage.

Tobacco—The manufacturing of tobacco into cigars and for other uses was begun in Utica about 1835. The first person to undertake this business was a Mr. Tomlinson. His business was sold to Leslie A. Warnick and John Bryan in 1839. This firm commenced the manufacture of cigars and smoking tobacco. In 1845 they were located at 112 Genesee street, Utica, later removed to 86 Genesee street, and in 1852 Mr. Bryan was succeeded by John G. Brown, this firm continuing until the death of Mr. Warnick, when the firm became John G. Brown & Son. After the death of Mr. Brown the business was conducted by his son, Leslie W. Brown. This is one of the oldest business establishments in Utica, as it originated in 1835 and is still in existence, doing a large, successful and profitable business.

For many years the manufacturing of cigars was successfully carried on by many different establishments. At one time F. M. Kendrick did an enormous business in Utica, but difficulties arose between the employer and the workmen

which could not be reconciled, and the effect of this was to drive all of the manufacturers out of business. For a number of years no large concerns have manufactured cigars in Utica, although there are many cigars manufactured, but generally by co-operative organizations or private individuals, who manufacture in their own houses, or in comparatively small establishments. The condition in Rome is very much the same as in Utica, there being no large establishments manufacturing tobacco into cigars or other kinds of products for the retail trade.

Pipe Organs—The manufacturing of pipe organs was begun in Utica in 1852 by Mr. Andrews, who afterwards took his son into partnership, and the business was carried on in a factory on Seymour avenue. In 1854, J. G. Marklove, an Englishman, became one of the firm. On the retirement of Mr. Andrews Mr. Marklove engaged in business on his own account, and Mr. Andrews also conducted the manufacture of organs at the same time. After the death of Mr. Andrews no one succeeded to his business, but C. F. Marklove manufactured organs in the factory of his father, then located at 60 John street. Subsequently Albert L. Barnes, who was one of the most accomplished performers upon the organ that Utica has ever had, took charge of the manufacturing of organs in the establishment formerly belonging to Mr. Marklove. The business did not prove a financial success, as contracts had been made for the construction of organs, notably one large one to be placed in one of the Utica churches, at a price far less than it could be produced for, and Mr. Barnes, becoming discouraged with the situation, in a fit of melancholia took his own life in the factory. His untimely death was a great loss to the music loving people of the county, as he was one of the most accomplished musicians who has ever claimed Oneida county for his home. Since his death no attempt to build organs has been made in Oneida county.

Lumber—As Oneida county was originally a heavily wooded country, and as it still borders upon the Adirondack region, the lumber business has always been an important one in the county. Small establishments for the cutting of lumber have existed in nearly all parts of the county, and still exists in many towns. The most extensive establishment is that located at Hinckley, partially in the town of Trenton, partially in the town of Remsen, and partially in Herkimer county. A mill of great magnitude was established at this place early in the '50s by Hinckley & Blue. Logs were cut in the Adirondack region, floated down the West Canada Creek, and cut into lumber by the waterpower of this powerful stream. The product was sawed and planed spruce and pine lumber, and at one time broom handles were extensively manufactured there. After the death of Messrs. Hinckley and Blue the business was discontinued for some time. The plant was finally sold to business men from Michigan, was reconstructed on a very much enlarged scale, but was confined almost exclusively to the product of sawed lumber. For a few years the business was carried on, but it was not successful, the concern making a disastrous failure, going into the hands of a receiver, and the creditors lost substantially the entire indebtedness of something like a million dollars. Afterward the Hinckley Fibre Company was organized,

the manufacturing of pulp was started there and is still carried on on an immense scale. The process of making pulp is what is known as the sulphate process, and the number of logs consumed each year runs into the hundreds of thousands. The wood is received from the Adirondack region by floating down the West Canada Creek, and it is also brought in upon the railroad from the northern part of the state.

Among the early dealers exclusively in lumber in the city of Utica were Dr. Jonas Fay, Joshua N. Church and Charles Downer. It is said that at one time Charles Downer owned or controlled every lumber yard in Utica. In 1844 he had a yard on Lafayette street, and during that year Charles C. Kellogg became his partner. This firm was afterwards dissolved, and each of the partners carried on a separate business, Mr. Downer taking as his partner his son, E. F. Downer, who succeeded to the business about 1877. After the dissolution of the partnership of Downer & Kellogg Mr. Kellogg took as his partner Frederick Wardwell, but Mr. Wardwell lived but a short time thereafter, and later Mr. Kellogg took as his partners his sons, a corporation being formed known as Charles C. Kellogg & Sons Company. The business of this company has largely increased, and it is at the present time the largest concern of the kind in central New York. It carries on the wholesale and retail business of lumber, and the manufacturing of all kinds of lumber for building purposes. It sustains the reputation of being one of the best concerns of the kind in the entire state, and manufactures all kinds of finishings for houses and public buildings, Of late they have created a large lumber yard at the station of the West Shore railroad in Utica, and a portion of their plant on Seneca street has been sold to the Utica Hotel Company as a part of the site for Hotel Utica, which is just being completed.

G. P. Gibson & Son also carry on an extensive lumber business, doing a general wholesale and retail business in all kinds of lumber, sash, doors, blinds, etc., and is counted a house of first class standing.

Another large concern is that of Nellis, Amos & Swift, in the same line of business, and this house has also a high standing in the trade.

One of the successful business enterprises connected with the lumber trade is that of F. H. Conant & Sons of Camden. Mr. Conant established a manufactory of chairs, which was eminently successful, and the business has been increased from time to time until the work turned out by the establishment is known throughout the entire country. The product consists of expensive chairs of all kinds. The business has been most successful, and is still in a very prosperous condition.

In the city of Rome the important lumber dealers are Edward Comstock, Beach Lumber Company, Rome Box & Lumber Company and Rousseau Box & Shook Company.

The lumber business is general throughout the county, and in almost every village and hamlet there is usually some one who deals in this article for the accommodation of the immediate vicinity. It would be beyond the scope of this work to give any description of all of those who are engaged in the business.

Beds and Bedding—In 1871 Segar & Company commenced the manufacturing of spring beds in Utica. This firm was changed and became Segar & Foster, and then Foster Brothers. The concern manufactured spring beds and mattresses. This also included what is known as the bedstead, made of metal or wood. The business was successful, but, unfortunately, a few years since the establishment located on Broad street was entirely consumed by fire. It has, however, been restored on improved lines, the business successfully continued, and the goods produced are first class and meet a ready sale. From time to time there have been other manufacturers of spring beds in the city of Utica, but they have not continued in the business for any great length of time. In the city of Rome the Rome Metallic Bedstead Company is doing a successful business in the manufacture of metallic bedsteads.

Iron and Other Metals—In 1820 Seth Peckham came to Utica from Troy and started the making of plows and other agricultural implements. He located on Catharine street, and afterwards took as a partner Amos Peckham, and still later a nephew, John S. Peckham. The business continued to 1835, when the concern, then consisting of J. S. and Merritt Peckham, began to make stoves of all kinds, and the Peckham stove was famous throughout the country, great numbers of them being manufactured and sent out in all directions. The members of the firm accumulated fortunes, and at their deaths handed over to their sons a successful business, which was carried on after the death of J. S. by Merritt and Townsend Peckham, the son of J. S., and still had a large trade. After the death of Merritt and Townsend the business was carried on by the descendants of the Peckhams, but for some unknown reason it was not successful, and finally was sold out and fell into the hands of Giblin & Company, who do business somewhat along the same line as the Peckhams, and have a prosperous and profitable trade.

In 1822 Ephraim Hart established a foundry in Utica, and had as partner at one time Andrew S. Pond, and afterwards his son, Henry R. Hart, and John Dagwell. This concern manufactured stoves, furnaces and castings of various kinds for the trade generally. About 1823 Alfred Munson commenced the manufacturing of lubricators, Martin Hart became associated with him in 1830, and the firm name was Munson & Hart. This partnership continued for several years, when the firm dissolved, and Alexander B. Hart, a son of Martin, and Edmund Munson, a nephew of Alfred, became associated under the name of Hart & Munson. This firm did an extensive business, but it was dissolved in 1868, and a new one formed under the title of Munson Brothers. The business is conducted under this name at the present time, although Edmund Munson died about a year since. The product is turbine water wheels, milling supplies, portable grain mills, rolling mills, and all kinds of flour and corn machinery.

About 1832 a company was formed known as the Vulcan Works, which was first conducted by Philo Curtis, and later by his son, Philo Curtis. The elder Curtis made the first steam engine that was ever made in Utica. The business was from time to time enlarged, and the manufacturing of boilers and engines of the most approved patterns was carried on for many years. On the death of Philo Curtis, the younger, the business was sold, and was incorporated

under the name of Utica Steam Engine & Boiler Works, and it has been successfully continued since.

The Utica Pipe Foundry Company was organized in 1889, the first president being Charles Millar, and the business of making iron pipe for the use of water works and other purposes was started that year. After the death of Mr. Millar his son, Henry W. Millar, was president of the company, the works were enlarged, and a very large business has been established. The production is all kinds of cast iron pipe, the house of Charles Millar & Sons acting as the selling agent for the manufacturing company. Lead pipe has also been manufactured by Charles Millar & Sons, and they also carry on an extensive business in plumbers' supplies and agricultural implements. This establishment, including the pipe foundry, is probably the largest dealer in metal products in central New York.

The manufacturing of merchandise from metal was started in Rome at an early date, and it has been successfully conducted there for many years. As a general proposition manufacturing of this character is more desirable to any community than the manufacturing of cotton or woolen goods. The reason for this is, women are employed generally in cotton, woolen and knitting factories whereas men are employed in establishments that handle metal. This has the tendency of fixing in such localities an equality between the sexes, or, perhaps the number of men is greater than the number of women in such locations, whereas, in a location where the industries are those of cotton and wool, there is invariably a preponderance of women. The earning capacity of man is greater than that of woman, and enables him to have a home and support his family in a proper way, while in a locality where the number of women is greater than the men, they necessarily are obliged to live in boarding houses, and many of the girls thus employed are without the benefit of a home, which is not to their advantage, as is very plainly to be seen. The people of Rome, therefore, were wise in selecting as their industries those that pertain to the working of metal. There are at Rome a number of corporations and partnerships which have been successful in this line of business, notable among which are Rome Brass & Copper Company, Rome Metal Company, Rome Tube Company, Rome Manufacturing Company, Rome-Turney Radiator Company, Rome Hollow Wire & Tube Company, Rome Merchants Iron Mill, Rome Locomotive & Machine Works, The Rome Wire Company, The James A. Spargo Wire Company, Spargo Wire Cloth Company, Roux Wire Die Company, Rome Electrical Company, Rome Bronze Company, Union Can Company.

For many years a large business in the manufacturing of plows, hoes and shovels was carried on by David J. and Sterling Millard at Clayville, but the business ceased to be profitable, and many years since it was given up.

A manufactory was established at Washington Mills some years since for making hoes and forks. It passed through several changes, and was carried on successfully until about 1889, when the business ceased to be profitable, and an attempt was made to organize a company to take over all the plants of this character within the United States, but this failed, because of the fact that the manufacturers who employed state's prison labor to produce their goods refused to join the others in this endeavor. These manufacturers could produce

the articles for considerable less than the outside manufacturer, and, therefore, refused to join the others in the enterprise.

The Utica Drop Forge & Tool Company, located at 800 Whitesboro street, Utica, is a large establishment. Some time since it was entirely destroyed by fire, but was well insured, and upon obtaining the insurance the plant was rebuilt, enlarged, and is doing a very prosperous business. The goods produced are of the highest grade, and consist of plyers, pincers, and products of a like character.

Charles W. Graham, manager of the Utica Industrial Company located at Rome, invented, patented and put into operation can-making machinery of extraordinary capacity. This machinery was operated at Rome by the Union Can Company, and one set of the machinery was capable of producing 120 cans every minute. The machinery was so complete that the cans were not only made but tested, and could be loaded into a car or wagon, or delivered to any part of the storehouse without being touched by hand. This machinery has been sold to different can manufacturers in the United States, but in 1910 the plant was sold out to the American Can Company and passed into that trust. It is problematical as to what will be the future of these two companies.

Hot Air Furnaces—In 1842 Joel C. Bailey bought out Chester Dexter's stove and machine foundry. Mr. Bailey took as his partner Russell Wheeler, his son-in-law. The new firm continued the business which had been conducted by the former proprietors of the establishment, and extended it materially. Mr. Bailey retired from this firm, and the business was conducted by Russell Wheeler, and finally he took as a partner his son, Frank Wheeler, and the concern continued to manufacture goods which were received by the public with great favor. The establishment was finally merged into the International Heater Company, and ceased to exist as a separate institution.

John Carton began the manufacturing of hot air furnaces in 1847. This was a new enterprise, and the furnace which Mr. Carton invented and put upon the market proved to be one of the best that has been produced by any one, even to the present day. After Mr. Carton's death a company was organized known as the Carton Furnace Company, which was conducted by his sons. On the formation of the International Heater Company this company, as well as many others, was merged into that corporation.

Another furnace company that has been eminently successful is that of Hart & Crouse. This company manufactures hot air furnaces, and the facilities for heating buildings by either hot air, steam or hot water. It has for many years done a prosperous business, is still in a flourishing condition, and sends its goods to remote parts of the country, where they are received with favor.

Still another company manufacturing heating apparatus is known as the Utica Heater Company, which manufactures the same class of goods as Hart & Crouse, and does an extensive business.

The Mohawk Valley Heating Company also deals in goods of the same character.

Canning Industry—One of the industries of Oneida county, and which, in some respects, originated in the county, is the preserving of fruits, vegetables and cereals in cans. At this time more goods of this character are preserved in this county than in any other county in the state. The companies now doing business and the character of goods preserved by each are as follows:

Clinton Canning Company, with office at Rome, the factory being located at Clinton, cans peas, corn, pumpkin and succotash.

Curtice Brothers Company, home office Rochester, N. Y., factory located at Vernon, cans peas and corn.

Empire State Canning Company, office at Rome, factory at Stacy's Basin, cans tomatoes, peas, corn and squash.

Fort Stanwix Canning Company, located at Rome, cans tomatoes, peas, corn, pumpkin, squash, beets, spinach, succotash, refugee beans, golden wax beans, Lima beans, red kidney beans, pork and beans, sweet potatoes, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, cherries and Bartlett pears. This company also has factories at Fulton, N. Y., Glassboro, N. J., Hampton, Maine, and leases some other factories.

L. P. Haviland, factory located at Camden, cans corn.

Kirkland Canning Company, located at Waterville, also at Kirkland and Taberg, cans tomatoes, peas, corn, squash, beans, succotash, sauerkraut and fruits.

Lee Canning Company, with office at Rome and factory at Lee, cans corn, peas and succotash.

Mohawk Valley Canning Company, located at Westernville, cans peas, corn, pumpkin and beans.

New Hartford Canning Company, with principal office located at New Hartford and one factory located there, one at Newport, Herkimer county, one at Knoxboro, one at Syracuse and one at Williamstown, Oswego county, cans tomatoes, peas, corn, pumpkin, beans, succotash and fruits.

Olney & Floyd, office at Westernville, one factory located at Westernville and one at Lee Center (formerly at Delta), cans peas, corn, pumpkin, squash, succotash and other vegetables and fruits.

Oneida County Canning Company, located at Verona, cans corn.

Pennellville Canning Company, office at Camden and factory at Pennellville, cans peas, corn, beans, succotash and fruits.

Sauquoit Canning Company, office at Utica, factory located at Sauquoit, cans peas, corn, beans, succotash and fruits.

Stittville Canning Company, factory located at Stittville, cans peas, corn and beans.

W. I. Stoddard, factory located at Camden, cans corn and beans.

Turin Canning and Packing Company, located at Boonville, cans peas, corn, pumpkin, beans, succotash and pickles.

Tuttle & Company, factory located at McConnellsville, cans corn, pumpkin and succotash.

U. S. Canning Company, office at Fredonia, factory at Rome, cans vegetables and fruits.

Utica Canning Company at Utica, cans tomatoes, peas, corn, pumpkin, beans, succotash and fruits.

I. J. White, factory located at Blossvale, cans peas and corn.

Whitesboro Canning Company at Whitesboro, cans corn.

Wilson Canning Company, located at Taberg, with office at Mexico village, cans corn.

An approximate amount of the annual business of this character in the county at this time is $1,210,000.

Until 1848 there was but little business carried on by corporations, but the desire to avoid personal responsibility has induced the formation of great numbers of corporations within the county, many of which have ceased to exist. There have been many thousands of corporations organized, which have started upon their business career, but great numbers were unsuccessful, and after a few years they were either legally dissolved or were allowed to die out without any proceedings to cause their legal extinguishment. It does, however, appear from the books of the county treasurer that in the year 1911 there were 474 business corporations within the county which paid corporate tax, showing that at least there were that number having a legal existence, and of this number 43 were incorporated in the year 1911.

Utica Water Works Company—This company was incorporated March 31, 1848, the object being to provide water for the citizens of Utica for domestic and fire purposes from the hills southerly of the city. These works were increased from time to time until opposition arose because of the fact of what was claimed were exorbitant charges for the water. The West Canada Water Works Company was incorporated May 5, 1898, the object being to bring water from the West Canada creek near Prospect to Utica for public use. This company, however, did not succeed in building the works, but finally sold out its rights, as did the Utica Water Works Company, to the Consolidated Water Company of Utica. This company was organized November 13, 1899, and took over the rights of all the other water companies of the city. It constructed a reservoir in the town of Deerfield, for the purpose of taking water from the Deerfield Ravine, but this water did not prove satisfactory, and it, therefore, laid water pipes from the reservoir in Deerfield to the West Canada creek, about half a mile above the bridge across the stream at Hinckley, and about five years ago commenced taking water from the middle of that stream through a wooden pipe to the shore, and then through an iron pipe into the reservoir at Deerfield. This source of supply is sufficient for Utica for all time. The water of the West Canada creek is comparatively soft, but it is not of such a character as to be used for domestic purposes without question, and the company has at times been severely criticized for not furnishing better water to the city.

Telegraph—The first telegraph company formed in Oneida county was on July 16, 1845, which was called the Springfield, Albany & Buffalo Telegraph Company. The interested parties were John Butterfield, Hiram Greenman, Henry Wells and Crawford Livingstone. The first telegraph line in the state was built from Albany to Utica, and was finished January 31, 1846. The line that connects Utica with the west was soon after completed. These several

lines were afterwards absorbed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and became virtually one organization. This condition existed for many years, although some attempts were made at competition by other companies, but none were entirely successful until the Postal Telegraph Company came into the field as a substantial rival for the Western Union.

Home Telephone Company—For some years prior to 1901 the Bell Telephone Company had possessed a monopoly of the telephone business in central New York. December 12 of that year the Home Telephone Company was organized, with a view of competing with the Bell. It obtained a franchise to erect its poles and wires in Utica January 7, 1902, and April 18, 1902, obtained the right to put its wires under ground. The company conducted its business with great energy, and became at once a rival of the Bell system. For several years past negotiations have been pending for the consolidation of the two companies, and during the last year a substantial consolidation has been completed. The officers of the Home Company who made it a success, were Edgar B. Odell, president; Henry W. Millar, vice president; Edward Bushinger, treasurer; and Charles H. Poole, secretary and general manager.

The Central New York Telephone & Telegraph Company was organized in December, 1882, and purchased the property of the following telephone companies which were sublicensees of the American Bell Telephone Company. All of these companies were operating under a short term contract: American District Telephone Company of Utica, Mohawk Valley Telephone Company of Rome, Herkimer Telephone Company of Little Falls, Ogdensburg Telephone Company of Ogdensburg, Watertown Telephone Company of Watertown. The territory assigned by the American Bell Telephone Company to the Central New York Telephone Company was the counties of Hamilton, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Madison, Chanango, Otsego, Herkimer and Delaware.

Its original directors were Robert S. Williams, Francis G. Wood, Lewis H. Lawrence, Charles A. Nicholson all of Utica; and, Henry L. Storke, James Seymour, Jr., and Dexter A. Smith of Auburn. Its authorized capital stock was $1,000,000.

This consolidation of telephone interests in Central New York, started business with a list of about one thousand subscribers, of which nearly half were in the city of Utica. The property of the newly organized company consisted of isolated telephone exchanges, and its first business was to connect these exchanges by building trunk lines from one central office to another throughout its territory.

The toll revenue of the new company at the time of consolidation, was only about $11,000 per year, and was derived from short lines located within its territory and leading out from various exchange centers to nearby villages.

The toll revenue now derived from this territory originally set off to the Central New York Telephone & Telegraph Company is about $250,000 per year.

Each of the companies mentioned above had obtained franchise rights to construct a telephone system in and for cities in its territory.

The first exhange system for Utica was constructed under a license granted

to the American District Telegraph Company "to carry its wires over the several streets of the city of Utica" on June 1, 1877.

The Central New York Telephone & Telegraph Company on assuming control in Utica, extended telephone lines in and for the city under this right, this new construction being ratified and confirmed to it by the Common Council on May 23, 1890.

The right to place its wires under ground in and for the city of Utica, was granted by the Common Council on April 5, 1905.

The county of Onondaga, including the city of Syracuse, was added to the territory of the Central New York Telephone & Telegraph Company on January 28, 1887.

Recently the New York Telephone Company has acquired control of the whole system,

Utica Electric Company—In September, 1899, work was commenced at Trenton Falls to utilize the power of the West Canada creek for developing electricity. The dam was commenced in the spring of 1900, and was completed in November of that year. The dam is placed across the gorge slightly above the upper fall at Trenton Falls, and raises the water about 52 feet. There has been developed at the present time 8,000 horse power. The gates were opened, power developed and delivered at Utica at 6:34 o'clock p. m., April 17, 1901. The power has been utilized for motor power on street cars, and for manufacturing and lighting purposes.



OLD HORSE CAR OF UTICA

CHAPTER XXXI

TRANSPORTATION—ROUTES OF TRAVEL

INDIAN TRAILS—The main artery of travel through the central part of what is now New York state were the Indian trails along the streams, the main thoroughfare being along the Mohawk river through what is now Oneida county. The river also furnished means, both to the Indian and white man, of transportation, much easier than upon horse back or upon the ox cart of the early settler. For this reason settlements occurred near the waterways earlier than elsewhere, and attention was given to improving the waterways before anything was done in the way of highway improvement.

WESTERN INLAND LOCK NAVIGATION COMPANY—In 1796 the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company was incorporated for the purpose of constructing a canal and locks around the falls at Little Falls on the Mohawk, and to construct a canal across the Carrying Place at Rome from the Mohawk river to Wood creek. This canal must have been completed about the year 1800, as it is shown on the maps printed in 1802 of that location. It is claimed that Cadwallader Colden, then surveyor general of New York, proposed a system of inland navigation as early as 1724. If this is so, he must have been the pioneer of this laudable enterprise, but nothing seems to have been accomplished until about 1800 in that direction.

PASSENGER BOATS—Soon after 1800 a line of boats was established upon the Mohawk river, and ran weekly between Schenectady and Cayuga. By 1812 boats ran twice a week between Utica and Schenectady, and the time occupied in making a trip was about twenty-four hours.

GENESEE TURNPIKE—A highway was improved from Utica westerly to the Genesee river about 1794, which was called the Genesee Turnpike, and led through Utica, Whitestown, Oriskany, Fort Stanwix and Verona. About the same year a road was improved from Albany to Utica.

SENECA TURNPIKE—In 1800 the charter of the Seneca Turnpike Company was granted to build a road through New Hartford, Kirkland, Vernon, Oneida Castle, and on westward.

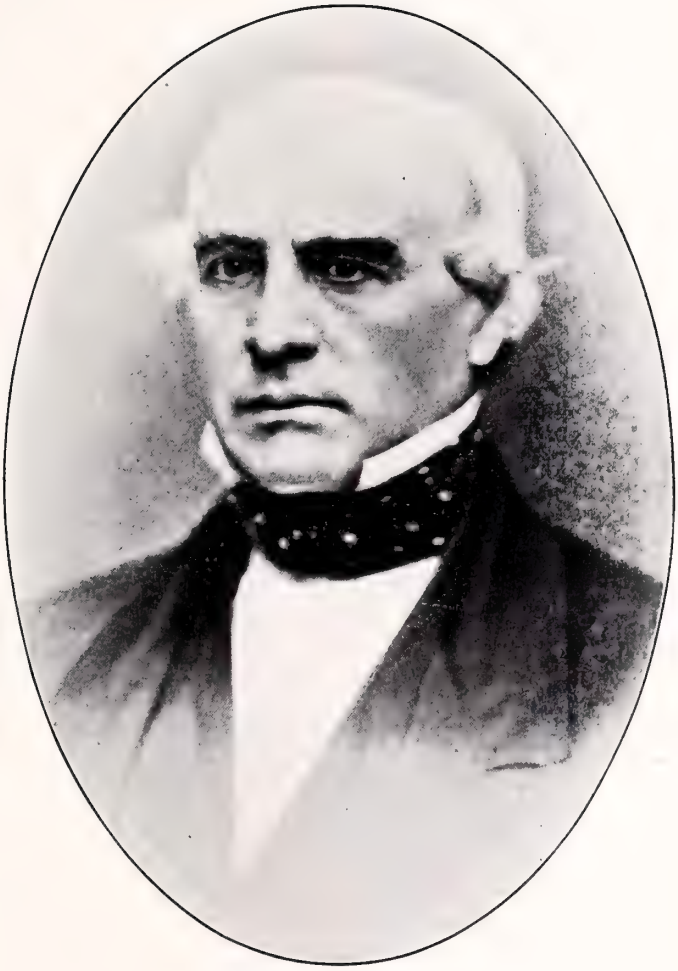
MAIL AND STAGE ROUTES—In 1792 Congress provided for a post road between Albany and Whitesboro. The mail was carried by Jason Parker, who had established a line of stages about that time. Parker and Levi Stephens

had received an exclusive right for seven years to run a line of stages twice each week over the route from Albany to Onondaga, and the charge was to be not exceeding five cents per passenger per mile. Three quite extraordinary men joined Mr. Parker in this enterprise. They were Theodore S. Faxton, Silas B. Childs and John Butterfield.

Jason Parker settled in New Hartford in 1794. He was a native of Wilbraham, Mass. He cleared up two farms, and displayed great energy in making improvements upon his property, but his health failed and he was obliged to give up farming and take up some other line of business. He first employed post riders between Canajoharie and Whitestown. The contract from the government for the transportation of the mails, which had been given the year previous to one Simeon Pool, soon passed into his hands. It is related by Dr. Bagg that on one occasion, when Mr. Parker arrived with the great western mail from Albany, it was discovered that it contained six letters for the inhabitants of old Fort Schuyler. This remarkable fact was heralded from one end of the settlement to the other, and some were incredulous until assured of its truth by the postmaster, John Post. In 1810 Mr. Parker had established a daily line of stages between Albany and Utica, and in September, 1811, another line three times a week was added to the daily one. Mr. Parker was eminently successful. He died in Utica in 1830, and was succeeded in the business of transportation largely by Theodore S. Faxton, Silas D. Childs and John Butterfield. These gentlemen from time to time extended the stage routes from Utica, until they reached out in every direction, as far east as Albany, south to the Unadilla country, west to the westerly part of the state, and north to the St. Lawrence river.

Theodore S. Faxton came to Utica about 1812, obtained a position as stage driver, and continued in that employment for about four years. Afterward he became one of the proprietors of the establishment, but even then, on occasions he would mount the box and show how he could handle the dashing four or six horses. It is related of him that in the winter of 1822-3, he drove a team of six horses from Utica to Albany and return in eighteen hours, and had as guests on that occasion the eminent gentlemen, James Platt, Richard R. Lansing, John H. Ostrom, Charles P. Kirkland, Joseph S. Porter and William Williams. They left Utica at midnight, reached Albany before the opening of the morning session of the legislature, and, after an hour's rest, started out on their return. After they reached Utica they were not content until they had eked out the one hundred miles by a ride to New Hartford and return. Mr. Faxton accumulated a large fortune, and, as he had no children, he gave liberally of his large means to charities. Among other institutions, he founded or endowed the Faxton Hospital, Home for the Homeless, and the Old Couples' Home, all in Utica. He also gave liberally to other charities, and left a name most enviable in the annals of the city of Utica.

Silas D. Childs, also a partner with Mr. Parker in the transportation business, came to Utica from Conway, Mass. He was a man of great energy,



JOHN BUTTERFIELD

accumulated a large fortune, and at his death left a substantial sum to charities and benevolent objects, among which was Hamilton College. He left a large portion of his property to his wife during her life, and at her death the beneficiaries under his will reaped further benefit. Mr. Childs left no descendants, and his large estate went to collateral relatives and to charities, for which the citizens of Oneida county have ever been grateful.

John Butterfield came to Utica and entered the employ of Jason Parker as a stage driver. He was a man of very limited education, but of remarkable business capacity. Soon after locating in Utica he started a livery business. This was conducted during his entire life, and his establishment was famed throughout the entire state. He was a dealer in horses, buying them in large numbers, and selling them to dealers in all directions. It is reported of him that he transported the first live animal that was ever freighted upon the steam cars. As the report goes, he sold a team to Erastus Corning of Albany, and agreed to have them in that city the following morning. When asked how he expected to do it, he said he would send them by railroad. He took a platform car, arranged it so that the horses would be safe upon it, placed them on it, and the next morning they were in Albany. He was also instrumental in building the Utica & Schenectady railroad; the Utica & Black River railroad, and the Utica & Chenango Valley railroad; was one of the organizers of the American Express Company; and was the organizer of the Overland Mail Route to California, a stage line of 2,800 miles. His capacity for organization was very great, and his judgment as to what should be done commanded the respect of his friends, so that he was able to command money for any enterprise he would undertake. It is related of him that when he was thought to be on his death bed, he purchased iron for the Utica & Chenango Valley railroad, he, at the time, being president of that company, and that the directors refused to acquiesce in his purchase. He then said to them, "Very well, I will take the iron." This was at the approach of the Civil war, and there was an almost immediate advance in the price of railroad iron. Soon after the directors of the company went to him and said that they had changed their minds and would take the iron. He answered, "The iron is mine, and you can have it at the market price," which gave him a substantial profit. He died in Utica in 1889, leaving a large fortune and an estate which inventoried nearly a million dollars, but he made no charitable bequests.

Erie Canal—The Erie Canal was started in Rome, July 4, 1817. This great waterway was finished October 20, 1825, and an immense celebration occurred in Utica, at which Governor Clinton and many notables were present. It may well be said here that the foremost engineer connected with the canal was John B. Jervis of Rome.

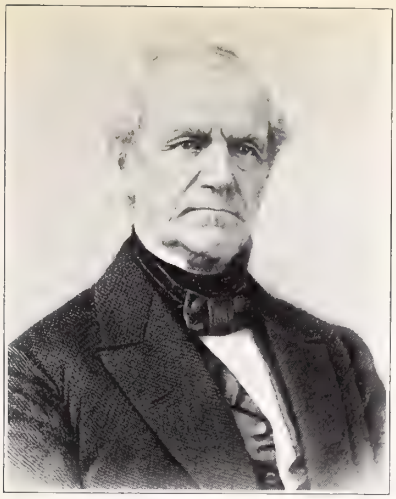
The Chenango Canal, running southward from Utica, was begun in 1834, and was completed in 1836. It was 97 miles long, and its object was to bring coal into central New York. After the completion of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, and the Utica, Clinton & Binghamton railroad, this canal

was abandoned. This was accomplished through the influence of the railroad companies. It was a catastrophe to the public that the canal was abandoned, and it seems incomprehensible that it could have been accomplished. From that time until the present day the railroads have had absolute control of the coal fields and coal markets. If the canal had remained open, it is probable that coal would have been purchased much cheaper in central New York than at the present time.

Black River Canal was built largely as a feeder for the Erie Canal. Its construction was authorized in 1836, and it was opened in 1851 between Rome and Port Leyden. It has ceased to be of great practical use to the state, and but very little business has been done over it until it was utilized for the purposes of the work upon the Barge Canal, and particularly at Delta, where the material for the construction of the great dam there came over this canal. Just what this canal will amount to after the construction of the Barge Canal is impossible to say at this time. The great feeders for the Barge Canal, being constructed at Delta and Hinckley, would seem to be sufficient to supply water without use of that which formerly passed through the Black River Canal.

Plank Roads—In 1847 a Plank Road Company was organized to plank the roads through low, wet and rough places. One road extended from Deerfield to Remsen; one was afterwards built from Utica to Rome and on westward; one to Schuyler and Frankfort; and one to New Hartford, Clinton, Waterville and Burlington. While the hemlock lumber, which was generally used for plank roads, was plentiful, the roads could be kept planked without an enormous expense; but as the lumber became scarce it was so expensive to plank the roads that finally they fell into dilapidation, and then they were worse than if they had never been planked. They became at times in the spring and fall almost impassable. Finally the planks were all removed, and nothing of importance was done for many years in regard to the construction of proper highways. The state, however, having voted to spend $50,000,000 under certain conditions upon the highways, the counties and towns have taken up the subject, and within the last ten years great advance has been made in the construction of suitable highways. The number of miles of first class macadam roads which have been constructed within the county to date is 105. The incentive to good roads was first caused by the invention of the bicycle. The bicycle riders desired good roads, an organization was perfected in the state, and a systematic campaign was carried on for years in favor of better highways. This was accentuated when the automobile became a practically assured fact, and at the present time there is no other thought in the public mind except to perfect our highways as rapidly as they can be economically constructed upon approved engineering principles.

The Utica & Schenectady Railroad Company was incorporated in 1833. A railroad had been constructed from Albany to Schenectady in 1832, and the proposed line from Utica to Schenectady was to connect with that. The road



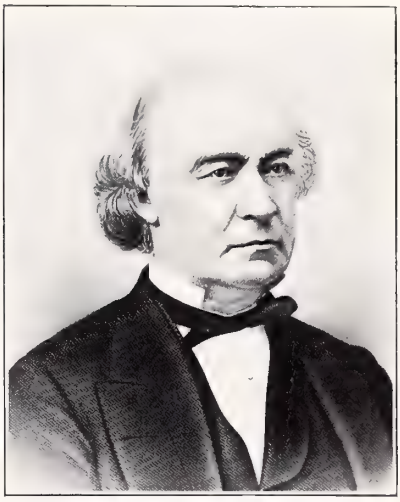
THEODORE S. FAXTON



SILAS D. CHILDS



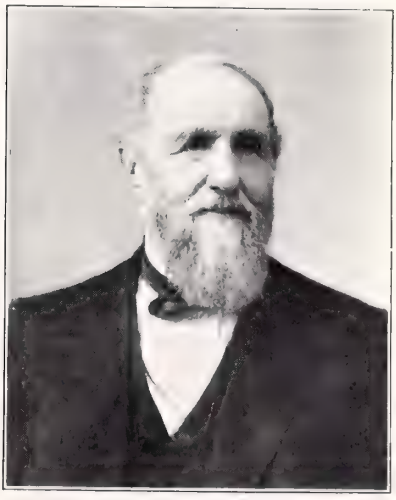
LEWIS LAWRENCE
Merchant and President of the Utica & Susquehanna Valley Railroad



SAMUEL FARWELL
President of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad



ISAAC MAYNARD
Merchant and Treasurer of the Utica & Black River Railroad



JOHN THORN
Merchant and President of the Utica & Black River Railroad

was to be upon the north side of the Erie Canal, with its terminus in the city of Utica.

In 1836 a road was built between Utica and Syracuse. Cars were run then through from Albany to Syracuse, and within a short time the road was continued to Buffalo, which made a continuous line, although consisting of different railroads, from New York through to Buffalo.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company—In 1853 the legislature passed a bill consolidating all the railroads between Albany and Buffalo, which gave birth to the great corporation known as the New York Central Railroad Company, which was afterwards consolidated with the Hudson River Railroad Company, making the great combination now called the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.

Utica & Black River Railroad Company—In 1853 a railroad was organized in Utica called the Black River & Utica Railroad Company, the object being to build a road northward from Utica. This road was constructed as far as Boonville about 1855. The expense of the road was so great that it was a financial failure, a receiver was appointed, the property sold, and a reorganization was effected in May, 1861, under the name of the Utica & Black River Railroad Company. This line has been extended to Watertown and the St. Lawrence river, and was for many years conducted as a separate line, but was finally leased to the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg line, and that line was afterwards leased to the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, so that both the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company and the Utica & Black River Railroad Company became a part of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad system.

Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company—Lewis Lawrence and other prominent Utica capitalists organized this road in 1866. The object was to build a line of railroads southerly from Utica into the Chenango valley. This was completed in 1870, and was leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, which has ever since had control of it. This railroad is the principal source of the coal supply to Utica and vicinity.

Utica, Clinton & Binghamton Railroad Company—In 1862 John Butterfield and other of the business men of Utica organized a railroad company known as the Utica, Clinton & Binghamton Railroad Company, the object being to construct a horse or steam railroad to connect Clinton with New Hartford, Utica and Whitesboro. In 1863 the railroad was built within the city of Utica, and as far south as New Hartford. Horse cars were used in the city, and as far as New Hartford. From New Hartford to Clinton a dummy engine was used to draw the cars back and forth. In 1867 the road was extended to Smith's Valley. In 1870 a steam road was built from Utica to New Hartford, but not on the line of the street railroad, as the street railroad had passed up Genesee street, the principal resident street in Utica, and the steam road was built up the westerly outskirts of the city. This line of railroad was first

leased to the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad Company, and afterwards to the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. As soon as electricity became a practical means of propelling street cars, the system in Utica was changed, and electricity was used to propel all of the street cars over this line of railroad, both through the city and to the suburban villages.

New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad Company—In 1884 it was proposed to build a railroad from New York to the west, known as the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad. This line passed through Oneida county, and the road was substantially completed by the persons who had organized it, but soon after they got into financial difficulties, a receiver was appointed, the property sold, and fell into the hands of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company. This railroad had endeavored to compete with the New York Central by carrying passengers at one cent per mile and freight at a ruinous rate. It was short lived, and the New York Central reaped the benefit of the visionary financiering of the managers of the insolvent corporation.

Mohawk & Malone Railroad Company—A railroad was organized in 1893 to run from Herkimer, northward into the Adirondacks. It was constructed by the Vanderbilt money, and soon after was leased to the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company. As the New York Central had also control of the Utica & Black River Railroad, it changed the system of running trains on the Mohawk & Malone Railroad, and, instead of having them pass through Herkimer over the new railroad to Remsen and on into the Adirondacks, their principal trains run through Utica and over the Utica & Black River Railroad to Remsen and on into the Adirondacks, thus making Utica the real terminal of the Mohawk & Malone Railroad. This is the last steam railroad that has been perfected in this county.

The Rome & Clinton Railroad Company, whose line extends between Rome and Clinton, was constructed in 1871. It was intended as a coal road, and soon after its completion was leased to the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, and has ever since been controlled by that organization.

Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company—In 1848 the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad was commenced, and was opened as far as Pierrepont Manor in May, 1851. The year afterward it was extended northward to Watertown. This road had financial difficulties, and, after the building of the Utica & Black River Railroad through to Watertown, the competition became so sharp that both roads suffered in consequence. In 1886 the Utica & Black River Railroad was leased by the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, and afterward both roads were leased to the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, and all competition faded away.

The Utica Belt Line Company was organized in 1886, its object being to get control of all the street railroads in Utica, which was accomplished that same year. Electricity was substituted for horse cars, and great development



THE GREAT DELTA DAM ON THE MOHAWK RIVER, NORTH OF ROME, FOR STORING WATER FOR THE BARGE CANAL

was made in the local street railroad system. In 1897 the line was extended to Oriskany and Summit Park. The Bleecker Street Railroad was also acquired by the Belt Line Company, the Oneida Railroad procured rights in the streets of Utica, and finally a majority of the stock of all of these local companies was acquired by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, a line was constructed to Rome, the West Shore Railroad was electrified between Utica and Syracuse, an electric line constructed as far south as Little Falls, and, although there are several different corporations, the dominating one is the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.

Barge Canal—One of the greatest industrial elements in Oneida county is the Barge Canal, which is at this time in process of construction. The county, indeed, plays a very important part in this great waterway, as the two large reservoirs, which are to furnish the water for the great level through the central part of the state, are to be located within its boundaries—one at Delta, and the other at Hinckley. The dam at Delta at this writing is nearly completed and the one at Hinckley has only been in process of construction since the spring of 1911. The dam at Delta submerges several square miles of territory, and has necessitated the removal of Delta village. The dam at Hinckley crosses the West Canada creek a short distance above the residence of the late Albert Hinckley. It is more than 4,400 feet long, and the effect will be to destroy the upper part of the village of Hinckley, and the villages of Northwood and Grant, Herkimer county. At the present writing the work upon the canal through Oneida county has not progressed sufficiently so that an accurate description can be given of the situation. For several years a controversy existed between the city of Utica and the state of New York in regard to whether the canal should pass along the new channel of the Mohawk river or whether it should be placed further northward, and the state finally decided to adopt the northerly course, which is about 1,800 feet northward from the old river channel of the Mohawk. This old channel has, during the last year, been entirely filled up at the foot of Genesee street, and the historical river and the famous ford has ceased to exist.

CHAPTER XXXII

FRATERNAL ORDERS—SOCIETIES—CLUBS

FREE MASONRY

Within the territory of what is now the county of Oneida, at least forty-two lodges of Free and Accepted Masons have been instituted, all having derived their authority either by dispensation or warrant from the Grand Lodge of the state. Many of these have, for various reasons, been compelled to relinquish their charters and thereby cease to exist. There are, however, at this date, twenty lodges in existence, having a total membership of 3,703 Master Masons.

EARLY LODGES NOW EXTINCT

Amicable Lodge No. 23 (revised No. 22, revised No. 11), New Hartford—The first lodge to be instituted in Oneida (then Herkimer) county, received its warrant from the Grand Lodge dated April 7, 1792, designating John J. Morgan as Worshipful Master; John Post as Senior Warden, and Michael Myers as Junior Warden. The records show that Judge Jedediah Sanger, General Oliver Collins and Hon. Richard Sanger each, subsequently, were Masters of this lodge. Meetings were held in the house of Judge Sanger in New Hartford in a room especially fitted by him for the purpose. The warrant of this lodge was surrendered in 1842.

Steuben Lodge, No. 54, Town of Steuben—The warrant, dated December 29, 1796, named David Starr as Worshipful Master; Benjamin Pike as Senior Warden, and Samuel Sizer as Junior Warden. The warrant was surrendered about 1817.

Roman Lodge, No. 82 (revised No. 79), Rome—The warrant, dated February 13, 1799, named Joshua Hathaway as Worshipful Master; Stephen White as Senior Warden, and Chester Gould as Junior Warden. The warrant was forfeited to the Grand Lodge in 1835, but was subsequently returned to Rome, and was in possession of W. W. Wardwell of that city.

Federal Lodge No. 83 (revised No. 80), Town of Paris "at or near Josiah Whitney's."—The warrant, dated November 23, 1799, named Nathan Whitney as Worshipful Master; Jonathan Barker as Senior Warden, and William Norton as Junior Warden. The warrant was surrendered in 1831.

Mount Vernon Lodge No. 97, Vernon—Warrant issued January 21, 1803. The names of first officers and date of surrender of charter are not available, but the lodge was known to exist as late as 1824, in which year Simon Brigham, as Master, recommended a petition for a new lodge to be located in the town of Vernon "near the Castle" and to be designated as Oneida Lodge.

Oneida Lodge, No. 123, Village of Utica—Warrant issued June 5, 1805, designated John Post as Worshipful Master; Benajah Merrell as Senior Warden and Henry Trowbridge as Junior Warden. The last meeting was held June 8, 1812, and the warrant was surrendered in 1815. The warrant, records and jewels of this lodge are now in possession of Faxton Lodge, No. 697, Utica.

Sanger Lodge No. 176, Town of Sangerfield—Warrant issued December 7, 1808, designated Stephen Preston as Worshipful Master; Isaac Terry, Jr., as Senior Warden, and Oliver Rood as Junior Warden. The warrant was surrendered in 1830.

Philanthropic Lodge No. 188, Camden—Dispensation granted 1809. Warrant issued 1816. As records are missing, the names of the first officers are not obtainable. September 19, 1816 under the charter the first officers were Olney Hines, Worshipful Master; Asa T. Smith, Senior Warden; Joshua Ransom, Junior Warden; Warrant delivered and forfeited June 4, 1835.

Rising Sun Lodge No. 228, Trenton—Dispensation issued June 9, 1809. Warrant issued November 26, 1813. The first officers of this lodge were Amasa Trowbridge, Worshipful Master; David Bronson, Senior Warden; Canfield Coe, Junior Warden. By permission of the Grand Lodge dated March 29, 1821, Rising Sun Lodge was removed to Remsen, but retained its original name. There is no evidence of its existence later than the year 1823.

Hampton Lodge No. 198, Hampton—Warrant issued December 5, 1811, designated Truman Enos as Worshipful Master; Eli Peck as Senior Warden, and Alfred Willey as Junior Warden. This lodge was in existence certainly as late as 1827, in which year it petitioned and received permission of the Grand Lodge to hold its meeting "in any part of the town of Westmoreland." The warrant is now in possession of Hampton Lodge No. 347.

Farmers' Lodge No. 214, Town of Venora—Warrant issued May 8, 1813, designated Philip Robinson as Worshipful Master; Stephen Benedict as Senior Warden, and Daniel Bosworth as Junior Warden. There are no records of this lodge later than 1828.

Augusta Lodge No. 233, Town of Augusta—Warrant issued June 2, 1814, named William St. John as Worshipful Master; Nathaniel Rose as Senior Warden, and Isaac Watrous as Junior Warden. There are no records later than 1827.

Clinton Lodge No. 228 (revised No. 258), Town of Schuyler (Herkimer County)—"At the house of John P. Webb." Dispensation granted April 25, 1815. Warrant issued March 15, 1816, named John P. Webb as Worshipful Master; Benjamin Taber as Senior Warden, and Philip Knapp as Junior Warden. By permission of the Grand Lodge this lodge was removed in 1825 to the house of Henry Weaver in the town of Deerfield, Oneida county. The last meeting was held April 17, 1826, and the warrant was surrendered in 1826.

Whitesboro Lodge No. 315 (revised No. 52), Whitesboro—Warrant issued October 16, 1818, named Isaac Bronson as Worshipful Master; John B. Pease as Senior Warden; Loring Webb as Junior Warden. Last meeting was held December 18, 1839, and warrant was surrendered in 1842.

Paris Lodge No. 348, Town of Paris—Warrant issued June 10, 1822, named Amasa Millard as Worshipful Master; Asahel Curtiss as Senior Warden, and Spaulding Pierce as Junior Warden. The warrant was demanded by Grand Lodge in 1835, though not delivered until 1843. The records and jewels were retained, and are now treasured by the present Sauquoit Lodge No. 150.

Corinthian Lodge No. 445, Town of Vernon—Petition was received in Grand Lodge November 16, 1824, and dispensation issued November 20, 1824, which named David McElfresh, Worshipful Master; Solomon Davis, Senior Warden; Charles Dix, Junior Warden. This lodge was variously designated as "Corinthian Lodge," "Oneida Lodge near the Castle," and "Oneida Castle Lodge," but in every instance as "No. 445." It was certainly in existence as late as 1827, but the records are very meager and designations confusing.

Morning Star Lodge No. 374, Annsville—Warrant issued June 5, 1824, named Archibald F. Frink as Worshipful Master; Israel S. Parker as Senior Warden, and John Simons as Junior Warden. There is no evidence that this lodge existed later than 1829.

Boonville Lodge No. 414, Boonville—Warrant dated June 7, 1825, named David Porter as Worshipful Master; John Rogers as Senior Warden, and Aaron F. Bates as Junior Warden. The latest evidence of the existence of this lodge is the year 1831.

Vienna Lodge No. 418, Town of Vienna—Warrant dated June 8, 1825, named Jonathan Tremain as Worshipful Master; Silas Cornish as Senior Warden, and Abiraim Parker as Junior Warden. Last mention of this lodge is May, 1828.

Farmers' Friendship Lodge No. 420, Town of Floyd—Warrant dated June 24, 1825, named Isaac Bronson as Worshipful Master; Nathan Townsend as Senior Warden, and Ira Kingsbury as Junior Warden. The last recorded

meeting of this lodge was held April 21, 1831. Isaac Bronson held the office of Master during its entire existence.

Baron Steuben Lodge No. 485, Western—Warrant issued June 10, 1825, named Shelden F. Mills as Worshipful Master; George Riggs as Senior Warden, and Amasa Ives as Junior Warden. There are no further records regarding this lodge.

LODGES EXISTING AT THIS DAY

Western Star Lodge No. 15 (original No. 59; revised No. 56), Bridgewater—Charter issued January 18, 1797, named James Kinney as Worshipful Master; Thomas Brown as Senior Warden; Daniel Perkins as Junior Warden. The present officers are Grant E. Pughe, W. M.; Arthur S. Hoxie, S. W.; William H. Chase, J. W.; Jay B. Rogers, Sec.

Utica Lodge No. 47 (original No. 270), Utica—Charter issued November 20, 1816, named Montgomery Hunt as Worshipful Master; Ephraim Hart as Senior Warden; Thomas Walker as Junior Warden. The present officers are Fred E. Lewis, W. M.; Herman F. Stephens, S. W.; Frank B. Weeks, J. W.; E. A. Gayde, Sec.

Sanger Lodge No. 129, Waterville—Charter issued May 8, 1848, named Oliver Harris as Worshipful Master; Job Potter as Senior Warden; Silas Hanchet as Junior Warden. The present officers are W. Frank Suters, W. M.; H. Clay York, S. W.; A. Osborn Mayer, J. W., and N. S. Clarke, Sec.

Sauquoit Lodge No. 150, Sauquoit—Charter issued June 21, 1849, named Naaman W. Moore as Worshipful Master; William Knight as Senior Warden; Calvin E. Macomber, Junior Warden. The present officers are Edward F. Savage, W. M.; John R. Jones, S. W.; William E. Kimball, J. W.; Leonard W. Gardner, Sec.

Philanthropic Lodge No. 164, Camden—Charter issued June 8, 1850, named Artemus Trowbridge as Worshipful Master; George W. Wood as Senior Warden; Truman Spencer as Junior Warden. The present officers are John C. Davies, W. M.; Albert T. Wilkinson, S. W.; Calvin R. Stewart, J. W.; Rosell A. Magee, Sec.

Boonville Lodge No. 165, Boonville—Charter issued June 8, 1850, named Henry Graves as Worshipful Master; Caleb Goodrich, Senior Warden; John Taylor, Junior Warden. The present officers are I. Gilbert Sawyer, W. M.; Clark M. Wheeler, S. W.; William H. Vivian, J. W.; Charles N. Jenks, Sec.

Clinton Lodge No. 169, Clinton—Dispensation issued 1849. Charter issued June 17, 1850, named Thomas J. Sawyer as Worshipful Master, William H. Hubbard as Senior Warden; Jesse Willard as Junior Warden. The present

officers are Percy L. Wight, W. M.; Henry R. Barrows, S. W.; Leslie H. Allen, J. W.; E. M. Tourney, Sec.

Rome Lodge No. 223, Rome—Charter issued June 15, 1851, named Selden A. Emerson as Worshipful Master; Samuel B. Stevens, Senior Warden; Solomon Purdy as Junior Warden. The present officers are C. J. Spriggs, W. M.; William B. Eames, S. W.; Herman A. Cook, J. W.; George H. Kingsley, Sec.

Oriental Lodge No. 224, Utica—Charter issued June 7, 1851, named Philemon Lyon as Worshipful Master; Edward Evans as Senior Warden; Erastus J. Perkins as Junior Warden. The present officers are Charles H. Ballou, W. M.; James T. Somers, S. W.; Lewis N. White, J. W., and Clarence Stetson, Sec.

Baron Steuben Lodge No. 264, Lee Center—Originally designated as "Westernville Lodge, Westernville." In 1856 had permission to change to "Baron Steuben Lodge." Subsequently removed to Delta, and again in 1911 to Lee Center. Charter issued June 18, 1852, named John Swan as Worshipful Master; Ebenezer Robbins, Senior Warden; Moses T. White, Junior Warden. The present officers are C. E. Clark, W. M.; J. H. Cook, S. W.; I. D. Coleman, J. W.; Harmon VanArnam, Sec.

Hampton Lodge No. 347, Westmoreland—Charter issued July 13, 1854, named James H. Pratt Worshipful Master; George A. Pearsall as Senior Warden; William Wiley as Junior Warden. The present officers are Nathan F. Graves, W. M.; Edward M. Jenkins, S. W.; Frank S. Halsey, J. W.; G. M. Flower, Sec.

New London Lodge No. 420, New London—Charter issued June 17, 1857, named Lucius D. Smith as Worshipful Master; John D. Oxner as Senior Warden; George C. Harper, Junior Warden. The present officers are John H. Lauther, W. M.; Irving J. Edel, S. W.; Volsey T. Drummond, J. W., and George M. Edel, Sec.

Vienna Lodge No. 440, Vienna—Charter issued June 16, 1858, named David Tremain as Worshipful Master; Abraham L. Woods as Senior Warden; Stephen A. Covel as Junior Warden. The present officers are Charles E. Raut, W. M.; B. D. Hillock, S. W.; E. L. Montross, J. W.; J. H. Meays, Sec.

Amicable Lodge No. 664, Washington Mills—Dispensation granted 1867. Charter issued June 8, 1868, named John T. Perkins, Worshipful Master; Henry N. Adams as Senior Warden, Albert Owens as Junior Warden. The present officers are Emil Scharer, W. M.; A. P. Clark, S. W.; E. K. Moak, J. W.; W. H. Davis, Sec.

Remsen Lodge No. 677, Barneveld—First located in Remsen. Removed to Barneveld in 1883, but retained its original name. Charter issued June 23, 1868, named Eugene L. Hinckley as Worshipful Master; James Mitchell as Senior Warden; James Roberts as Junior Warden. Present officers are William R. Pritchard, W. M.; Edward N. Sparks, S. W.; F. Guiteau Powell, J. W.; Charles B. Watkins, Sec.

Faxton Lodge No. 697, Utica—Charter issued June 10, 1870, naming William C. Scranton as Worshipful Master; Judson B. Andrews as Senior Warden; Henry H. Cooper as Junior Warden. The present officers are William A. Semple, W. M.; Sidney G. Merriman, S. W.; Arthur J. Lowery, J. W.; J. E. Peters, Sec.

Oriskany Lodge No. 799, Oriskany—Charter issued June 4, 1891, named Richard W. Reese, Worshipful Master; John K. Rice, Senior Warden; William S. Reeder, Junior Warden. The present officers are Edward H. Salisbury, W. M.; William C. Seeley, S. W.; Frank R. Lawrence, J. W.; A. E. Gifford, Sec.

Uriel Lodge No. 809, Forestport—Charter issued June 7, 1894, named D. M. Marshall as Worshipful Master; Alonzo Denton, Senior Warden; H. W. Boyce, Junior Warden. Present officers are H. W. Boyce, W. M.; Elmer Nichols, S. W.; Wm. Horton, J. W.; J. H. Nejer, Sec.

Sconondoa Lodge No. 814, Vernon—Charter issued June 6, 1895, named James H. Faulkner, Worshipful Master; Charles H. Phister, Senior Warden; Walter J. Hills, Junior Warden. Present officers are Thomas Bromley, W. M.; Addison D. Gardinier, S. W.; E. Clarence Ingersol, J. W.; G. Lynn Marriott, Sec.

Hathaway Lodge No. 869, Rome—Charter issued May 6, 1909, named George T. Davis as Worshipful Master; William E. Allison, Senior Warden; H. H. Cummings, Jr., Junior Warden. Present officers are E. Stuart Williams, W. M.; Alexander McGregor, S. W.; John E. Mason, J. W.; Robert M. Fraser, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS

Several Chapters of Royal Arch Masons, each deriving its authority from the Grand Chapter of the State, have existed in the county. Four of these Chapters are at this date in existence.

Horeb Chapter, New Hartford—This Chapter was organized in 1797, with Jedediah Sanger as High Priest. It flourished for several years, but finally relinquished its charter. No records of a definite nature are in existence.

Warren Chapter No. 22, Waterville—This Chapter was originally located at Bridgewater, but about ten years later removed to Waterville. The charter

is dated February 3, 1808, and names Edward Spicer as High Priest; Oliver Stevens as King; Nathan Cook as Scribe. The present officers are Edwin A. Wheeler, High Priest; Hermon Clarke, King; C. H. Bennett, Scribe; Henry N. Bissell, Sec.

Oneida Chapter No. 57, Utica—Charter dated February 7, 1817, named Thomas Walker, High Priest; Asahel Seward, King; Walter Fleming, Scribe. The present officers are Henry Hartlieb, High Priest; Charles W. Wheeler, King; Francis K. Chadwick, Scribe; Henry Chatfield, Sec.

Rome Chapter No. 102, Rome—Charter issued February 21, 1825, naming B. P. Johnson as High Priest; Daniel Green, King; Benjamin Rudd, Scribe. This Chapter was discontinued about the year 1830.

Darius Chapter No. 144, Camden—Charter issued February 3, 1853, naming Artemus Trowbridge, High Priest; Abram T. Wood, King; William B. Storm, Scribe. The present officers are Rosell A. Magee, High Priest; Albert T. Wilkinson, King; George L. Traffran, Scribe.

Fort Stanwix Chapter No. 153, Rome—Charter issued February 6, 1856, named Robinson E. Smiley as High Priest; Justin L. Grant, King; Sanford Adams, Scribe. The present officers are Tyler S. Griffin, High Priest; Seymour E. Spinning, King; Hugh J. Davis, Scribe, William H. Prince, Sec.

Black River Chapter No. 145, Boonville, and another at Vernon are said to have enjoyed a brief existence. The absence of records renders it impossible to give anything definite regarding the history of these two bodies.

COMMANDERIES OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

Utica Commandery No. 3, Utica—This Commandery was originally known as Utica Encampment No. 7, and was held in pursuance of a charter issued by the Grand Encampment of the State, which bears date February 8, 1823. Since 1858, when the Templar order was organized, it has been designated as Utica Commandery No. 3. The officers named in the charter are Richard Sanger, Eminent Commander; Elijah F. Willey, Generalissimo; Thomas Lattimore, Captain General. The present officers are R. H. Canfield, Em. Com.; Richard George, Gen.; Francis C. Chadwick, Capt. Gen.; Charles T. Evans, Recorder.

Rome Commandery No. 22, Rome—Charter issued October 6, 1869, naming Henry W. Pell, Em. Com.; Harvey S. Bedell, Gen.; George J. Leach, Capt. Gen. The present officers are Everett H. McKee, Em. Com.; Albert Krebs, Gen.; Tyler S. Griffin, Capt. Gen.; Harry J. Douglass, Recorder.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE NORTHERN JURISDICTION, U. S. A.

Yah-Nun-Dah-Sis Lodge of Perfection, Utica—Under dispensation April

18, 1872. Charter granted February 13, 1878. Confers the degrees from fourth to fourteenth inclusive of each.

YAH-NUN-DAH-SIS COUNCIL, PRINCES OF JERUSALEM, confers the fifteenth and sixteenth degrees.

YAH-NUN-DAH-SIS CHAPTER ROSE CROIX, confers seventeenth and eighteenth degrees.

ANCIENT ARABIC ORDER OF NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE

This order originated at Mecca, A. D. 656; was introduced in America in 1875, when the Imperial Council of the United States was formed. The order of Nobles is an organization devoted to the exercise of charity and an ally of the Fraternity of Free Masonry.

ZIYARA TEMPLE, N. M. S. OASIS OF UTICA—Charter issued October 30, 1877. The present officers are Fred O. Jones, Ill. Potentate; G. M. Fisher, Chief Raban; Charles T. Evans, Asst. Raban; E. Searl Jones, Recorder.

NEW YORK STATE MASONIC HOME IN THE CITY OF UTICA

A history of Free Masonry for Oneida county would seem to be incomplete in the absence of a brief reference to the State Masonic Home. The project of a Home for worthy indigent Masons, their wives, widows and orphans, was one which for many years had been seriously considered, but it was not until the year 1888 that initial action was taken looking to the establishment of such an institution.

After patient and exhaustive labor on the part of the trustees of the Grand Lodge, the city of Utica was believed to afford the most desirable location. Accordingly a plot of 160 acres was secured in the eastern part of the city at a cost of $75,000, and this was augmented later by an additional purchase of 38 acres at a cost of $9,300. The location selected is an ideal one, comprising a broad open plateau rising above the Mohawk river, and commanding a wide range of view of the picturesque Mohawk valley and the hills beyond to the east, west and north.

Active operations for building were immediately commenced for the erection of the main building, and a contract was let for $134,500. The cornerstone was laid with Masonic ceremonies May 21, 1891, and the building was completed and dedicated October 5, 1892.

Since the erection of the main building, or, as it is known, the Administration building, nine additional buildings have been erected. The first one, the cornerstone of which was laid in 1898, was to the east of the Administration building and used for a hospital. This was found inadequate, and four years ago a special hospital was built, containing one hundred beds. A few years after the Administration building was erected, a dining room was built on the rear, with two floors above containing rooms for inmates. Since that time

an additional dining room has been attached, so that now the dining room proper is 270 feet in length.

On June 29, 1896, the cornerstone of the children's building was laid. Within five years it was found necessary to enlarge it to about twice its original size.

On April 16, 1910, the cornerstone of the chapel was laid, and on June 26, 1911, it was dedicated. The chapel is about 200 feet from the main building, but attached by a pergola from the hospital. It has a seating capacity of 850.

A large laundry, which was placed in the rear of the buildings and not connected in any way, was erected last year. Prior to its erection the laundry was in the center of the administration building in the basement. A large coal bunker of brick was also erected last year, with a capacity of 3,000 tons. During the summer of 1911, a large concrete and steel barn, with capacity for 100 cattle, was erected at a cost of $20,000. It has been estimated that the entire cost of the buildings and plant as it is in 1911 is over $1,000,000.

At this date, November, 1911, there are 430 inmates in the home, men, women and children, of which number 123 are children ranging from two to seventeen years of age.

The home is maintained by a per capita tax of fifty cents upon each member and the grand lodge pays its proportion from new membership fees. The cost of maintaining the home averages about $100,000 per year.

Jesse B. Anthony, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, was appointed as superintendent, which position he held for thirteen years. He died at the home May 26, 1905, and was succeeded by Right Worshipful Dow Beekman, president of the board of trustees, who held the position about two years. He was succeeded by Right Worshipful William J. Wiley, under whose efficient management the home is now being conducted.

ODD FELLOWS

Oneida, the mother lodge of Odd Fellows in central New York and the oldest lodge but one west of Albany, was instituted May 24, 1842, with Charles W. Rogers, Enoch Blackwell, Joseph Seymour, Zalmon Benedict and George Dell as charter members, all of whom are dead. There have been 1,169 members of this lodge, and at present the membership is 236. George J. Gardner, one of the members of this lodge, was Grand Master in 1867-8, and he is now Past Grand Master.

Skenandoah Lodge No. 95—This lodge was instituted October 23, 1843. The petitioners for its formation, all of whom were initiates of Oneida Lodge, were DeWitt C. Grove, A. M. Bennett, J. J. Matteson, Aaron B. Grash, Stephen Harris, Hypolite de Franait, Albert Thompson, E. C. Saunderson, Milo Pratt, Benjamin J. Prime, William G. Cole and David Owens. The meetings were held in Knickerbocker Hall on Catharine street, except the first, which was held in the Exchange Building, and the tallow candles, placed on meeting nights in the lodge room windows to remind the members that it was lodge night, excited no little interest and curiosity among outsiders. Since its formation 1,124

members have signed the constitution, including some of Utica's foremost citizens. Past Grand Master, George H. Lewis, of this lodge, has been a member for over half a century, and believes himself to be the third oldest member of the order in the state. The lodge was incorporated in 1869, and has 518 members at the present time.

Schuyler Lodge No. 147—Early in the year 1845 Benjamin Arnott, T. L. Kingsley, R. W. Loucks, S. Collins, Jr., H. B. Alexander, Mark Perkins, N. H. Farwell, John Arthur, J. P. Newland and I. J. Knapp, petitioned the Grand Lodge, of which W. A. Tyler was Grand Master, N. V. G. Headwelly, Grand Secretary, and Dexter Gilmore, D. D. G. M., for a charter, which was granted and this lodge was instituted March 27, 1845. The lodge prospered and grew rapidly, and at the end of the year 1848 there were twelve Past Grand Masters and 109 third degree members on its roll, many of whom were closely identified at that time with the history of Utica. The lodge enjoyed continued prosperity until the breaking out of the war in 1861. During that long and bitter struggle this lodge, in common with all others, suffered severely, and the period of depression lasted for years. Happily, it has now passed, and under the able counsel of such members as A. M. Fraser, Joseph Ackroyd, Wm. Fraser, Smith M. Lindsley, W. S. Mackie, T. W. Brown, R. A. Jones, T. T. Evans, James Swan, A. P. Howes, E. A. Hammond and others, the lodge is again active and in prosperous condition. It has received a total of 836 members. Among its present members is Past Deputy Grand Master Erwin A. Hammond, who is believed to be the second oldest Odd Fellow in the state, as his membership has been continuous for more than 66 years. While the lodge points with pride to its roll of many honorable names among its members, it has a source of particular pride in the fact that one of its members, Past Grand Chief Patriarch, William Fraser, has acceptably served in the highest office of the state encampment branch of the order; and another, Hon. Joseph Ackroyd, as Grand Master of the State in 1903-4, and his administration of that high office was most acceptable to the entire order in the state of New York. There are 222 members of this lodge at the present time.

Central City Lodge, No. 68, was instituted May 15, 1846. The charter members were: H. M. Benedict, Nathan E. Platt, Edward Price, Benjamin Owens, Robert J. Evans, Thomas Senior, Chauncey Palmer, Charles L. Wilson, T. J. Newland, Benjamin P. Wheeler, James Halstead, Lyman L. Curtiss, F M. Norton, Stephen Comstock, Henry Pomeroy, John Dagwell, J. S. Fuller, G. Sanger and A. Highmass. On the day of institution ten candidates were initiated. The first officers of the lodge were: Benjamin Owens, N. G.; N. E. Platt, V. G.; Thomas Senior, Sec.; T. J. Newland, Rec. Sec.; Edward Price, Treas. At this date the lodge has 220 members.

Sauquoit Lodge was instituted about 1848. In 1849 a division of the order in the state occurred, and there were organized what was known as the Northern and Southern Districts. At that time there were in the state 43,000 Odd Fellows. Soon afterward there was a rapid decline in the membership, and in

1866 the number in the state was only 15,000. In 1867 the two districts were united, and since that time the order has enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity.

Allemania Lodge, No. 186 was instituted August 23, 1860, under the name of Steuben Lodge No. 496. The charter members were John M. Hahn, Henry G. Spitz, John Wolf, Frank Lang, George Therolf, Frank Herbrand, Joseph Joerrissen, Jacob Agne, Daniel Stiegler and Adolph Bremer. Of the above charter members John Wolf, Frank Lang and Adolph Bremer are still living. In the year 1867 the Northern and Southern Grand Lodges of this state consolidated, and there being a Steuben Lodge in each Grand Lodge, and this being the younger, the name was changed to Allemania Lodge. The business and workings of this lodge were transacted in the German language until June 30, 1894, when the English language was substituted for German. At the present time there are 194 members of this lodge.

As near as can be ascertained there are in Oneida county in November, 1911, 2,577 Odd Fellows.

Tri-Mount Encampment No. 24, I. O. O. F., was instituted September 25, 1845, with the following petitioners: Dexter Gilmore, Theodore Dimon, Thomas B. Raymond, Mark Perkins, George Ralph, Sr., George Mills, Alex. L. Johnson, William England, Simon V. Vedder, Isaac Tapping, not one of whom is now living, and only one of whom, William England, attained Grand Patriarch of New York, in 1870-1; William P. Carpenter of No. 24 was Grand Patriarch of in 1863-4, William Fraser in 1892-3, all of whom served with credit to Tri-Mount Encampment. William B. Munroe became Grand High Priest, but his health failed, and John Medole finished his term—1880-1.

Steuben Encampment No. 57, was instituted April 17, 1871, by Grand Patriarch William England, assisted by D. D. G. P. Isaac Tapping. The charter members were George Edinger, Henry G. Spitz, Fred Brandes, Henry Sonneman, F. W. Michel, G. C. Ulrich, Henry Timm, Samuel Hanauer, August Linke and Louis Brunett. The encampment used the German language until July 1, 1884, when the English language was substituted.

Utica Rebekah Lodge No. 157, was instituted October 2, 1893, with several of its charter members from Good Samaritan Rebekah Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., instituted February 19, 1870. It now has the oldest Rebekah brother in the state, E. A. Hammond. Since its institution it has initiated 700 members, and the present membership is 236.

Canton Utica No. 23 was mustered from Uniform Degree Camp No. 9 December 20, 1886. The charter members were: Alex. M. Fraser, Edwin H. Devine, John S. Capron, D. J. Owens, E. Q. Jones, James E. Ryan, R. J. Lloyd, Louis Ruden, Joseph Ackroyd, F. M. Comstock, C. S. Davis, R. D. Snyder, Ira C. Potter, J. Wagner, J. T. Eaton, A. I. Symmonds, Wm. Fraser, George J. Davison, Charles H. Carr, W. W. Wickham, William S. Mackie, Edward M. Blackman, James Swan, James Kearns, H. J. Williams and A. E. Curtiss.

Canton Fort Schuyler No. 30, P. M. I. O. O. F., was mustered into the services of the P. M. army June 25, 1889, by General J. C. Woodward of Albany, N. Y., as Canton Edward F. Jones, and the following were chosen charter members: J. George Swertfager, Louis Ruden, D. A. Peck, Hon. H. J. Coggeshall, Noble F. Martin, Thos. Cheetham, George Dennis, Jacob Groat, William P. Hughes, S. Mitchell, Charles H. Tracy, John Taylor, Levi Lyons, A. Hill, W. C. Harrer, F. A. Swertfager, F. L. Blenis, J. M. Mendelson, J. J. Walker, J. Ehrsman, A. Miller, J. H. Kaiser, William Herbrand. After a period of two years the name of "Edward F. Jones" was disapproved by the Grand Encampment of New York.

The following lodges once existed within the county, but have all become extinct: North Bay Lodge No. 60; Stanwix Lodge No. 104; VanEpp Lodge No. 125; Camden Lodge No. 154; Teondatha Lodge No. 159; Wyandot Lodge No. 195; Farmers Lodge No. 200; Unca Lodge No. 201; Oriskany Lodge No. 217; Gansevoort Lodge No. 242; DeKalb Lodge No. 255; Delta Lodge No. 357; Hampton Lodge No. 385; Vernon Lodge No. 175; Augusta Lodge No. 399; Taberg Lodge No. 133; Remsen Lodge No. 422; Florence Lodge No. 438; Lee Center Lodge, No. 332; Eureka Lodge No. 281; Memento Lodge, No. 376; Empire Lodge No. 412; Kirkland Lodge No. 141; Vienna Lodge No. 88; Knoxboro Lodge No. 853; Stittsville Lodge No. 864.

Golden Star Rebekah Lodge No. 243, I. O. O. F., was instituted by Sister Dell A. Robertson October 19, 1900, with 22 charter members. Sister Dell A. Robertson was at the time president of the Rebekah State Assembly of New York.

There are the following other lodges in Oneida county: Queen Esther No. 71, Rome; Helping Hand No. 137, Durhamville; Utica No. 157, Utica; Golden Star No. 243; Northern Star No. 309, Trenton; Crystal Star, No. 325, Waterville.

THE ROYAL ARCANUM,

a fraternal and beneficiary order, with just enough secret machinery to make it interesting, was organized at Boston, Mass., June 23, 1877, with nine members. It pays a death benefit not exceeding $3,000 upon the death of a member. Its first death benefit was paid in full, and all succeeding ones have been paid with promptness and fidelity. Up to October 31, 1911, a total of $144,392,798.90 has been paid to the beneficiaries of deceased members. In Oneida county there are seven councils of the order, viz: Imperial No. 70 and Fort Schuyler No. 404, at Utica; Rome, No. 150 and J. B. Jervis No. 1442, at Rome; Mount Pernassus No. 1180, at Camden; Samuel Campbell No. 1090, at New York Mills; and Waterville No. 398, at Waterville.

Oneida county members have always taken a keen interest in the order. Imperial Council No. 70, organized April 1, 1878, less than a year after the foundation of the order, was the second council organized in the state. The county has also furnished three Grand Regents: The late Smith M. Lindsley and Frank D. Westcott of Imperial Council No. 70; and Howard C. Wiggins of Rome Council No. 150. Smith M. Lindsley and Howard C. Wiggins were each promoted to the position of Supreme Regent, the highest office in the order,

and each re-elected and served two full terms. Upon the retirement of Mr. Lindsley from the office of Supreme Regent he continued his deep interest in the order, always taking an active part in the management of its affairs, serving upon important committees and performing much legal service. After the retirement of Mr. Wiggins from the office of Supreme Regent he was made chairman of the committee on laws, thus making him the chief law officer of the order, a position which he now holds. Shortly after the retirement of Mr. Westcott from the office of Grand Regent he was elected Grand Treasurer of the order in this state, and he has held this position continuously since.

On September 30, 1911, the approximate membership of the Royal Arcanum in Oneida county was 1,425; in the state of New York 65,251; in the order at large, 243,513, and the excess of resources over known liabilities was $6,731,-169.74.

ELKS

Utica Lodge No. 33, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America, the only lodge of the order in Oneida county, was organized May 17, 1885. The lodge was instituted in Pythian Hall by Grand Exalted Ruler Harry Sanderson, Syracuse Lodge assisting in the ceremony. John J. Flanagan was the first Exalted Ruler. The lodge met for some time in Pythian Hall, and then removed to Oneida National Bank Building, later occupying a building erected especially for its use in Blandina street. In 1891 the club house was given up, and meetings were held in various places. In 1897 the lodge met for a time in Arcanum Temple, and early in 1898 moved back into Pythian Hall, where it was instituted. In 1900 the lodge took quarters in Elks Hall in the Pfluke Building in Franklin Square, and that hall was its meeting place until three years ago, when the present quarters on the fourth floor of the Shubert Theater Building were taken. A club is maintained in connection with the lodge. Utica Lodge has prospered. Its membership now includes about 700 of the prominent business and professional men of Utica and vicinity. No other fraternal organization in Utica is in a more flourishing condition, and the coming years promise even better things. Within two years it is anticipated the lodge will have a handsome new club house.

ARCANUM CLUB

The Arcanum Club of Utica was organized July 3, 1888, and its first meeting place was Chubbuck Hall, Hotel street. On January 1, 1896, it moved to Devereux street and remained there until March, 1911, when it moved to its new quarters corner Genesee and Pearl streets. The first officers of the organization were: president, Frank D. Westcott; vice president, G. E. Cooper; secretary, George M. Booth; and treasurer, T. L. German.

There are at present four hundred resident members and about forty non-resident members. The present officers are president, Thomas F. McKeough; vice president, J. Linn Hughes; secretary, Thomas O. Cole; and treasurer, George E. Ormsbee. The club was successful from the first, has had a steady growth until it has arrived at its present most satisfactory and prosperous condition.

Commercial Travelers' Mutual Accident Association of America—This association was incorporated March 20, 1883, and one of the prime movers was Edward Trevett. It was probably not within the mind of the organizers that their company would attain to such tremendous proportions as has been the real fact. The primary object of the association was to furnish members with accident insurance at actual cost, to include a death benefit to be paid to the family when death resulted from accident, and weekly indemnity for accidental injuries. At first the amount was limited to $5,000, but this has been increased to $10,000, provided loss of life occurs and that death results while the member is riding on a passenger car propelled by steam. The average cost per year for each member is $7.78, and the company has paid out since its organization more than four million dollars for indemnities. The present membership is something over 72,000, and it is claimed, with what seems to be satisfactory evidence, that it is the largest insurance company of its kind in the world.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Utica Council No. 189, Knights of Columbus, was instituted September 6th, 1896, twelve years after the founding of the order in Connecticut. At the time the order was almost unknown outside of a few of the New England states and there were but four councils in the state of New York with the exception of Greater New York. Utica Council has done much to spread the order in Central and Northern New York and is well and favorably known as one of the pioneer councils of the order. At its institution it contained fifty members and during the fifteen years of its existence it has steadily increased until at present its membership is nearly 800.

In 1907 the council purchased a beautiful home at 309 Genesee street. The house has been remodeled and furnished at an expense of nearly $15,000 the entire purchase price and the additional $15,000 being entirely contributed by the members which attests their generosity in the spread of Columbianism. Plans are being considered for the erection of an auditorium and gymnasium in connection with the home and when completed Utica council will have one of the finest club houses in the state and it will be a welcome addition to the advantages and improvements of the city. Since its institution the council has given many lectures and literary entertainments many of which have been open to the public gratis. Its social functions have been looked forward to with pleasant anticipations which have always been realized.

Since its institution the following Grand Knights have presided:

1896-1897-1898—P. J. O'Reilly.
1899—George H. Stack.
1900-1901-1902—John E. Carberry.
1903—Thomas C. McDermott.
1904—A. V. Lynch.
1905-1906—William J. McSorley.
1907-1908—R. E. McCreary.
1909-1910—M. F. Kelly.
1911—R. E. McCreary.

Utica Chamber of Commerce—On a Friday evening in May, 1896, to be exact, the 15th, a party of Uticans, individually representative of the industrial and commercial acumen of the city, was gathered in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. The call bringing them together stated that the city needed a live organization of business men. Joseph B. Sherwood was chairman of the meeting, and before adjournment The Utica Business Men's Exchange was organized. A constitution was adopted which gave as the object of the Exchange—"To foster the present business institutions of the city, induce new ones to locate here, and, in general, to promote the welfare of the city." This movement created an interest in the internal workings of our city which was reflected in the news columns of the day. Industrial statistics and convention city notes were common. At the June meeting of the Exchange its name was changed to "The Utica Chamber of Commerce."

Following is a list of the directors with their principal business connections: George E. Dunham, editor Utica Daily Press; John C. Hoxie, of Griffin & Hoxie; Charles W. Wicks, of Wicks & Greenman; Joseph B. Sherwood; Henry W. Millar, of Charles Millar & Son; Correl Humphrey, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; Herman I. Johnson, of Johnson & Murray; Spencer Kellogg, of C. C. Kellogg & Sons; Quentin McAdam, of the Utica Knitting Company; G. Edward Cooper, architect; Nicholas E. Devereux, of the Oneida Knitting Company; Frank E. Wheeler, of the International Heater Company; Albert C. Salisbury, of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad; Oscar S. Foster, of Foster Bros. Manufacturing Company; Charles B. Rogers, of the First National Bank; Henry A. Davis, lawyer; John L. Mahar, of Mahar Brothers; and Edward L. Wells, of J. B. Wells & Son. Of these, George E. Dunham was president; Joseph B. Sherwood, first vice president; Henry W. Millar, second vice president; Quentin McAdam, treasurer, and Correl Humphrey, secretary. Later, in 1902-3, John L. Mahar was president; in 1898, John C. Hoxie, and in 1903-4, Oscar S. Foster. Others who have since served as presidents are George S. Dana, Frank M. Kendrick, George W. Oatley, Frederick H. Gouge, George A. Frisbie, William I. Tabor and Benjamin T. Gilbert. Since its incorporation the Chamber has had three secretaries: Correll Humphrey, J. Soley Cole and Denis F. Howe.

At the annual banquet held in April of each year, the Chamber of Commerce has entertained and been entertained by speakers famous in their different spheres. Among them have been Vice President James Schoolcraft Sherman; Admiral Winfield Scott Schley; Lieutenant Robert A. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole; Count von Bernsdorff, the German Ambassador; Secretary of the Treasury Shaw; Secretary of the Navy Victor B. Metcalf; Mayor William J. Gaynor, of New York; Governors David B. Hill, Frank Black and Charles S. Hughes of New York; Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, of Santiago and Pekin fame; United States Senators Carter of Montana and Heyburn of Idaho; Congressmen Landis of Indiana, Cushing of Washington, and Bede of Minnesota; President W. C. Brown, of the New York Central; President Stryker, of Hamilton College; President Schurman of Cornell; John Barrett, Director General of the Pan American Union; Col. Waring and S. N. D. North; George H. Daniels of

the New York Central; Martin S. Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Job Hedges.

Since its inception the Chamber of Commerce has, with officers and membership composed of representative citizens, always been abreast of the times. Through its initial efforts in 1896 two industries were given to the city—the Mott Wheel Works and the Savage Arms Company which have distributed since that time many thousands of dollars in pay rolls. The fashion of the day was to offer bonuses of land or buildings to outside industries to locate here, and committees of the Chamber have since then spent time and money in their endeavors to establish new industries on that basis. In many cases these industries have failed, causing financial loss to loyal Uticans who helped promote them, but, where buildings were erected to accommodate such industries, others and more successful ones eventually occupied them, making the result a net gain to Utica. The spirit of association has been a factor in getting together Utica capital for investment in Utica industries, and the healthy growth and present prosperous condition is the result of that policy.

To stimulate industrial activity the Chamber has devoted its effort toward the development of sections of the city and securing conveniences for others where the wheels of industry already spin. Through its efforts in 1901, Broad street, with its mile of factories, was provided with industrial switches and the old basin bridge brought to grade. It was also largely responsible for the adoption of our present building code. It contributed its share towards the opening of Hickory street through the State Hospital grounds, and, on its urgent request, the Board of Supervisors took over the old Deerfield Toll Road, where traffic is now free.

The Chamber has struggled for fifteen years in the interest of satisfactory mail and passenger schedules. For the benefit of Utica trade it has fought yearly with the northern roads, the southern roads, and, up to the time of its electric equipment, with the West Shore road, that their patrons might have seasonable shopping hours in Utica. In the years before our growing trade made extra hotel accommodations impossible many important conventions were brought to Utica, committees having traveled far and wide in this interest. The Chamber has made strenuous efforts to promote Utica's interest in assessments, taxation and insurance. It has taken a lively interest in the laws that pertain to our election methods, endorsing the policy of direct primaries and working for its adoption.

Perhaps no movement, having for its aim a public improvement, ever called for more strenuous and sustained effort than the fight for the present Oneida county court house. This handsome public building was first held in prospect at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce February 20, 1900, when Henry J. Cookinham addressed the Chamber on the totally inadequate conditions of the court house and county clerk's office in Utica. A resolution was offered by him elaborating these conditions and providing for a committee of five to inquire into the advisability of repairing the old building or erecting a new one. The resolution was adopted, and President Hoxie appointed the following committee: Henry J. Cookinham, M. W. VanAuken, Walter N. Kernan, Smith M. Lindsley and Russell H. Wicks. The committee found that the old buildings were

wholly inadequate to the demands of the county, and the public records of the county totally unprotected against fire. The committee was authorized by the Chamber to present the facts to the board of supervisors. They did so on April 17, and on April 27, a committee from the board of supervisors, after going over the ground with the gentlemen from the Chamber of Commerce, reported to the board that a new county building was imperatively demanded. The supervisor's committee recommended that such a building be erected at a cost of not to exceed $150,000. This report was signed by four supervisors—J. W. Potter, Robert McCreary, F. E. Swancott and E. J. Fletcher. The board adopted the recommendation, and approved a resolution which provided for a committee of five, including the chairman, J. W. Potter, to be vested with the full power of the board and have charge of the construction of a new county building. The same resolution requested that the Chamber of Commerce act in an advisory capacity. The committee proceeded with its duties. The first point to be taken up by it—the matter of site—aroused suspicion. On January 4, 1901, the committees of the Chamber and the supervisors met and discussed the matter of location, as well as other details. It was their last joint meeting, as by this time suspicion had crystallized into an opinion that all was not right.

On February 8 a meeting was held in Mr. Cookinham's office at which, besides several Uticans, were present Senator Willard and John C. Davies. At the meeting it was decided to draft a law providing for a commission to erect the new county building. Four days later this bill was introduced into the senate. It carried an appropriation of $350,000, and named the following commission to carry on its work: Henry J. Cookinham, Frederick T. Proctor, A. H. Munson, Leslie W. Kernan, Josiah Perry, E. H. Risley, Smith M. Lindsley, of Utica; James P. Olney, A. R. Kessinger, of Rome; H. W. Bentley of Boonville; George M. Norton of Kirkland; Van R. Weaver of Deerfield; Byron A. Curtiss of Camden, and W. Stuart Wolcott of New York Mills. Mr. Wolcott declined to serve, and Lieut. W. G. Mayer of Waterville was selected to fill his place. This bill was endorsed by the Chamber of Commerce and the Oneida County Bar Association, and signed by Governor Odell March 13. The commission organized by electing Henry W. Bentley, chairman, and William H. Gifford, secretary. Mr. Gifford died shortly after, and was succeeded by Gen. Sylvester Dering. The selection of a site was immediately considered. Above or below the canal was argued strenuously by the adherents of each section. The committee on sites reported on several, but the controversy soon narrowed down to three: On Pearl street south to Bethesda church; on John street between Park avenue and Elizabeth street; and on Charlotte street between Elizabeth and Mary streets, which latter site was finally adopted. The board of supervisors, having fought the bill energetically, now refused to issue bonds on request of the commission and as required by statute. They demanded that the question be submitted to the people. On December 18, Judge Andrews in the Supreme Court ordered a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the issue. An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, and the commission sustained. In the meantime the commission, having thoroughly examined other buildings of like nature, concluded to ask the legislature for an additional $530,-

000. The whole question was immediately thrown into a bitter political fight, geographical, mostly, which had on one side Utica and surrounding towns, and on the other the board of supervisors and the rest of the county. Pilgrimages to Albany rapidly succeeded, each larger than its predecessor, until the climax was reached. An attempt was made to foster a referendum clause to the additional appropriation bill, but it was killed, and on April 4 the bill was signed by Governor Higgins, after a hearing given by him to two train loads of Oneida county citizens, during which the controversy was waged by each side with much acrimony. Still later a bill was passed granting $55,000 additional for furnishing the building. Friday, May 19, the commission awarded the contract to Connor Brothers of Lowell, Mass., the price being $730,000, not including the site or furnishings. Shortly afterward the work was commenced. The construction was carefully watched by the commission and by representatives of the architect, Cutler, of Boston. To the members of the commission, who gave generously of their time and energy, may be attributed the fact that the building was erected practically within the contract price.

The Chamber has always been in touch with public improvements. Many of its members, busy in their private fields, have given time to committee work in the interest of beautifying Utica, its streets and parks. The report of the committee on improving and beautifying Utica, 1908, containing the Olmsted plan, many of whose suggestions have been adopted, is still in demand by libraries and civic associations throughout the country.

At a membership meeting of the Chamber in May, 1906, Dr. Matthew D. Mann, of Buffalo, delivered an address on civic improvement. Following this address Mr. Merwin K. Hart offered a resolution which requested the appointment of a special committee to consider means of improving and beautifying the city. President Kendrick appointed the following committee: Merwin K. Hart, chairman; Charles Rogers, P. C. J. DeAngelis, Spencer Kellogg, Otto A. Meyer, C. K. Corbin, Clifford Lewis, Jr., C. Loomis Allen and Frederick H. Gouge. The committee, appreciating that the scope of its work required professional assistance, engaged the services of Frederick Law Olmsted, the noted landscape architect, of Brookline, Mass. After an exhaustive examination of local conditions his attention was centered on two points, parks and grade crossing on the New York Central railroad. At his suggestion the park law, in force at present, was drafted and enacted in May, 1907. In treating of parks Mr. Olmsted's report called for a general system along the southern front of the city connected by a parkway. It made as much use as possible of the park ideas in the State Hospital grounds, the hill cemeteries, the reservoirs, and the Masonic Home.

Mr. Thomas R. Proctor on June 17, 1902, had addressed the Chamber of Commerce on Utica and its parks. He had evidently given the subject much earnest consideration, for inside of a couple of years he began acquiring suitable park sites in the southern part of the city. Mr. Olmsted, above mentioned, was engaged by Mr. Proctor to develop the land along park lines, particularly the Steele's Hill site. Roads and bridges were laid out in the highest style of landscape art; seats, fountains and flag poles were provided, until the plans were completed. June 22, 1907, Mr. Proctor conducted a party, con-

sisting of Mayor Richard W. Sherman, other city officials, and some four score of Utica's foremost citizens on a tour of these parks. This occasion was taken to formally name them. The names selected were those of men famous in the history of the city—Horatio Seymour, Addison C. Miller, J. Thomas Spriggs, Roscoe Conkling, Thomas R. Proctor and Truman K. Butler. The Thomas R. Proctor and Roscoe Conkling Parks were turned over to the city July 3, 1909. The J. Thomas Spriggs, Horatio Seymour and Addison C. Miller Parks had already been given to the city by Thomas R. Proctor and wife February 21, 1908. Frederick T. Proctor and wife, on the same date, presented the Truman K. Butler Park to the city. July 3, 1909, was a gala day in Utica. On that day in the presence of the city officials, the national guard of surrounding territory, thousands of visitors, and in the presence of the Proctor family, Mr. Thomas R. Proctor, with a few simple remarks, formally presented to the city Roscoe Conkling Park. Mayor Thomas Wheeler gracefully accepted for the city, and Governor Charles S. Hughes, the guest of honor, delivered an address fitting for the occasion.

The Olmsted report to the Chamber included these plans so successfully carried out by Mr. Proctor, and connected the separate parks with a parkway built around parallel macadam roads, generally along the lines of Pleasant street to the eastern city limit, and westerly from Genesee street continuing by viaduct over the southern railroads. The city, through the Park Board, is carrying out the first part of the program at present. Three miles of the roadway are now completed, and the surrounding land graded preparatory to planting. By grace of Mr. Proctor, and through the efforts of the city itself, Utica will shortly have a park system second to none.

In taking up the railroad improvement in the northern end of the city, the Olmsted plans ran along the lines over which the Chamber of Commerce had worked for some years. Up to the beginning of the present century the city and its principal railroad artery, the New York Central, were badly handicapped by the congested conditions around the foot of Genesee street, caused by the natural channel of the Mohawk river, which, at this point, swung in a bend up to within a short distance of the Central depot. Through the length of the city all land along the railroad was subject to flood conditions in the spring and fall, and when the summer droughts arrived sewage discharge into the river was a menace to public health.

In 1891 a law was enacted which authorized the mayor to appoint a commision to investigate the matter of straightening the Mohawk river, and in 1893 another enactment provided the method, subject to a two-thirds vote of the common council in approval. Part of Deerfield, enough to bring all land south of the suggested new channel into the city limits, had already been annexed. James F. Mann was chairman of the commission, and was one of the original advocates of moving the Mohawk river channel. With him were associated on the commission: Thomas R. Thomas, Charles H. Childs, John B. McMillan of Utica; Alfred C. Shaw and William Rien of Deerfield. Afterwards James Coupe, John R. Baxter and George S. Dana were appointed to succeed James F. Mann, Thomas R. Thomas and John B. McMillan.

During the '90s a preliminary survey of the proposed channel was made by

James Constable. Outside of that nothing else was done at the time, although the subject was buffeted about more or less in politics and surrounded with general misunderstandings, the newspapers, from time to time, keeping the project alive. The whole proposition was forcibly brought before the public again at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in June, 1900. The sense of this meeting called for a committee to investigate the whole question. On the committee were George E. Dunham, John C. Hoxie, Thomas R. Proctor, William E. Lewis and John F. Hughes. They reported to a special meeting that the improvement was highly desirous. Their report went into details, describing the objectionable condition that existed in that vicinity in the spring and summer. They called attention to the obvious benefits to the city in removing the channel half a mile north, thereby opening up desirable land for industrial growth of the city. The report was unanimously accepted, and the meeting called for action on the part of the common council. The council appropriated $2,000 for a survey, and in January Stephen E. Babcock, who, throughout the work, was the engineer in charge, submitted a report based on a thorough survey, which estimated the cost to be within the $150,000 allowed by the law of 1893. The commission called for bids, and that of T. E. Riddle Construction Company was provisionally accepted. Pressure was immediately brought to bear on the Common Council to approve. The topic filled the newspapers and dominated the conversations of the time. The Council hesitated, for it felt that the responsibility for this act should not be placed upon its shoulders. It was entirely logical in its stand, and suggested that the whole question be referred to the people. But the public clamor would not be denied. The Council finally passed a resolution asking the legislature to authorize a referendum. Mayor Sherman vetoed it. The Chamber of Commerce, the newspapers and citizens generally kept up their pressure. On December 9 a new provisional contract was let by the commission to Harries & Lettenay of Boston at $119,979, and submitted, in effect, to the Common Council for approval. Monday, December 29, was the day set aside for its consideration. On the Saturday morning previous an enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held in the Chamber of Commerce. Many prominent citizens were present, and after a succession of rousing speeches it was decided to attend the Council meeting in a body. The meeting on Monday evening was perhaps the most enthusiastic and memorable in the city's history. Men representing every variety of interest in the city were present. The business before the meeting was thoroughly discussed. The pressure could not be resisted. The Council gracefully accepted the contract between the city and the New York Central railroad by a vote of thirteen to two. No Common Council ever performed a more useful service to the city. The old channel of the Mohawk river was doomed to move. In the spring the work was started. The construction dragged at times, but, after much agitation was completed, and finally accepted by the state July 28, 1909. The final cost was about $250,000.

Through all these movements the grade crossings of the New York Central railroad were not lost sight of. By agreement, that road was to have possession of the old river bed. This made possible plans for the new freight and passenger depots. The elimination of the Genesee street crossing was vitally neces-

sary. It was unofficially contemplated in all the river-straightening agitation. When this improvement was brought before the people there developed two opinions of the methods to be used in bringing it about. One element favored the elevation of the tracks through the city, while another favored an elevated roadway. The Common Council, after investigating the experiences of other cities, committed itself to the viaduct scheme. The whole question was threshed out at various meetings of the Chamber of Commerce. The Olmsted report considered all these schemes. At a meeting of the Chamber each was discussed thoroughly by its particular advocates. The final action of the Chamber pledged it to the scheme afterwards adopted, and the over-crossing as it stands today is the result. The structure was designed by the New York Central, accepted by the city, and its construction was started in the spring of 1910. It was completed in the spring of 1911. Its cost was divided—the state paying one quarter, the city one quarter, and the New York Central Railroad Company the balance. On completion of the over-crossing the Park avenue crossing was closed by consent of the city.

The third link in this important chain of improvements was the Barge canal. The state having determined to construct this important work, the Chamber of Commerce enlisted its efforts in the interest of Utica. The original survey indicated that the barge canal would pass through Utica in the vicinity of the new river channel. The Chamber of Commerce was immediately active. Why not utilize the channel of the Mohawk, saving the cost of construction to the city?

It was discovered by accident in November, 1907, that the line of the Barge canal would run 1,200 feet north of the new channel, notwithstanding the advisory board had practically accepted the new channel for that purpose. The Chamber of Commerce arranged for a hearing in Utica by State Engineer Frederick Skene on canal matters. He gave this hearing in December, and it was attended by citizens generally. The subject was thoroughly discussed. State Engineer Skene came to the Chamber again in April, 1908, saying his plan was revised, and that the new channel would be adopted. After leaving Utica Mr. Skene again changed his plans, adopting the present line for the canal. Accepting these conditions, the Chamber turned its energies toward suitable harbors. With the canal located in Deerfield, it presented a minimum advantage to Utica shippers. To justify the vote given by Utica for the construction of a barge canal, it was expected that the city should have some advantage from it. The Chamber of Commerce decided to ask for such advantage. It arranged for a public hearing in the Majestic Theatre, which was held December 15, 1909. The meeting was addressed by Deputy State Engineer W. B. Landreth. At the conclusion of his remarks the public were invited by the presiding officer, Mr. Frank M. Kendrick, chairman of the Public Improvements Committee, to discuss the various plans. It was desired to know what the people of Utica wanted. Many men interested in public affairs took part in this discussion, particularly manufacturers. Every phase of the question was considered. Finally the sense of the meeting was expressed by a resolution offered by William Pierrepont White. This resolution called for the retention of the Erie canal, literally the industrial backbone of Utica, and the building of a harbor in the west arm of the old channel of the Mohawk river, which swings south to Lee

street. This sentiment was approved unanimously. Three days later the Barge Canal Terminal Commission gave a hearing in the Common Council rooms on this same subject. That the work of the Chamber was thoroughly done was proven when the Barge Canal Terminal Commission embodied in its report to the legislature in January, 1910, the plans as advocated at these meetings. Through the request of the Chamber of Commerce the new channel, so ignominiously turned down by State Engineer Skene, is incorporated as part of the Utica harbor scheme in the plans of the state, and will be voted on at the coming election by the voters of the state of New York as part of the Terminals law.

These improvements, far reaching in their effect, were promoted by citizens who were able to look ahead. In these days of progressive cities their value is apparent. All through the fight the Chamber of Commerce was active as a body and as individuals, and the result fully justified its efforts.

UTICA BOARD OF TRADE

With the introduction and gradual extension of the factory system of making cheese in Oneida County, it became necessary to resort to some other method of selling and buying dairy products than that of dicker between individual producers and storekeepers, which had been previously the custom. Consequently, in 1868, leading cheese men of the county organized the Utica Dairymen's Board of Trade, to promote and provide for the convenient transaction of the business of dealing in dairy and farm products, to establish just and equitable relations for the transaction of such business with its members, to disseminate valuable information among them, to reform abuses in the dairy business, and to settle differences between members should such arise.

The officers of the Board are a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer and twelve directors. They are elected at the beginning of each season. It has been the custom to reelect the secretary so long as he chooses to serve, but the other officers are usually changed from year to year. The President for the season of 1911 was Fred H. Merry of Verona.

The first Secretary of the Board was T. D. Curtis, agricultural editor of the Utica Morning Herald. He was succeeded by Edward J. Wickson, also on the Herald staff, who subsequently became a leading agricultural authority in California. The third Secretary was Horace Kennedy, but he served only one season. He was succeeded by B. D. Gilbert, who was Secretary for twenty-eight years, during which time he brought the Board up to a high state of efficiency. He resigned in 1906 because of ill health. He was succeeded by W. H. DeShon, the present Secretary.

The Utica Board for a long time enjoyed the distinction of being the only body of its kind in the State. There was early a contemporaneous market at Little Falls, but it was without organization, its transactions being confined largely to street barter between individuals. The membership of the Utica Board was once very large, cheese factories and creameries in Oneida and many surrounding counties being represented. With the establishment of markets in the northern part of the state, especially at Watertown, the attendance at Utica has decreased considerably. But Utica is still an important butter and

cheese center. The Board here was incorporated on May 18, 1893, and it has the distinction of being the only corporate body of the kind in the state. Because of this, the fact that its transactions have to do only with full cream cheese, and that as high prices are realized for the product as elsewhere, the quotations of this board are generally accepted as fairly indicating the trend of the market from week to week during the producing season—May to November—and these quotations are in demand from all parts of the country. The total value of the cheese sold on the Utica Board of Trade during the season of 1911 was $641,604. Add to this the transactions in butter, and that of transactions in cheese based on the Board Sales, and the grand total was fully $1,000,000.

The Romohawks is an organization devoted to exploiting the industrial advantages and promoting the welfare of the growing and progressive city of Rome. Early in the year 1909 a number of the prominent business men of the city met for the purpose of formulating a plan for holding a carnival in Rome during the week of the Oneida County Fair in September, to better advertise the fair and at the same time interest the visitors in Rome, its industries, its business and professional life, and its advantages as a home city. The name "Romohawks" was chosen from a number suggested as the name of the organization, it being devised from "Rome" and "Mohawk," the city being located on the banks of the Mohawk river. The Romohawks further adopted as their slogan, "Rome, a City of Industries and a Place that is Good to Live In."

The committee on plan and scope of the proposed carnival reported a scheme for entertainment, consisting of evening parades typical of historical events connected with Fort Stanwix, the site of which lies in the center of the city, and over which the Stars and Stripes were first flung to the breeze in battle in August, 1777; the parades also to consist of fraternal and other organizations, visiting firemen, industrial floats, decorated automobiles, etc.; band concerts, illuminations and pyrotechnic displays to continue throughout the carnival. The above plan was approved and the work of preparation began, which resulted in the first carnival of The Romohawks being held in connection with the Oneida County Fair September 7, 8, 9, 1909. The large crowds of visitors and the enthusiasm within the city, the magnificent parades under command of Hon. E. Stuart Williams, grand marshal, and his efficient aides, resulted in a complete success of the enterprise. Governor Charles E. Hughes was an honored guest of the city and reviewed the pageant.

Through the interest aroused by the success of the Romohawks' 1909 carnival and the demand of the citizens of Rome for a continuance of the boosting campaign, it was decided to increase the membership and further the effectiveness of the organization. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and a ritual for initiation prepared. The growth of the organization was so rapid the need of a permanent secretary was felt, and in April, 1910, Farnham M. Gregory was appointed to this position and headquarters established in the city hall, Mayor Kessinger generously offering the use of his rooms for this purpose.

April 15, 1910, a banquet was held in conjunction with the Merchants' Association, which was largely attended, and addresses were made by prominent

speakers on commercial and civic progressiveness. April 29, 1910, a delegation of about 150 members of the Mystique Krewe of Kanoo-oo of Syracuse, N. Y., a similar organization, conducted the first initiation ceremonial, and the membership increased to 408. The ritual of The Romohawks was devised as an allegorical rite of the ancient Iroquois Indians, who once occupied this part of the country. By this ceremonial the members of The Romohawks became "good Indians," and were divided into tribes. The following chiefs were chosen: J. A. Ott, Oneida Tribe; A. J. O'Connor, Onondaga Tribe; Alexander MacGregor, Seneca Tribe; L. V. Jones, Cayuga Tribe; James H. Hooke, Mohawk Tribe. Two other initiation ceremonials were held in 1910, and the membership increased to 594. A costume for the members was adopted and visits made to Oneida and Syracuse, where The Romohawks participated in carnivals held in these cities, and also in the carnival held in Rome.

The second carnival of The Romohawks held in September, 1910, was even more successful than that of the previous year, the parades being under command of Charles E. Wardwell, as grand marshal.

The third annual carnival was held in September, 1911, which proved to be the usual success. George A. Clyde, as grand marshal, was in charge of the parades. The idea of these yearly carnivals seems to have met the approval of the citizens of Rome, as pledges have already been received for an amount sufficient to finance a carnival in 1912.

The work of the members and board of directors of The Romohawks, outside of the carnivals, has been very effective as a boosting organization for the city. Many needed improvements have been made, matters of interest to the commercial and civic welfare of the city have been promoted, and a successful advertising campaign conducted. A continuance of the effort is sure to result in the growing progressiveness of Rome, "A City of Industries and a Place that is Good to Live In."

The officers have been:

Presidents—Samuel H. Beach, 1909; E. Stuart Williams, 1910; F. M. Shelley, 1911; A. R. Kessinger, 1912.

Vice Presidents—A. R. Kessinger, H. G. Lake, 1909; F. M. Shelley, 1910; H. W. Barnard, 1911; R. A. Field, 1912.

Secretaries—Leon V. Jones, 1909-10; Farnham M. Gregory, 1910-12.

Treasurers—F. M. Shelley, 1909; D. A. Lawton, 1910-11; C. R. Edwards, 1912, and a board of directors each year.

Oneida County Agricultural Society was organized in 1841 by Pomroy Jones of Lairdsville, Benjamin P. Johnson, Benjamin N. Huntington and George I. Wheeler of Rome, Calvin Bishop of Verona, Pliment Mattoon of Vienna, John Butterfield and Theodore S. Faxton of Utica, T. D. Penfield of Camden, Ira Hitchcock of Vernon, and Henry Rhodes of South Trenton. Its first exhibition was held in the village of Hampton (now Westmoreland) on the village green. In order to keep people away from the exhibit until their admission fee had been paid, and to obtain money with which to pay premiums on articles entered (which articles could be entered at any time up to the time of judging), the highways were blocked at a distance of about fifty rods from the green by ropes which were stretched across them. No one was allowed to pass

these ropes until the admission fee had been paid, which was 12½ cents for each person. Premiums were paid at the close of the fair, which was held one day, by the president and secretary, who sat on the church steps. Much amusement was created by the order in which the premiums were listed, the president at that time Pomroy Jones, calling the name of the owner of a prize bull, and immediately following it with first premium on a shaker bonnet.

The following year the exhibition was held in Rome, on the lot now occupied by the Rome Academy and First Presbyterian Church. During the first years of its existence the fair was a movable exhibition, a vote being taken at the close of each fair as to where it should be held the following year. Fairs were held in the several towns of Oneida county until about 1858, when permanent grounds were purchased in Rome on the Floyd road from the Fish farm, now Riverside Park, where fairs have been held annually since. Many of the farmers and citizens took a deep interest in the success and management of the society, and the fairs were progressive until about 1888. At that time the society was entirely out of debt, with money in the treasury. It was thought advisable by some of the members to erect a hotel building upon the property which was done in 1888. From that time until 1899 the affairs of the society were prosperous, but from 1899 to about 1906 the fairs were not as successful as in former years. In 1906 the society was incorporated, and a new impetus was given to its affairs by the election of an entirely new board of managers and officers. Since that time the financial affairs of the society have been steadily gaining, and the indications are that within a very few years the society will again be on a paying basis. Within the last few years new cattle sheds have been built at a cost of about $3,500 the buildings repaired and newly painted, the grand-stand moved, and the old one mile race track cut down to one of the best one-half mile race tracks in central New York. The society is now paying annually in the neighborhood of $3,000 per year in premiums, and the amount of money handled by it each year is about $12,000.

Of the original organizers of the society the only one living at the present time is Mr. George I. Wheeler, who resides in Rome. Mr. Wheeler has been one of the most active members from the time of its organization to the present date, and has never failed in attendance at any of the annual fairs. The presidents have been: 1841-42, Pomroy Jones; 1843-44, Benj. P. Johnson; 1845, Elon Comstock; 1846, Dolphus Skinner; 1847-8, Ira S. Hitchcock; 1849, Henry Rhodes; 1850, Benj. N. Huntington; 1851, Pliment Mattoon; 1852, A. S. Newberry; 1853, Roland S. Doty; 1854, Levi T. Marshall; 1855, H. H. Eastman; 1856, Lorenzo Rouse; 1857, Calvin Bishop; 1858, J. Wyman Jones; 1859, A. VanPatten; 1860, N. S. Wright; 1861, E. B. Armstrong; 1862, Edward Huntington; 1863, George Benedict; 1864, Samuel Campbell; 1865, R. G. Savery; 1866, Morgan Butler; 1867, B. W. Williams; 1868, O. B. Gridley; 1869, John H. Wilcox; 1870, John L. Dean; 1871, John Butterfield; 1872, T. D. Penfield; 1873, J. B. Cushman; 1874, Mark Cheney; 1875, H. N. Gleason; 1876, John M. Phillips; 1877, Luke Coan; 1878, William Townsend; 1879, R. A. Jones; 1880, H. L. Adams; 1881, John Warcup; 1882, T. D. Roberts; 1883, George Hammill; 1884, H. M. Rouse; 1885, L. S. Wilcox; 1886, Charles Seymour; 1887, Azer Chandler; 1888, George I. Wheeler; 1889, Chester Wolcott; 1890, C. C. Bartholomew; 1891, R. H. Jones;

1892, G. W. Cooley; 1893, B. D. Stone; 1894, William Hinman; 1895, I. D. Thompson; 1896, James A. Bailey; 1897, J. N. Jacobs; 1898, C. A. Pratt; 1899, John W. Potter; 1900, M. Thalman; 1901, L. Mittenmaier, Jr.; 1902, Griffith W. Jones; 1903, George H. Bell; 1904, A. F. Bronson; 1905, H. Barnard, Jr.; 1906, O. E. Jones; 1907, J. B. Dodge; 1908, A. S. White; 1909-10, Dr. James H. Whaley. The officers for 1911 are: President, Dr. James H. Whaley; vice presidents, Stanley W. Warcup, Merrick Wood; treasurer, J. A. Ott; secretary, Frank S. Baker.

Farmers' Club—The first meeting of the Farmers' Club was held at Bagg's Hotel, Utica, January 21, 1870, and it was fully organized on February 4 following. Samuel Campbell was elected president; Horatio Seymour, vice president; T. D. Curtiss, recording secretary; W. H. Comstock, corresponding secretary; L. L. Wight, treasurer. The other persons instrumental in forming the club were John Butterfield, Henry Rhoads, Morgan Butler, M. Quimby, Harris Lewis, S. T. Miller. Provisions were made for a board of directors, consisting of eight persons.

The club has held frequent meetings from the date of its organization to the present time, and each year has a public banquet, at which eminent speakers entertain the banqueters. The principal officers of the club since its organization, besides those already given, have been Fred C. Batchelor, J. H. Marvin, Joseph E. Graham, J. V. H. Scoville, John W. Wood, George G. Chassel, Loren R. Scott and William M. Osborne. The officers at the present time are Joseph E. Graham, president; J. M. Seymour, vice president; Herbert Tyler, secretary. There are 85 active members, and the oldest charter member living is J. V. H. Scoville.

Utica Citizens' Corps—No organization in the city can show a continuous record of service and work comparable with the Utica Citizens' Corps. It was organized in 1837, when the city contained a little over 10,000 souls. The Utica Observer of December 26, 1837, contained the following and the first notice about the corps: "Utica Citizens' Corps—Our citizens were gratified to see this new military company out on Saturday last, (23d). Their appearance was most creditable. Those engaged in getting up and sustaining it deserve the highest commendation. We have long needed a military company of that character, and now that we have one, let us spare no pains in keeping it in existence. It is an honor and ornament to our city."

We can easily imagine the personnel of that gallant band. It represented the active spirit of the community, the flower of its youth, the beaus of the city. The original muster contained many names famous after in the commercial, political and social annals of the city. Here it is: Captain, E. K. Barnum; Lieuts. W. K. Backus, Alvin White and Henry K. Hart; Ensign, Elisha K. Rogers; the "men:" James Halstead, George Harrison, Daniel J. Francis, Richard Sanger, Morgan W. Brown, Daniel B. Johnson, Theodore Carman, Stephen Abbey, Joy Ladd, Stephen Comstock, Alexander C. Hart, Stephen M. Perrine, Francis Vedder, Stephen O. Byington, Hugh Roberts, Edward Broadwell, Stephen O. Barnum, E. S. Rogers, Henry Ladd, George Westcott, Thomas J. Newland,

Henry W. Rockwell, George W. Hart, William N. Weaver, William Gray, Albert Spencer, F. W. Guiteau, Grove Penny, William B. Dickinson, James S. Beardsley, William C. Johnson, and Richard U. Owens.

The first parade was headed by the Utica band, famous itself through the following half century. On July 4, 1841, the first stand of colors was presented to the corps by its former captain, E. K. Barnum, through John F. Seymour. W. W. Backus was then captain. He was succeeded in the same year by Henry R. Hart, and the company occupied its first armory in the old Miller building, northwest corner of Whitesboro and Genesee streets. In 1843 the company took part in the opening of the Syracuse and Utica Railroad, and acted as guard at the famous McLeod trial, one of the first of its many useful services. It was this trial that threatened to involve the country in war with England. In 1846 the first "camp" was held in Richfield Springs, and the first of the long series of Washington's birthday balls was given on February 22. By this time the corps was in full swing as a social factor, and was famous afterwards throughout the state in this line, and hardly a city at some time did not entertain it. Captain Alvin White succeeded Captain Hart, and served until 1852. During his command in 1851, the annual shoot was held on the site now occupied by the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

About this time the Armory was moved to Washington Hall, corner of Broad and John streets, which building still stands. In 1852 Henry R. Hart was again elected captain, and James McQuade was one of the lieutenants. This year the corps paraded before and was addressed by General Winfield Scott in Bagg's Square. In 1853 Edward Broadwell was captain, and the corps took part in the opening of the Black River Railroad, and in the laying of the cornerstone of the city hall. The Armory was then moved to Military Hall, corner of John and Catharine streets. James McQuade was elected captain in 1853. He infused the martial spirit into the command, bringing it up to date in tactics. His genial qualities had great effect on the personnel of the corps, and it made corresponding progress. In 1857, the celebrated encampment at Saratoga was held, and named after Captain McQuade. A painting of the corps at this camp hangs in the state armory at present. It was made by Artist Kunkelly, a member, and the portraits are excellent. It includes many of the leading spirits of Utica at that period, and their presence was a guarantee that Saratoga was lively in August, 1857. It was in this year that the corps performed guard duty at the burning of the State Lunatic Asylum. The corps was, at this time, the recipient of many invitations to functions held by independent military companies in the cities of the country, for every city then had its crack company, its guards, its grays, etc. Many of the invitations were accepted, and the corps' fame extended accordingly. In 1858 they again held forth at Saratoga at Camp Johnson, named after the captain. At Camp Johnson, the beautiful white banner, so often afterwards borne with pride by the corps, was presented by Madam Jumel. It hangs at present at the officers' quarters of Company B, 1st Regiment, in the State Armory.

When the call of '61 was sounded the corps volunteered at a meeting, which had its counterpart in most cities of the country. The doings of these stirring days are now history in Utica. They include the patriotic appeal of Captain



STATE ARMORY, UTICA

McQuade to the corps, its volunteering with a hurrah, and later, on April 23, its march down Genesee street en route to its cantonment at Albany, where it was the first company to report for duty. It was a beautiful spring day, and all Utica was out to see the boys off. On many battlefields of the Civil War the men of the corps distinguished themselves. From its ranks were furnished 59 commissioned officers. Among the number were six major generals and three brigadier generals. When the war was over, those of the corps who had been to the front settled down to reorganizing their home affairs. At a meeting held in Tiger Hose House on John street in 1867, the company was reorganized, Col. Thomas M. Davis being elected captain, and in the following year it inaugurated the custom kept up for many years of celebrating the anniversaries of its departure for the Civil War. In 1868 it took part in the doings that surrounded the opening of the Chenango and Susquehanna Railroad. The Armory was about this time, in Chubbuck's Hall. General Grant was in Utica in 1869, and the corps escorted him from Bagg's Hotel to the residence of Roscoe Conkling. It paraded in 1870, at the funeral of General George H. Thomas in Troy. James Miller was its captain in 1871. The corps was again busy during the succeeding years in social and military affairs. It never missed the Washington birthday parade, the annual ball, the annual target practice, nor the anniversary of '61. In 1872 it held its annual shoot at Watertown. As a sample of these affairs it is recorded that W. A. Fish won first prize, Sergeant Wetzel second, and John J. Flannigan the third. In the evening the old Utica Band gave a concert in the public square, and the citizens of Watertown tendered an impromptu hop to the Uticans at the Woodruff House.

During the next few years the corps visited the Thousand Islands, Ottawa, as the guests of the Governor General of Canada's Footguards; Albany, where, with the Burgess and the Old Guard of New York, they formed a red, white and blue battalion. John H. Douglass was then captain. In 1881 the corps participated in the inauguration of President Garfield at Washington On this trip it was royally entertained in Albany and New York. Major D. T. Everetts was at that time in command. Evacuation Day, 1883, saw the corps in New York, the guest of the Old Guard; it was a red-letter day in the history of the organization. March, 1884, Egbert Bagg was elected captain. In the same month the corps buried its most eminent member and war time captain, General James McQuade. He was in command at the age of 21, and throughout his long association with the corps was ever one of its leading spirits. Edmund L. Munson was captain in 1885, William M. Storrs in 1886, and Major Everetts in 1887. The fiftieth anniversary of the corps was celebrated in this year. A parade was held in the morning, and the buildings along the line of march were gaily decorated. The city was in holiday temper. Open house was kept all day in the armory. Reminiscences were in order, and in the evening a banquet was held in the drill hall. Among the out of town guests were many military men, who had come in contact with the corps in its travels. The flower of the city's citizenship were also present. Among the speakers were Dr. James G. Hunt, the corps' president; Lieut. Eugene Stearns, who gave the corps' history; Channing M. Huntington, who read the anniversary poem; Myron W. VanAuken, who spoke on reminiscences, and Col. P. F. Bulger, who made a memorial address.

J. C. P. Kincaid led in the chorus singing, and afterward several gentlemen indulged in impromptu remarks. Of its original members Grove Penny was present, and F. W. Guiteau, William W. Backus, S. C. Barnum, George Westcott and William C. Johnson sent their regrets. Besides being the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the corps, this celebration inaugurated its joining the National Guard of the State of New York.

With its entrance into the National Guard the entire character of the corps changed. Lewis E. Goodier soon succeeded Major Everetts in command, and served until his promotion to major, 4th Battalion, in the spring of 1899. Under his command the corps took part in many national events. It was in the Columbian parade in New York City in 1892; at the dedication of the Grant monument in the same city in 1896, and at the centennial celebration of the evacuation of Oswego by the British army. It performed its whole duty at the switchmen's strike in Buffalo in the summer of 1891. On April 21, 1899, the veteran association of the corps gave a dinner at the Butterfield House, and many of the active members were present. The Spanish war was at that time imminent. At this dinner many of the speakers referred to the gallant record of the old corps and the distinguished services of its members in 1861. Notwithstanding the fact that a war was then at hand, the minds of all present were on the old days, few, if any present dreaming that inside of eleven days the corps would again volunteer its service to defend its country's flag. Yet so it happened. When President McKinley called for volunteers at the outbreak of the war with Spain, the corps, now being the 44th Separate Company, N. G. N. Y., volunteered, was one of the twelve companies selected from the Third Brigade, and with Lewis E. Goodier, captain, Arthur W. Pickard and Franklin T. Wood, lieutenants, left Utica at 5 a. m., May 2, 1899, for Camp Black, Long Island. On May 20, 1899, it was mustered into the U. S. Volunteer Army as Company E, 1st N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, to serve for two years wherever the interests of the country demanded. On June 11 it was made part of the garrison at Fort Hamilton, one of the defenses of New York harbor. On July 7, with Arthur W. Pickard in command, Captain Goodier having been promoted Major of the 203d Infantry, N. Y. Volunteers, it left New York for San Francisco, under orders for the fourth expedition to the Philippines. At San Francisco these orders were cancelled, and the First New York Volunteers was assigned as a garrison of the Hawaiian Islands, and was on duty at Camp McKinley, Oahu, from August 17 to December 7, 1899. The war with Spain having been ended, the First New York was ordered to sail December 7, 1899, for San Francisco and arrived in Utica on Christmas night, 1899. As in 1863 it was received by the whole city with joy, in fact, in a frenzy of patriotism only equalled by the Godspeed offered when it left home on May 2.

In June, 1900, Henry J. Cookinham, Jr., was elected captain, and the company partially reorganized, many of its members having been honorably discharged at their own request. During Captain Cookinham's command the company was detailed by headquarters to participate in the Dewey parade, in honor of the hero of Manila at his home-coming. It was also detailed as part of the escort to Governor Odell at the dedication of the St. Louis Exposition in 1903. Major Cookinham, in 1905 having been promoted to the command of the 4th

Battalion, was succeeded by Arthur W. Pickard, who, in turn, was succeeded by Captain William L. Foley December 31, 1907, who was succeeded by Captain Thomas M. Sherman July 25, 1911, who is at present in command.

Under the policies of the general and state governments the character of our military organizations is steadily changing. Since the Spanish war more attention is being paid to the education of our citizens' soldiery in the science of war, and, with the limited time at hand, the social side is gradually taking the background. Throughout its history the corps has taken part in many events that have been parts of our country's history, and always to the credit of its officers and men. Its roster has always held men who have been leaders in the activities of the day. On the date of its organization it adopted as its motto the sentiment "We Lead" and from 1837 to 1911 it has never had cause to regret it.

The Twenty-Eighth Separate Company (Company A, First Infantry, National Guard, New York) was the successor of the Utica Fire Zouaves, which was commanded by Captain John P. Kelley. March 10, 1873, a number of the members of the Fire Zouaves organized Company C of the 26th Battalion and Joseph H. Remmer was chosen captain. The company was mustered into the state service June 23, 1873. Company A of the 26th Battalion was recruited from the Veteran Zouaves; Company B was known as the Fire Zouaves; Company C as the Utica Dering Guards, in compliment to General Sylvester Dering, who at that time commanded the Sixth Brigade of the New York National Guard; Company D of the 26th Battalion was designated as the Conkling Corps by the members of that company, as a tribute to their fellow townsman, Senator Roscoe Conkling.

In 1882 the state authorities reduced the strength of the National Guard materially, and the 26th Battalion was among the organizations to be disbanded. Company C was retained in service, however, and mustered into the New York National Guard as the Twenty-eighth Separate Company. From this time forward the growth of the company in efficiency and numbers has been most substantial. In 1898 the Twenty-eighth Separate Company, the Forty-fourth Separate Company, also of Utica, and the companies in Mohawk, Watertown, Ogdensburg and Malone were organized into the 16th Battalion, commanded by Major Joseph H. Remmer of Utica. In 1899, the 16th Battalion, in which the Twenty-eighth Separate Company had been Company A, was reorganized into the Fourth Battalion commanded by Major James S. Boyer of Watertown, the Twenty-eighth Company retaining its designation of Company A. In 1905 the Fourth Battalion became a part of the First Regiment commanded by Colonel Charles H. Hitchcock of Binghamton, and the Twenty-eighth Separate Company became Company A of that organization. In 1889 the company participated in the Washington centennial celebration in New York City. In 1892 the company was summoned for service at Buffalo during the switchmen's strike, and performed two weeks of duty in that city. During the same year it took part in the Columbian celebration in New York. It accepted an invitation in 1896 to take part in the celebration of the evacuation of Oswego by the British,

and in 1897 it took part in the ceremonies at the dedication of Grant's Tomb in New York.

In July, 1898, the nucleus of Company G, 203d Regiment, New York State Volunteers, was recruited from the Twenty-eighth Separate Company for service in the war with Spain. Captain Charles S. Horsburgh, commanding officer of the Twenty-eighth Separate Company, was commissioned captain of Company G of the 203d Regiment of Volunteers; William M. Remmer was commissioned first lieutenant, and George J. Winslow second lieutenant. This company, which was mustered in at Syracuse July 1, 1898, saw no active service. It was encamped with its regiment at Camp Black on Long Island, N. Y.; Camp Meade, near Harrisburg, Pa.; Conewago, Pa; and Camp Wetherill at Greenville, S. C. The 203d Regiment was mustered out of service in March, 1899. In 1899 the company participated in the reception of Dewey in New York City.

The record of the Twenty-eighth Separate Company has, throughout its career, been one of achievement and progress. Its ranks are generally recruited to the maximum allowed by law, and it is regarded by the state military authorities as a most efficient organization, and commands the confidence of the public at all times. Since its inception in 1873 to 1911, it has had but three captains. The following comprise the list of officers who have served in the Twenty-eighth Separate Company:

CAPTAINS

Joseph H. Remmer, private, Company B, 26th Regiment, September 2, 1868; sergeant, September 2, 1868; transferred to Company C March 10, 1873; Captain Company C, 26th Battalion (28th Sep. Company), June 3, 1873; major, 16th Battalion, April 1, 1898; captain, 203d Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, July 18, 1898, to April 15, 1899.

Charles S. Horsburgh, private Company C, 26th Battalion (28th Sep. Company), August 24, 1880; sergeant, June 28, 1884; honorably discharged, May 28, 1886; private, August 30, 1886; quartermaster sergeant, November 17, 1886; honorably discharged January 21, 1889; private, quartermaster sergeant, February 11, 1889; second lieutenant, April 20, 1889; first lieutenant, Sept. 21, 1894; captain, April 28, 1898; captain, 203d Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, July 5, 1898, to March 25, 1899. Breveted major 1906.

Henry L. Salladin, private Twenty-eighth Separate Company, June 8, 1885; sergeant, December 5, 1886; first sergeant, December 10, 1887; honorably discharged January 28, 1891; private, first sergeant, January 29, 1891; honorably discharged, April 28, 1892; private, first sergeant, May 12, 1892; second lieutenant, November 9, 1894; first lieutenant and adjutant, 16th Battalion, April 19, 1898; supernumerary, March 15, 1899; assigned to duty as inspector of small arms practice, Fourth Battalion, March 27, 1900; relieved, December 6, 1900; assigned to duty with Twenty-eighth Separate Company, August 31, 1906, to November 1, 1906; captain, Twenty-eighth Separate Company, March 7, 1907.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Henry C. Schrader, private, Company B, 26th Regiment, September 2, 1868; transferred to Company C, March 10, 1873; first lieutenant, Company C, 26th Battalion, June 3, 1873.

Charles F. Clark, private, Company C, 26th Battalion, June 3, 1873; sergeant, January, 1874; second lieutenant, February 8, 1875; first lieutenant, May 29, 1875.

George J. Winslow, private, Twenty-eighth Separate Company, February 11, 1895; musician, February 1, 1896; first lieutenant, July 5, 1898; enrolled, July 16, 1898; mustered in as second lieutenant, 203d Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, July 19, 1898; discharged, November 12, 1898.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Henry Bellinger, private, Company B, 26th Regiment, November 12, 1869; transferred to Company C, March 10, 1873; second Lieutenant, Company C, 26th Battalion, June 3, 1873.

William H. Jones, private, Company C, 26th Battalion, June 3, 1873; second lieutenant, June 8, 1876.

Alfred T. Rycraft, private, Twenty-eighth Separate Company, April 2, 1883; second lieutenant, July 28, 1884.

John F. Wade, private Twenty-eighth Separate Company, September 29, 1891; corporal, June 1, 1896; second lieutenant, June 7, 1898.

Edward K. Miller, private, Twenty-eighth Separate Company, February 12, 1894; corporal, June 2, 1898; honorably discharged, February 13, 1900; re-enlisted, February 19, 1900, warrant renewed; sergeant, March 9, 1903; honorably discharged, June 14, 1906; re-enlisted, same date, warrant renewed; second lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Separate Company, July 30, 1907.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS

James H. Glass, January 18, 1888.

William A. Burgess, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Twenty-eighth Separate Company, October 23, 1890; captain and assistant surgeon, 16th Battalion, June 11, 1898; first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, 203d Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, June 30, 1898; to March 29, 1899; supernumerary, March 15, 1899; assigned to duty with Twenty-eighth Separate Company, December 30, 1899.

Patrick J. Barrett, private, Twenty-eighth Separate Company, June 10, 1895; first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, July 8, 1898.

Julius F. Wingenbach, private Twenty-eighth Separate Company, November 23, 1896; assistant surgeon, Twenty-eighth Separate Company, of the grade of first lieutenant, February 16, 1903; supernumerary and re-assigned to duty, January 21, 1908; assistant surgeon of the grade of first lieutenant, February 6, 1908, with rank from February 16, 1903; captain, medical corps, May 17, 1909, with rank from May 17, 1909; accepted, June 17, 1909.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The first Young Men's Christian Association in Oneida county was organized in Utica, February 10, 1858, in the lecture room of the Westminster Presbyterian church, and the following officers were elected: President, Edward Curran; vice president, Edward R. Bates; corresponding secretary, Robert S. Williams; recording secretary, G. Clarence Churchill; treasurer, Edwin L.

Swarwout. On Monday, March 1, 1858, morning meetings were begun in the lecture room of the Bleecker Street Baptist church. The next week the meetings were transferred to the main audience room of the church, which for some weeks was well filled. Meetings were also held at noon at the Dutch Reformed church, and in the evening in the State Street Methodist church, under the auspices of the association. In May, of the same year, the association found its first real home in rooms on the third floor of the Tibbits block. These rooms comprised a well furnished sitting room, with something of a library in a large book case, a large room which was used as a reading room and hall for meetings, and a store room. These rooms were occupied and the association work carried on with great interest until the war broke out. During the war and for a time after, conditions were necessarily unsettled, and the work of the association was carried on with lessened interest. After the close of the war the work was again undertaken with new zeal, and carried on with varying interest until 1883, when the reins fell into the hands of very competent and resolute men, who, in December of that year, selected G. K. Shurtless as general secretary. Under his leadership funds were secured for the erection of an association building. On October 8, 1883, the cornerstone of one of the first Y. M. C. A. buildings erected in this country was laid in Utica. It was located on the site of the Bleecker Street Baptist church at the corner of Bleecker and Charlotte streets, and was completed and opened for the use of the men and boys of Utica in 1888. It cost $71,000. Splendid work was done in this building under the leadership of General Secretaries F. B. Leete, J. K. Doan and Irving L. Street. This building was completely destroyed by fire March 1, 1907. Six months before the fire occurred Thomas R. Jordan had been called as general secretary, and it fell to his lot after the fire to secure funds to purchase or erect a new building.

From May 1 to June 1, 1907, a campaign was conducted to secure funds, and about $75,000 was subscribed. After considerable negotiation the association purchased the Utica Female Academy property, located at 120 Washington street. The deed was secured April 9, 1908. These buildings were extensively remodeled, and have been adapted to the association's needs in a remarkable manner. The Utica association is now fully recovered from the disastrous fire, and has taken its place among the leading associations of the state. It has a corps of twenty-two employed officers and has passed the 1,000 mark in membership. It operates six departments, as follows: Educational, Physical, Boys, Dormitory, Religious Work and Social. It offers the men and boys of Utica educational classes, lectures, gymnasium classes, hand ball court, four bowling alleys, swimming pool, shower and spray baths, rifle range, billiard room, lunch and private dining room, men's meetings, Bible classes, shop meetings, games for recreation, and body building of every nature. It helps to make better men and boys physicially, mentally and morally.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

"A Young Woman's Class and Reading Room" was opened at No. 34 Charlotte street in May, 1884, with a board of directors as follows: President,



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING, WHICH WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING, ROME



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING, UTICA

Miss Amelia H. Sheffield; Mrs. Wallace Clarke, Mrs. John M. Crouse, Miss Julia F. Grosvenor, Mrs. T. M. Harvard, Mrs. Wm. McLaughlin, Miss Cornelia Meeker, Mrs. George Seymour, Mrs. James H. Williams. An advisory board consisting of Mrs. John P. Gray, Miss Sarah Gilbert and Mrs. S. W. Crittenden was appointed. In 1887 the work outgrew its first quarters and moved to larger rooms at No. 25 Devereux street, and in 1892 again moved to better rooms at No. 19 Court street. Later this growing organization adopted the name of "The Working Girls' Club," and as such, continued to exist until October 8, 1898, when the name was changed to "The Young Women's Christian Association."

The work grew to such proportions that a whole building was needed and in 1904 a house was rented at No. 16 Hopper street. In 1905 the association was incorporated under the name of "The Young Woman's Christian Association of Utica, N. Y."

After four additional years of growth more room was needed, and in May, 1908, the house No. 264 Genesee street was purchased, and in February, 1911, the mortgage on this property was entirely paid.

The presidents during this period of twenty-seven years have been: Mrs. A. H. Sheffield, Mrs. Correl Humphrey, Miss Julia F. Grosvenor. Miss Jennie A. Brown was for eighteen years secretary of the board, and Miss Cornelia Meeker, treasurer for a period of sixteen years. Mrs. Theodore G. Ward is now acting president, and the directors are: Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Miss Ella M. Harvey, Mrs. Henry Beebe, Mrs. Correl Humphrey, Mrs. S. J. Creswell, Miss Mary Kellogg, Mrs. Wm. R. Davenport, Mrs. E. F. Keever, Miss Gertrude Curran, Mrs. Irving W. Maurer, Mrs. Anna P. Eynon, Mrs. Wm. Moffatt, Miss Belle Fraser, Miss Sarah McGucken, Miss Natalie Gilbert, Mrs. John M. Ross, Miss Ella Gage, Mrs. Walter Roberts, Miss Julia F. Grosvenor, Mrs. Geo. H. Torney, Miss Mabel A. Wheeler.

The members of the present advisory board are: Miss Sarah Gilbert, Mrs. Chas. T. Olmsted, Mrs. F. W. H. Sheffield, Mrs. Chas. Shaver, Mr. O. A. Meyer, Mr. J. C. Hoxie, Mr. H. Gilbert Hart, Mr. Spencer Kellogg.

No one connected with the institution contributed as much to the success of the enterprise as the first president, Miss Amelia H. Sheffield, who was in fact the originator of this most excellent work among the young women of the county.

THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

It was in the winter of 1869-70, that a few charitably disposed women of Utica undertook to effect an organization to aid their sisters who were not in so fortunate a condition as themselves. Some informal meetings were held, but nothing definite was done until the following May. There had been Women's Christian Associations in existence for some years in different cities of the country and it seemed to those interested in Utica, that such an organization as that in Utica would accomplish the object desired. A meeting was called and a committee appointed to draft a constitution. This committee reported at a general meeting held in Westminster church, May 26, 1870, and a constitution was presented which, after some revision, was adopted June 11th, following.

The ladies of the organization soon found that they needed something in the shape of a home where women could have all reasonable comforts at prices in proportion to their scanty means, and where they would have protection such as they would not find in the ordinary boarding house. The association was about to hire a house to be used as a home when, by a coincidence they could hardly regard as accidental, they learned that the Rockwell property on Court street was for sale. The price asked was something over twelve thousand dollars, which was more than the association thought it could afford to pay but, relying upon the support of good men, the association bought the property. The last thirteen hundred dollars of the purchase price was paid on the day the cornerstone of the Georgia Porter Memorial building was laid. The home has been successfully carried on for forty-one years, not with a view of receiving from it a revenue, but only for the purpose of providing a place where women of moderate means may have a Christian home. Through the work of the association, among the sick and the poor, the ladies were early convinced of the urgent need of some system of organized charity. They then began a systematic visitation among those requiring help. This has been the means of ministering to many worthy needy ones, and supplying them with food, comforts and Christian sympathy.

In May, 1892, the building, No. 19 Court street, was presented to the society by Mrs. Pike in memory of her deceased daughter, Georgia Porter, and was called "Georgia Porter Memorial," and it is used by the women who reside at the home. The association has a small endowment fund, but depends mainly on charitably disposed citizens for means to carry on its good work. The ladies of the association are able to say that they have never yet during the forty-one years of the society's existence, turned away unaided, a worthy case for want of funds to supply any needed help.

The officers of the association have been: Presidents, Mrs. Jeannette H. Fowler, 1870-72; Mrs. Mary W. Bussey, 1872-1903; vacancy, 1903-5; Mrs. D. D. Griffith, 1905-7; Mrs. Fanny White, 1907-9; Mrs. Wm. Schachtel, 1909-11. Secretaries: Mrs. J. A. Becker, 1870-2; Mrs. S. W. Crittenden, 1872-1882; Mrs. Mary S. Shaver, 1882-95; Mrs. James H. Glass, 1895-6; Mrs. Mary E. Schachtel, 1896-9; Mrs. E. F. Harvey, 1909-11. Treasurers: Mrs. E. S. Dutton, Mrs. J. E. Roberts, Mrs. George Thomas, Miss Clara Head, Miss M. E. Abbott. The present officers are: President, Mrs. William Schachtel; vice presidents, Mrs. C. C. Shaver, Mrs. John Goebel, Mrs. Helen B. Ferguson, Mrs. W. Jerome Green, Miss Mary McLoughlin; recording secretary, Mrs. E. G. Harvey; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. M. J. Horn; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. H. Griffith; treasurer, Miss M. E. Abbott; assistant treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Rayhill; advisory committee, Mr. Frank G. Wood, Mr. George L. Curran, Mr. Thomas R. Proctor, Mr. J. T. A. Doolittle, Mr. Frank A. Bosworth.

ROME YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

An association was organized in Rome in April, 1868, which was carried on with comparative success until it had grown to such proportions that it was necessary to erect a substantial building for its work. This was



FORT SCHUYLER CLUB, UTICA



NEW CENTURY CLUB, UTICA

done in 1906-7, the building being located on West Liberty street and costing $56,000. The building contains a gymnasium, swimming pool, bowling alley, reading room and games for the amusement of the members. Daily papers and many periodicals are supplied. An entertainment course is furnished during the winter months. The present membership is between 300 and 400.

New Century Club of Utica was incorporated December 13, 1893, by the ladies of the city for social, literary and artistic purposes. It purchased the property on the corner of Genesee and Hopper streets, which had been the residence of Dr. Henry C. Palmer, and built a good sized audience room known as the "Auditorium," which is used largely for public entertainments of high order, when its use can be procured. It is in great demand for exhibitions, concerts and other entertainments. The officers have been:

Presidents—Mrs. John A. Goodale, 1893-99; Miss Lucy Carlile Watson, 1899-1903; Mrs. Smith M. Lindsley, 1903-6; Mrs. George F. Ralph, 1906-8; Mrs. Judson G. Kilbourn, 1908-9; Mrs. Watson T. Dunmore, 1909-11; Mrs. John F. Calder, elected in 1911.

Recording Secretaries—Miss Ida J. Butcher, 1893-99; Mrs. R. L. Fairbank, 1899-1900; Miss Ida J. Butcher, 1900 to the present time.

Corresponding Secretaries—Mrs. Frances W. Roberts, 1893-95; Mrs. C. G. Mitchell, 1895-8; Mrs. Judson G. Kilbourn, 1898-9; Miss Ida J. Butcher, 1899-1900; Mrs. C. C. Shaver, 1900-1; Miss Elizabeth G. Brown, 1901-2; Miss Frances E. Newland, 1902-4; Mrs. C. C. Shaver, 1904-5; Miss Lucy Carlile Watson, 1905-6; Mrs. C. C. Covert, 1906-7; Mrs. C. C. Shaver, 1907-8; Miss Sara E. McGucken, 1908 to the present time.

Treasurers—Mrs. Frank A. Bosworth, 1893-4; Mrs. Cornelia R. Grant, 1895-8; Mrs. Quentin McAdam, 1898-1910; Mrs. C. T. Guillaume, 1910 to the present time.

Fort Schuyler Club of Utica was organized about 1871. Its origin grew out of the fact that the Utica Club, which has been the social club of the city for some years, had become unsatisfactory to the better element among the young men of Utica. It was not, however, incorporated until April 9, 1883. It purchased the property on the corner of Genesee and Court streets, which had been the residence of John C. Hoyt, and rebuilt it for the purposes of a club. The club has had a very successful existence, and among its members are some of the most prominent citizens, and its officers have been some of the most eminent men of the city. Its officers have been:

Presidents—Horatio Seymour, 1883-6; Francis Kernan, 1886; Ellis H. Roberts, 1887; Publius V. Rogers, 1888-95; Joseph R. Swan, 1896-8; Thomas R. Proctor, 1899-1911. Vice Presidents—John C. Devereux, 1883; Ellis H. Roberts, 1884-6; Alexander T. Goodwin, 1887; James F. Mann, 1888-9; Joseph R. Swan, 1890-5; Thomas R. Proctor, 1896-8; Nicholas E. Devereux, 1899-1900; Frederick Gilbert, 1901; Daniel N. Crouse, 1902-8; Charles S. Symonds, 1903-6; Edward J. Millspaugh, 1909-11. Secretaries—William Townsend, 1883-92; D. Clinton Murray, 1893-4; Patrick J. McQuade, 1895; Wm. Pierrepont White, 1896; Clifford F. Marklove, 1897; Julius T. A. Doolittle, 1898-9; J. DePeyster

Lynch, 1900-3; John J. Town, 1904-5; Charles P. Clark, 1906-9; Cromwell Woodard, 1910-11. Treasurers Charles S. Symonds, 1883-4; George D. Dimon, 1885-6; C. Lansing Sayer, 1887; Loton S. Hunt, 1888-90; David A. Avery, 1891-8; George L. Bradford, 1899-1902; J. Francis Day, 1903-11.

Rome Club was organized in 1880 by about twenty-five of the citizens of Rome. Rooms were rented, and for some time the club had less than fifty members; but from time to time advance was made in the social element connected with the club, better rooms were provided, and May 2, 1882, the club was incorporated. The number of members increased until there were about 125, when it was deemed advisable to locate permanently, and the residence of the late Alva Mudge, on East Dominick street, was purchased in 1898 and fitted up for a club house. The club was extremely fortunate in the purchase of the property, as it is located on an historic spot, and the club house stands upon a portion of the land which was covered by Fort Stanwix, the most historic spot in Oneida county. There are at present about 150 members, and no words of praise are too strong to use in regard to the character of the members of that club. It is the meeting place of business men, has a prominent place in social affairs, and commands the respect of the best people in Rome. The first trustees of the club were: Edward B. Nelson, Jonas W. Armstrong, E. Stuart Williams, Charles E. Wardwell, J. G. Merriman, C. E. Williams, John S. Wardwell, M. D. Barnett. The officers have been:

Presidents—Edward B. Nelson, 1882; Milton D. Barnett, 1883-4; Edward L. Stevens, 1885-6; Edward Comstock, 1887-8; William W. Wardwell, 1889-94; Thomas H. Stryker, 1895; Augustus C. Kessinger, 1896-7; John S. Wardwell, 1898-99; William R. Huntington, 1900-1; George G. McAdam, 1902; S. H. Beach, 1903; E. Stuart Williams, 1904; S. H. Beach, 1905; S. M. Stevens, 1906; M. J. Larkin, 1907; H. C. Wiggins, 1908-10; J. Lowell Williams, 1911.

Vice Presidents—Jonas W. Armstrong, 1882; James G. Merriman, 1883; Henry M. Lawton, 1884; Isaac J. Evans, 1885-86; Charles D. Rousseau, 1887-88; Clarence E. Williams, 1889-91; Thomas S. Stryker, 1892-4; August C. Kessinger, 1895; John S. Wardwell, 1896-7; William R. Huntington, 1898-99; George G. McAdams, 1900-1; W. L. Kingsley, 1902-3; S. H. Beach, 1904; W. B. Johnson, 1905; C. R. Edwards, 1906-8; H. Monkhouse, 1909; J. L. Williams, Jr., 1910; J. D. McMahon, 1911.

Secretaries—E. Stuart Williams, 1882-3; Rudolphus C. Briggs, 1884; Albert W. Orton, 1885-6; Charles Carmichael, 1887-8; John H. Williams, 1889; Kendrick S. Putnam, 1890; Kendrick S. Putnam, William R. Huntington, 1891; William R. Huntington, 1892-4; Arthur J. Wylie, 1895-6; Charles C. Hopkins, 1897; J. Lowell Williams, Jr., 1898; E. W. Cummings, 1899; Delos M. White, 1900; Arthur F. Carpenter, Howard J. Rowland, 1901; Howard J. Rowland, 1902-3; M. J. Larkin, 1904-5; C. W. Lee, 1906; H. C. Wiggins, 1907; George H. Brown, 1908; M. J. Larkin, 1909; Harry W. Barnard, 1910; Newton H. Jones, 1911.

Treasurers—Charles E. Wardwell, 1882; E. B. Nelson, 1883-7; John S. Wardwell, 1888; Charles Carmichael, 1889-93; Howard E. Ketcham, 1894; John

H. Wilson, 1895; William L. Tomlinson, 1896-1908; E. D. Besley, 1909; Norman C. Gaylord, 1910-11.

YAHNUNDAHSIS GOLF CLUB—This club was organized January 19, 1897, and incorporated January 28, 1898. Its object was to promote social intercourse among its members; to promote lawful games and sports; especially to promote the playing of golf; and to provide grounds and conveniences therefor. For several years the grounds of this club were located on the New Hartford road near what was known as Halleck's ravine, the property being rented from year to year from the John Butterfield estate. In 1906 the club purchased the farm of Louis Sherrill in the town of New Hartford, constructed commodious club buildings, and its beautiful grounds and well arranged buildings have been a source of great enjoyment to the members and their guests.

SADAQUADA GOLF CLUB—This club was organized in October, 1895, incorporated April 3, 1902; constructed its building and fitted up its grounds in the town of Whitestown, about a mile southwesterly of New York Mills. Although these grounds are not as accessible as those of the Yahnundasis, the club is in a most prosperous condition, and its members entertain their many friends in a most hospitable manner.

TUE-GE-GA COUNTRY CLUB (Rome) was incorporated under the Membership Corporation Law of the State of New York, November 25, 1899. This is a golf and social club, owning about 44 acres of land on the northerly side of the city of Rome, on the banks of the Mohawk river, about a mile and a half from the court house in that city. The club has excellent buildings and facilities for golf, tennis, bowling and other games, and furnishes athletic sport and social pleasures of a high order during the entire summer season, and, to some extent, during the cold weather. The membership was originally placed at 80, but in August, 1901, was enlarged to 90, and again in July, 1902, to 100. Officers of the club since the date of incorporation have been as follows:

Presidents—Franklin A. Ethridge, 1900-01; Jonathan S. Haselton, 1902; Thomas H. Stryker, 1903-4; Benjamin H. Beach, 1905; James M. Ethridge, 1906; Walter B. Johnson, 1907; E. A. Smith, 1908; Arthur F. Carpenter, 1909; Norman C. Gaylord, 1910; Franklin A. Ethridge, 1911.

Vice Presidents—Theodore J. Mowrey, 1900-1; John F. Fitzgerald, 1902; Charles W. Lee, 1903-4; Percy C. Thomas, 1905; Walter B. Johnson, 1906; E. A. Smith, 1907; H. J. Rowland, 1908-9; Stoddard M. Stevens, 1910; Percy C. Thomas, 1911.

Secretaries—Arthur F. Carpenter, 1900-1; Percy C. Thomas, 1902-4; Arthur J. Wylie, 1905; Rudolphus C. Briggs, 1906; E. H. Comstock, 1907; Frank W. Kirkland, 1908; Clarence R. Keeney, 1909-11.

Treasurers—Herbert T. Dyett, 1900-1; Benjamin H. Beach, 1902-4; Harry W. Barnard, 1905-6; George G. Clarabut, 1907; A. T. Whyte, 1908; Newell S. Thomas, 1909-10; Walter B. Johnson, 1911.

ROME COUNTRY CLUB was incorporated September 11, 1901, by A. D. White, Dr. Charles Bernstein, E. D. Besley, W. H. Westwood, O. J. Story, N. K.

Graves, A. W. Tremain, F. L. Roth and G. G. McAdam. This is a golf and social club, with beautiful grounds and fine club house at Stanwix, on the trolley line between Rome and Utica. Officers have been:

Presidents—A. D. White, 1901; Dr. C. Bernstein, 1902; H. C. Wiggins, 1903; N. K. Graves, 1904; C. R. Edwards, 1905; F. M. Shelley, 1906; C. R. Edwards, 1907; John E. Mason, 1908; A. W. Tremain, 1909; F. L. Roth, 1910; W. A. Russ, 1911.

Vice Presidents—Dr. C. Bernstein, 1901; H. C. Wiggins, 1902; F. Barnard, 1903; G. G. McAdam, 1904; F. R. Smith, 1905; L. V. Jones, 1906; John E. Mason, 1907; E. D. Besley, 1908; D. A. Lawton, 1909; C. H. Chrestien, 1910; J. F. Atkinson, 1911.

Secretaries—E. D. Besley, 1901-2; H. D. Wolfe, 1903-5; Dr. C. Bernstein, A. D. White, 1907; C. E. Rosenberg, 1908-9; A. D. White, 1910-11.

Treasurers—W. H. Westwood, 1901-2; N. C. Gaylord, 1903-5; A. W. Tremain, 1906; A. D. White, 1907; C. E. Rosenberg, 1908-9; A. D. White, 1910-11.

Utica Mechanics' Association—This organization was effected May 5, 1831, at a meeting of mechanics, and at the time the intention was to form an association of mechanics and manufacturers only, but later it was broadened, and any citizen was eligible to membership. The first officers were Thomas Walker, president; Kellogg Hurlburt, vice president; J. D. Edwards, secretary; Zenas Wright, treasurer; and the first board of directors was Simon V. Oley, William Francis, James McGregor, W. C. Rogers, A. B. Williams, D. D. Porter and Augustus Hurlburt. The association was incorporated March 30, 1833. The plan of the association was at first to hold an annual fair of manufactured products of all kinds, and also to provide for a course of lectures each winter. The fairs were finally given up, but the course of lectures continued until about 1880. In this way the people of Utica and vicinity were permitted to hear the foremost public speakers of the entire country. The lectures were delivered every two weeks during the winter, and the audiences were very large, as the reputation of the speakers commanded the attention of the entire community. Henry Ward Beecher, John B. Gough, Edwin H. Chapin, Wendell Phillips, George William Curtis and others of the foremost literary men of the country generally, paid annual visits to the city on these occasions.

The association got into financial difficulties by building a large opera house, and finally financiers procured the bonded indebtedness covering the property of the association, bought out the interested parties, and then sold the property owned by the Mechanics' association to a company which converted it into what is now the Majestic Theater and the property connected with it, and the Mechanics' association passed out of existence.

Utica Art Association—To the present generation the name of the Utica Art Association conveys little idea of the importance of that organization to the citizens of Utica from 1860 to 1880. The association started as an adjunct of the Utica Mechanics' Fair in January, 1862. The credit of its incipency belongs to Thomas H. Wood, a man of rare artistic taste, who, through his desire to promote the appreciation of art in this community, with the help



THOMAS WOOD



CHANCELLOR SQUARE, UTICA



RUTGER, ONE OF THE HANDSOME STREETS OF UTICA

of a committee who were members of the Mechanics' association, induced many owners of works of art to loan them for the first exhibition. This first attempt brought together a strange lot of things, good, bad and indifferent. Hanging on the walls side by side, were a few original pictures of merit, some copies from the old masters, six large historical pieces in worsted cross stitch, and many attempts by amateurs, among them "three or four landscapes in color by Eugene Denguers, a twelve-year-old inmate of the Utica Orphan Asylum." This first attempt at a public exhibition demonstrated that artistic feeling in Utica was at a very low ebb, but the people were interested, and the next year Mr. Wood, representing the committee, visited artists in New York and solicited contributions of a different character. Although he was armed with good introductions, artists of reputation were rather chary of sending valuable paintings or statuary to Utica, a little up-state town. Mr. Wood, however, succeeded in procuring enough for an excellent exhibit, the pictures selling remarkably well, and the Utica Art Exhibition was a marked success. For four years it had its home in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association in Mechanics' Hall, on the corner of Liberty and Hotel streets, an inconvenient place, and the rooms were not well lighted.

In 1866, the year in which the Utica Art Association was incorporated, the connection with the Mechanics' Fair was severed, and Association Hall on Hotel street was rented by the association to be used chiefly as a picture gallery. It was appropriately fitted up for that purpose, and for six or eight weeks in each winter the cheerful, brilliantly lighted rooms were the center of the social life of the city, the gathering place of many of the best people in Utica and the surrounding towns. The refining influence of the many hours spent in close contact with the best art which America at that time afforded, cannot well be over estimated. With years the gallery grew in importance, and artists from the various art centers were eager to place their work upon the walls of the association. Indeed, outside of New York there were few public exhibitions in the country which equalled it, and Utica became known as an art market of consideration. The incomes of contributing artists were materially increased through it. Remittances to them amounted in 1866 to $5,201, and probably an equal sum on other occasions. Among the prominent artists who exhibited were George W. Smillie, William Sartin, William and James Hart, E. Moran, S. R. Gifford, W. L. Sontag, Eastman Johnson, W. H. Beard, Arthur Parton, W. T. Richards, M. F. H. de Haas, F. E. Church, J. G. Brown, D. Huntington, Jarvis McEntee, J. W. Casilear and many others.

Until 1871 the Art Association held yearly exhibits, but the illness of Mr. Wood, his absence in Europe, and subsequent death in Paris, in 1874, left no one who had the disposition and leisure to assume the burden of the work, although many men of prominence were deeply interested in and justly proud of what had been done for art in Utica. The exhibitions were discontinued from 1871 to 1878. In this latter year and the following one, very excellent exhibitions were held in Carton Hall; and, again, in 1882, one was held in Library Hall, which proved to be the last. From that date the members of the association held meetings from time to time, and various propositions were made for the disposal of the accrued funds, viz: to purchase pictures as a

nucleus for a permanent Art Gallery; to purchase pictures to be given to the Public Library; to divide the money among the members, pro rata, etc.

On February 28, 1910, a special meeting of the members of the association was held to arrange for the dissolution of the association, and for the transfer to the Utica Public Library of their entire property. The amount of cash on hand was $6,576.68, which was ordered paid over to the Utica Public Library Association. The Supreme Court sanctioned the transfer, and on July 1, 1910, the Public Library came into possession of that sum, with which it is expected in some way to continue the work of the Utica Art Association.

The trustees of the association at the time of its organization were: George W. Adams, Francis G. Wood, John S. Peckham, William Calverly, G. Clarence Churchill, Thomas H. Wood, Charles C. Kingsley, Theodore S. Sayre, Ellis H. Roberts, John H. Prentiss, D. N. Crouse and William F. Potter. The officers from 1866 to 1910 were as follows:

Presidents—George W. Adams, Thomas H. Wood, Charles W. Hutchinson, Robert S. Williams, Frank E. Wheeler.

Vice Presidents—John H. Prentiss, George W. Adams, Robert S. Williams, Frank E. Wheeler, William S. Doolittle.

Secretaries—John H. Prentiss, Edward B. Graham, G. C. Churchill, Charles A. Doolittle, E. Z. Wright.

Treasurers—G. C. Churchill, Theodore S. Sayre, R. S. Williams, D. N. Crouse, John M. Crouse.



MAP OF FORT STANWIX AND LOCATION AT THE TIME IT WAS BESIEGED BY ST. LEGER, AUGUST, 1777

CHAPTER XXXIII

HISTORIC PLACES AND BUILDINGS

It is not extravagant to say that the locality in and about the city of Rome is one of the most historic in the entire country. From a map made from an actual survey in November, 1758, and which map appears on page 524 of volume 4 of the Documentary History of the State of New York, it appears that there were four military fortifications in this locality at that early day. They are designated on the map as A, B, C and D.

Fort Craven—A, designates Fort Craven, which was built by General Webb, and was located on the westerly side of the Mohawk river, about midway of the bend in the river from a southerly to an easterly direction. As near as can now be ascertained this fort stood about where the building of the Rome-Turney Radiator Company is now located, and it is reported that even in the present year, while excavating for an addition to this business establishment, munitions of war were found comparatively deep in the ground. This was a stockade, and was of little consequence except as a defense against attacks of Indians and for shelter.

Fort Williams—B, on the map was Fort Williams, which was a stockade, and was located on the westerly side of and close to the Mohawk river, a short distance southward of Fort Craven, being something like it in construction.

Fort Newport—The fortification known as D, on the map referred to, was located on Wood creek and was called Fort Newport. It was a stockade near the landing place, was surrounded by a ditch, and was for defense against attacks of Indians, for shelter and storage purposes.

Fort Bull—The fortification known as Fort Bull, was not shown upon the map of 1758, but a description of this fort has been given in another chapter of this work.

Fort Stanwix—C, on the map referred to, designates Fort Stanwix—beyond all question the most historic spot in Oneida county. This fortification had been planned according to the most approved engineering skill, but was never constructed as planned. Its cost was £60,000, and when it is realized that $300,000 in that day was an enormous sum of money, it will be seen that this fortification was one of the most expensive of any within the entire country. Through the instrumentality of Mr. Thomas H. Stryker, of Rome, an accurate

description of this fort has been obtained, and it is given in this work, as we think, for the first time. The description was obtained by an experienced engineer, who visited Albany and examined all of the records pertaining to the actual construction of the fort, and drew a plan of the fort as it actually existed, not as it was planned. The map will be found on another page.

It was in this fort that, in 1768, was held the most important council which ever occurred between the white men and the Indians, as it was here on November 5, that the treaty was signed between the representatives of the government and of the several states and about 3,600 Indians, by which the white race obtained the vast territory described as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Tennessee river; thence up the Ohio river to Fort Pitt (Pittsburg); thence up the Allegheny river to Fort Kittaning; thence nearly east over the Alleghany mountains to Bald Eagle creek; thence northeast to the east branch of the Susquehanna river; thence northeast to the mouth of the east branch of the Delaware river; thence up the west or Mohawk branch of the Delaware; thence up the Unadilla river to its head; thence by a direct line to the east branch of Fish creek in Oneida county; thence north to the mouth of French creek, the present site of the village of Clayton, on the St. Lawrence river.

This fort was also the meeting place of the representatives of the government and the Indians in 1784, when another cession was made by the Indians to the white men, consisting of the land "west of a line from Lake Ontario, four miles east of the Niagara river, to Buffalo creek; thence south to Pennsylvania; thence west to the end of Pennslyvania; thence south along the west bounds of that state to the Ohio river."

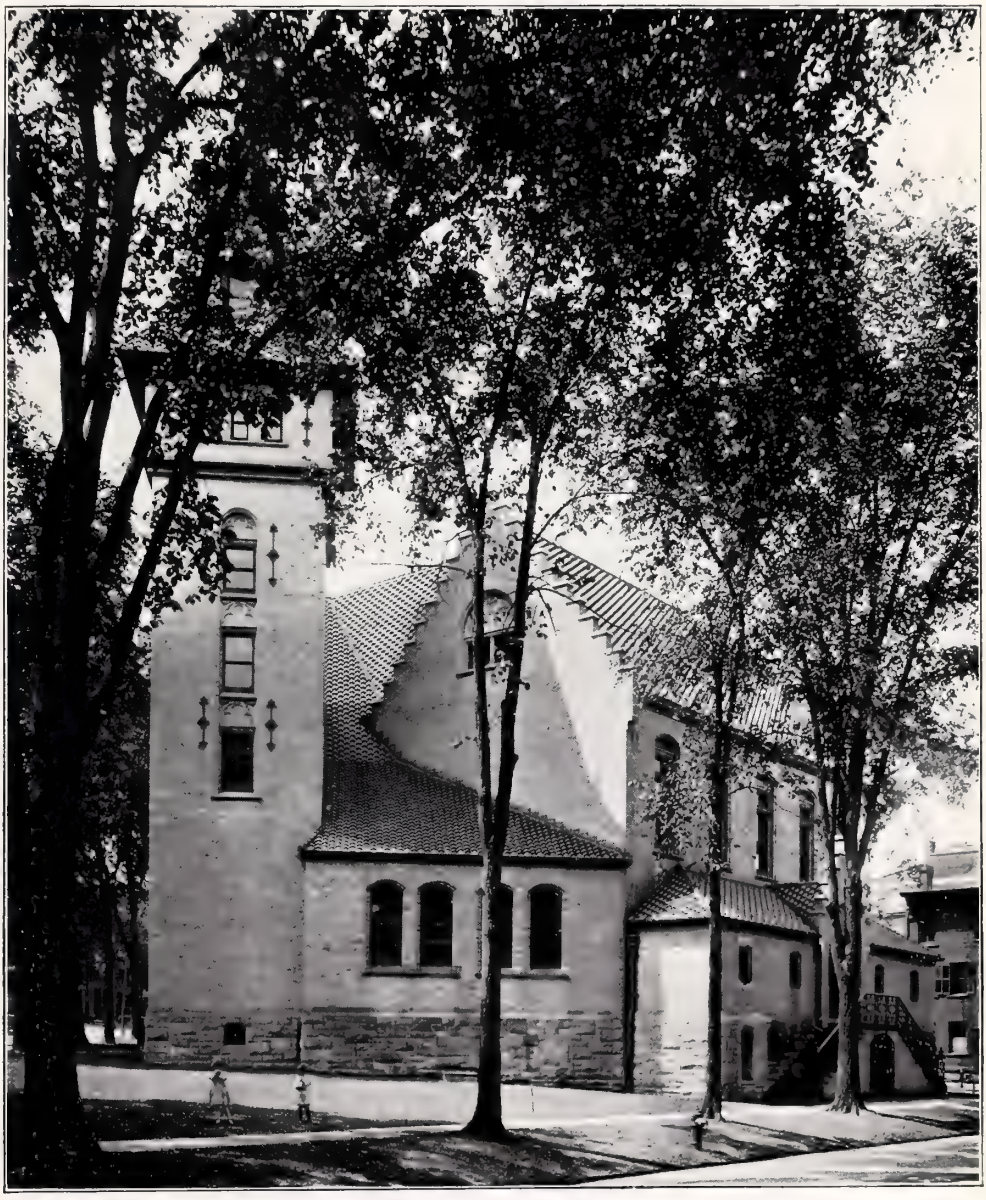
In 1788, still another council was held between the white men and the Indians at Fort Stanwix, at which the Indians parted with substantially all that remained of their lands in Oneida county. The Oneidas retained some small reservations, but from time to time parted with them, until they have ceased to be an element in our community.

Stars and Stripes—One incident which occurred at Fort Stanwix is sufficient of itself to render it one of the most historic places within the entire country, and that is, the American Flag—the Stars and Stripes—first floated in battle from the ramparts of this fortification at the time of the besieging of the fort by St. Leger.

It will be noted, therefore, that aside from military importance, Fort Stanwix is one of the most historic spots in the country.

Fort Stanwix went gradually into disuse and decay after the Revolutionary War, and was entirely demolished soon after 1820. About 1900 the site was carefully surveyed, and in November of that year was marked by cannon, placed near the four bastions by the Gansevoort-Willett Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. In June, 1901, bronze tablets, commemorating "the fort that never surrendered," were placed on the gun carriages by Fort Stanwix Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Carrying Place—It is probable that one of the very earliest historical places within the county was "The Carrying Place" at Rome, for this existed



THE ONEIDA HISTORICAL BUILDING, UTICA

long before the white men had stepped foot within the county. The exact location of this route is not definable at the present time, but our early historians locate it nearly upon the line of Dominick street in the city of Rome. This was the route of the Indian tribes for ages before Columbus set sail for the American continent, in all probability, for history makes no mention of the time when they did not occupy this part of the country, and the convenience of passing from the navigable water of the Mohawk river to that of Fish creek was so great at this point, that it unquestionably was early discovered by the Indians, and, with their practical sense in such matters, they were not slow to utilize it.

June 30, 1905, Fort Stanwix Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, placed a bronze tablet on the postoffice building, marking this historic route.

Old Fort Schuyler was erected at what is now Utica, during the French and Indian war. It was a stockade surrounded by a ditch, but was never a substantial fortification. The purpose of it was largely to protect the fording place in the Mohawk river. There has been much speculation within the last year as to the location of this fording place. The reason for this at the present time is that it is proposed to mark the route of General Herkimer on his way from Herkimer to the battle of Oriskany, and the general impression is that the crossing was immediately at the foot of Genesee street, but it is evident that such was not the case. The water of the Mohawk river was always deep at the foot of Genesee street, and a mill dam existed there for many years, but the early citizens of Utica report that the water was shallow in the river about midway between the foot of Genesee street and the location of Fort Schuyler. It is, therefore, evident that this was the crossing place. An additional reason may also be assigned for this view of the case, because of the fact that the immediate foot of Genesee street would be too far from the location of the fort to be defended, whereas the shoals, midway between these two points, would be within range of the guns used at the time the fort was constructed.

This historic spot had remained unmarked except by some small cannon until the summer of 1910, when it was appropriately marked by the historical and patriotic societies of Utica. This ceremony occurred on October 12, 1910, and the monument bears the following inscription on the north side: "The Site of Old Fort Schuyler, 1758." On the south side, "The Historical and Patriotic Societies of Utica Place This Stone to Mark the Site of One of a Chain of Forts Built to Protect the Northern Frontier from the French and Their Indian Allies, and to Guard the Great Ford Across the Mohawk River. Utica Historical Society; Daughters of the American Revolution; Sons of the Revolution; Children of the American Revolution. Utica, October 12, 1910." The unveiling was by a descendant of the Schuyler for whom the fort was named, and a lineal descendant of the Schuyler for whom the new Fort Schuyler at Rome was named, hauled up the flag on the flag pole provided by the Park board of Utica.

Deerfield was settled in 1773 by George J. Weaver (or Weaber), Captain Mark Damoth and Christian Reall, who built themselves log houses and commenced clearing away the forest. They were, however, driven out by the Revolutionary War, but returned after the war was over, bringing with them friends, and about 1784 the settlement became permanent. It is a notable fact that from that time until to-day the descendants of these families have been among the most prominent and respected citizens of Oneida county.

Kirkland was settled as early as 1787 by Moses Foot, James Bronson, Luther Foot, Barnabas Pond, Ludim Blodgett and Levi Sherman.

New Hartford—An historic building stands in the town of New Hartford, which has received but little notice, although it was the residence of General Oliver Collins, who commanded the American forces of Sackett's Harbor during the war of 1812. This building was occupied by General Collins as a farm residence, has ever been used as such and is now.

Paris was settled as early as 1789 by Colonel Rice. This town was for many years the most populous part of Oneida county, yet, aside from its historic churches on Paris Hill, it has no places of particular historic interest.

Steuben became the residence of Baron Steuben immediately after the Revolution, and his summer residence is given as an illustration in this work on another page.

Trenton—A place of historic interest in this town is the house of Colonal Mappa, who was the agent of the Holland Company, and, at the time he resided in the town he was one of the most eminent citizens of the State of New York, a man of great culture and high character. The house is now known as the "Wicks Residence" in the village of Barneveld.

Western has the honor of possessing the residence of General William Floyd, a member of the Continental Congress and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His residence is still in an excellent state of preservation, and has been the home of a man not less famous in the person of Admiral Montgomery Sicard. An illustration is given elsewhere. The remains of these two eminent men rest in the little cemetery connected with the Presbyterian church in the village of Westernville.

This hamlet also has the honor of being the birthplace of Major General Henry W. Halleck, who at one time during the Civil War commanded the armies of the United States.

Westmoreland—One of the most eminent early settlers in this town was James Dean, who settled there in 1774. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and came among the Indians at the direction of Congress to aid in influencing them in favor of the colonies.

In treating of the cities of Utica and Rome we have given so many facts in regard to their early history that we forbear to go into detail in regard to the



RESIDENCE OF UNITED STATES SENATOR ROSCOE CONKLING



RESIDENCE OF GOVERNOR HORATIO SEYMOUR, THE GOVERNOR STANDING BY A TREE AND HIS WIFE SITTING IN A CHAIR

early business interests of these particular localities while they were comparatively unimportant.

It is not our purpose in this work to enter into a detailed statement of the early settlement of each town, as oftentimes the events surrounding the settlement of a town are of little general interest. It is, however, true that certain locations were settled by men of such character and standing, that it is but fair to give a comparatively full account of their early becoming residents of this part of the country.

HISTORIC RESIDENCES

The Sanger House, in New Hartford, has long since ceased to exist, but it was the residence of Judge Jedediah Sanger, who was an important element in that town for many years. The house stood in the village of New Hartford in the forks of the road formed by the highway leading from New Hartford to Clinton and from New Hartford to Paris Hill. It was at one time the residence of David V. W. Golden, the Utica merchant, but, after passing through several hands, it was removed to make way for the very handsome new Union Free schoolhouse, and that landmark, with many others, passed away.

One of the historic residences in the county, which has received much attention in the past, is that of Horatio Seymour, located in the town of Deerfield. Although Mr. Seymour lived for many years on Whitesboro street in the city of Utica, he was more at home upon his farm than anywhere else, and was a most charming host to any one who paid him a visit. He was interested in agriculture, and was a constant attendant upon the meetings of the farmers in this community.

The residence of Roscoe Conkling is located in what is known as Rutger Place in the city of Utica. It was purchased by him of Thomas R. Walker, remodeled, and he made it his home from about 1866 to the time of his death, although late in life he spent most of his time in New York City, where he practiced his profession.

The residence of Francis Kernan was located on Elizabeth street for about twenty years prior to his death, but before that time his residence was on the easterly side of Chancellor Square, and it was there that he brought up his family. He was one of the most delightful of hosts, and his home was accessible at all times to men of high or low estate.

The residence of James S. Sherman is located on the easterly side of Genesee street in Utica, which was purchased by him about ten years since, was rebuilt, and during the time that he is not obliged to be in Washington his house is the center of attraction of a large number of friends, and his wife is one of the most charming of hostesses.

HOTELS

There are, in many different localities in the county, hotels that have more or less interesting history connected with them. The first hotel of prominence ever built in the county was located on Whitesboro street in Utica and was built in 1797. It was known as "The Hotel," was a brick structure three stories

high, and made a very imposing appearance in connection with the small wooden houses around about it. It created great excitement at the time, as being a building of magnificent proportions. Aside from the hotel proper it contained rooms for the meetings of the Masons, and was a famous place of resort.

Bagg's Hotel—This was surpassed, however, by Bagg's Hotel, the first building being erected about 1798, but the southern portion of the present hotel was erected in 1812. This hotel has been the scene of very stirring events during its entire existence, and has been the headquarters of great conventions and other meetings of national importance.

Butterfield House—Next to Bagg's Hotel the Butterfield House possessed more interesting history than any other within the city of Utica. This hotel was erected by John Butterfield upon the lot upon which the store of John A. Roberts & Company now stands. At the time of its erection it was supposed to be a very elegant hotel, and for some years took the lead of Bagg's, because of its being more modern in its appointments. This hotel was the headquarters of Governor Horatio Seymour when he was the Democratic candidate for president in 1868, and was the scene of many stirring events during that famous campaign.

The Central Hotel, Franklin Hotel and American Hotel—Prior to the time that transportation was by railroad a great number of stage coaches ran in and out of Utica. These made their headquarters at the Central Hotel, which was located on the corner of Genesee and Elizabeth streets, where now stands Parker's store, and at the American Hotel, which stood on the corner of Genesee street and the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and where now stands the railroad station of that road and the New York, Ontario & Western Rilroad station. Also the Franklin Hotel, which stood upon a portion of the ground where now stands the Arcade. All of these hotels had interesting histories of their kind.

"The Coffee House" (Rome)—Henry Tibbits, grandfather of Jim Stevens, of Rome, in 1830 kept a small tavern which went by the name of "The Coffee House," located on the southerly side of West Dominick street, a short distance from James, and which has long ceased to exist.

Putnam's Hotel (Rome)—In 1847 Putnam's Hotel, kept by Bela Putnam who was known throughout the country as Prop. Putnam, "Prop." meaning proprietor, was one of the foremost hotels of its time. It was a wooden building, with large steps on two sides, located on the southeast corner of Dominick and James streets. It passed out of existence many years ago.

American Hotel (Rome)—A wooden building, known as the American Hotel and located on the northwest corner of Dominick and James streets, was burned about 1850, together with several stores, the burned section reaching about half way to Washington street. Soon after the fire a new American Hotel was built



GENESEE STREET, UTICA, LOOKING SOUTHWESTERLY



BAGG'S HOTEL, UTICA
First hotel built in Oneida county, 1813



BUTTERFIELD HOUSE, UTICA
Headquarters of Governor Seymour when he was democratic candidate for the presidency in 1868

at the same location, and for many years bore an enviable reputation. This is the present American Block, which has long been used as an office building, and the hotel has passed into obscurity.

Seymour House (now Mansion) in Rome, was named for Governor Horatio Seymour, and it is reported that it was named after he had been nominated for the office of governor, but it was one of his unfortunate campaigns, and he was defeated. The day was fixed for the opening of the hotel, Mr. Seymour having been invited to be present and address his fellow citizens, which he did, and it is reported that he said his friends had tried him for a "race," but, finding him of no account in that direction, they now proposed to try him for a "stand."

Stanwix Hall (Rome) has been a famous hotel for many years, and has been a meeting place of politicians to fix up the many slates that have been arranged the night prior to the conventions of both parties for more than fifty years. Some years ago this hotel was extensively remodeled, and is now one of the finest hotels in the county.

There were also in many places throughout the county notable hotels for the accommodation of stages and the traveling public, but these have substantially all passed away, as the means of transportation have done away almost entirely with the utility of the ordinary country hotel.

The Hurlburt House (Boonville) is one of the hotels that stands out rather prominently in the county. This hotel was originally built by J. Owen; rebuilt and enlarged by Richard Hurlburt, from whom it takes its name, one of the early settlers in Boonville, a man of unusual ability and very high standing in the community.

There are many other hotels worthy of consideration, but lack of space forbids the describing of them in detail

PARKS

Although, technically speaking, the subject of parks may not fill the designation generally of historic places, yet they are here classified as such, for the reason that some of the small parks in Utica are historic grounds.

Chancellor Square, consisting of 3.55 acres, was set apart from the Bleecker estate prior to 1810, and it has been the place of many notable meetings. Formerly it was surrounded by a very high picket fence, and was virtually inaccessible to the public, but through the instrumentality of Daniel Batchelor, who was put in charge of the parks, this was all changed, the fence was removed, a fountain erected, and there has never been any trouble from depredations by the public, which has been allowed to wander at will through it.

Steuben Park, consisting of one acre, was set apart from the John Post purchase prior to 1810, and this was, also, for many years surrounded by a high fence. Through the instrumentality of Daniel Batchelor this fence was

removed and the park changed in very much the same way that Chancellor Square was changed.

JOHNSON PARK, consisting of .85 of an acre, was donated to the city by Alexander B. Johnson and wife October 27, 1845.

BRINCKERHOFF PARK consists of .018 of an acre.

MCINCROW PARK consists of .083 of an acre.

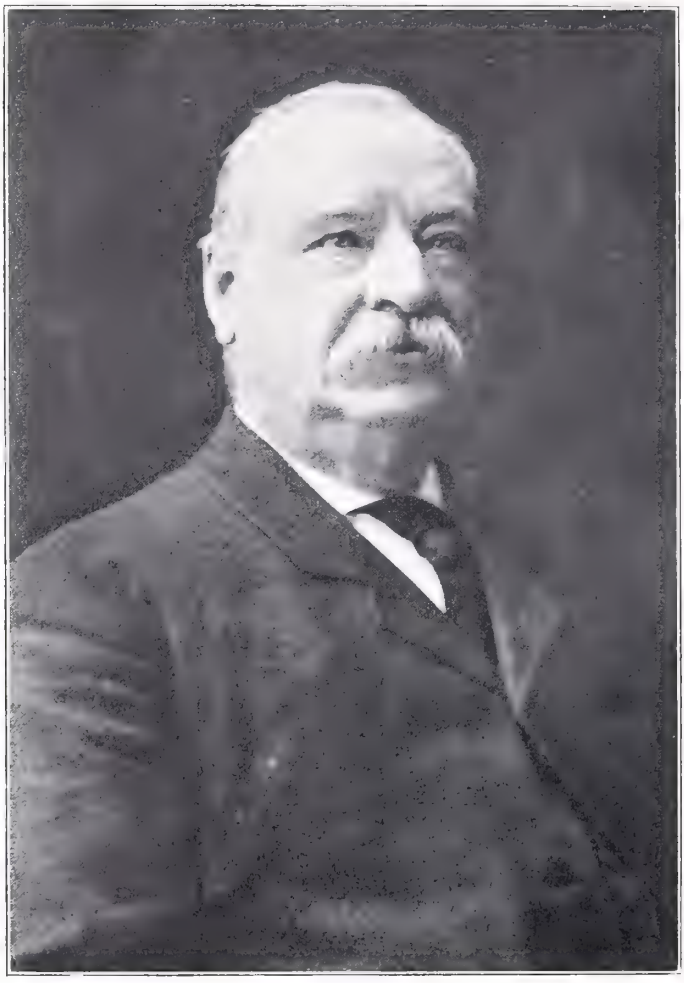
KERNAN PARK, consisting of .49 of an acre, was donated to the city by John D. Kernan and wife October 4, 1895.

WATSON WILLIAMS PARK, consisting of 6.57 acres, was donated to the city October 30, 1897, by Mrs. Thomas R. and Mrs. Frederick T. Proctor.

For some time prior to 1908, Mr. Thomas R. Proctor and wife, keeping their own councils, had purchased quite extensive tracts of land lying in the outskirts of Utica, and had spent a large amount of money in beautifying these grounds, without making it known exactly what was to be done with them. To the great satisfaction of the citizens of Utica on February 21, 1908, these benefactors of the public donated to the city HORATIO SEYMOUR PARK, consisting of 14.66 acres; ADDISON C. MILLER PARK, consisting of 15.28 acres; TRUMAN K. BUTLER PARK, consisting of .80 acres; J. THOMAS SPRIGGS PARK, consisting of .83 acres; and on July 3, 1909, they made the magnificent gift to the city of the THOMAS R. PROCTOR PARK, consisting of 100.40 acres, and the ROSCOE CONKLING PARK, of 385.53 acres.

PARKWAY—In July, 1909, the city of Utica purchased 13.25 acres along Pleasant street, and in August, 1910, 1.78 acres, and proceeded to convert this property into a parkway. At the present time there are in the parks and along the parkway about 12 miles of expensive roadways.

There are some other open spaces in the city of Utica designated by the appellation of parks, known as the public bath and certain play grounds.



GROVER CLEVELAND

CHAPTER XXXIV

EMINENT MEN AND WOMEN

If one should visit the rooms of the Court of Appeals at Albany he would discover that there are upon the walls of those rooms the portraits of seventy-one eminent judges and lawyers, and investigation would inform him that of that number eleven were residents of Oneida county. It, therefore, appears that so far as the judges of the highest court of the state and lawyers who have state reputations are concerned, the proportion of those in Oneida county, as compared with the same population elsewhere, is more than ten to one. Not only is the number far beyond the proportion of what it might be claimed Oneida county was entitled to, but the character of the men, whose portraits are shown upon those walls and who were born in Oneida county, or who occupied very high office while residents of Oneida county, was so high it may be said of them that they were not surpassed by any who have occupied high positions upon the bench with them before or since. The names of these illustrious men have appeared before in this volume, but we give them again in this connection for the purpose of calling attention to their eminence in the Empire State of New York. They are: Philo Gridley, Samuel Beardsley, Greene C. Bronson, Ward Hunt, Hiram Denio, John Savage, William Curtis Noyes, George F. Comstock, Alexander S. Johnson, William C. Ruger and Charles F. Andrews.

It may be safely said that Oneida county men, in any vocation of life into which they have entered, have been as equally successful as those who selected the bar for their life work.

Grover Cleveland—Undoubtedly one of the most eminent men who has ever been a resident of this county was Grover Cleveland, the 22d president of the United States. Mr. Cleveland was born at Caldwell, N. J., March 18, 1837. While still a small child his father, a Presbyterian minister, received a call to Fayetteville, near Syracuse, N. Y. From there he removed to Clinton, where the father was the pastor of the Presbyterian church. The family afterwards removed to Holland Patent. The son received a fair education in the schools at Clinton and Holland Patent, and in 1853 became a teacher in an institution for the blind in New York City, but soon decided to cast his lot in the West. He stopped at Buffalo in 1855, and there entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers; was admitted to the bar in 1859, and commenced practice in that city. In 1870 he was elected sheriff of the county, and in 1881 he was nominated and elected mayor of Buffalo. In 1882 he was nominated for governor at the Democratic convention in Syracuse, and was elected against Judge Charles J. Folger, who had been nominated by the Republicans, by the unprecedented majority of 192,000. This was not in consequence of any opposition to Judge Folger per-

sonally, but it was caused by a division in the Republican party. The same condition existed in 1884, when Mr. Cleveland was nominated for the presidency and elected over James G. Blaine. He was renominated for the presidency in 1888, but defeated by General Benjamin Harrison: was renominated in 1892, and elected over President Harrison. After his term of office expired he settled at Princeton, N. J., and died there.

Elihu Root was born in Clinton, N. Y., February 15, 1845; was the son of Prof. Oren Root of Hamilton College. He was prepared for college when he was thirteen years of age, but was not permitted to enter at that age. He graduated, however, in 1864, studied law at Hamilton College and in the University of New York, was admitted to the bar and commenced practicing in the city of New York in 1867. His unusual ability put him, while he was yet a young man, in the front rank among the lawyers in the metropolis. He was engaged in some of the heaviest litigations ever before the courts, and had remarkable success. He was U. S. attorney for the Southern District of New York from 1883 to 1885; was prominent in Republican politics, and opposed to what was known as the "machine;" was a delegate at large in the Constitutional Convention of the state in 1894; was chairman of the judiciary committee in that convention, and the writer is able to speak from personal experience, as he served upon that committee with Mr. Root, that no member of the convention rendered the state a service so valuable as that rendered by Mr. Root, not only in connection with the work of the judiciary committee, but in regard to the entire convention. He was appointed Secretary of War by President McKinley August 1, 1899, and re-appointed May 5, 1901. He resigned this position and was appointed Secretary of State July 1, 1905 by President Roosevelt. He was a member of the commission to settle the boundary questions in Alaska, was elected to the U. S. senate from the state of New York in 1909. He was given the degree of LL. D., by many of the foremost American colleges, and also by many in foreign countries. His administration of public office is so able that no one denies to him first class ability, and some eminent statesmen have said of him, "He is the foremost constructive statesman of the world."

Thomas L. James was born in Utica, March 29, 1831, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He learned the trade of a painter, but was naturally a student, and early manifested a desire to become connected with a newspaper. He therefore, went to Hamilton, Madison county, and became interested in the Madison County Journal. He was successful in the management of that paper, and so commended himself to the public at an early date that he was appointed canal collector in 1854. Desiring a wider field of operation, in 1861 he removed to New York City, became an inspector in the custom house, later a weigher of teas and other commodities, and finally was made the deputy collector. He so satisfactorily administered every office held by him that in 1873 he was appointed postmaster of the city of New York. He was afterward offered the New York collectorship by President Hayes, but declined. In 1880 he was offered the position of postmaster general, but declined. He was also offered the nomination for mayor of New York by the Republican party, but declined. In



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ELIHU ROOT
United States Senator

1881 he was appointed postmaster general by President Garfield. After the assassination of Garfield and the ascession of Chester A. Arthur to the presidency, Mr. James resigned his position and returned to New York City, where he became president of the Lincoln National Bank and the Lincoln Trust Company, holding these positions up to the time of his death. He received the degree of LL. D., from Hamilton College, Colgate University and Fordham College. Mr. James was for many years high up in the counsels of the Republican party, his judgment received great consideration, and his advice was sought by the highest officers of the nation and of the state.

Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury of the United States under President McKinley, was once a resident of Rome and was educated at the Rome Academy. At an early age he removed from Rome to Chicago, where he procured a position in a bank, and, being a young man of unusual ability and energy, he made rapid advances, and in 1868 was made cashier of the First National Bank of Chicago—the most important bank in that great city—becoming its president in 1882. He had become prominent in financial circles, and was chairman of the finance committee of the World's Fair held in Chicago; was also president of its board of directors. For three years he was president of the American Bankers' Association, and was connected with many great financial affairs in that part of the country. It was largely through his financial ability that the government had so little trouble in raising money during the Spanish war, as he commanded the confidence of all monied men in the country. He also opposed what was known as the "Greenback" craze in the west, and all other wildcat financiering. He retired from business, and is still living with the respect of the entire nation.

Victor H. Metcalf was born in Utica, October 10, 1853. He was educated at the Utica Free Academy; Russell's Military Academy at New Hartford, Ct.; was graduated at Yale Law School in 1876; was admitted to the bar in Connecticut the same year, and admitted to the bar in New York state in 1877. He practiced law for two years in Utica, and then removed to Oakland, California, where he practiced law successfully and became prominent in politics. He was elected as representative in the 56th, 57th and 58th Congresses, but resigned from that body during the last term to accept the position of Commissioner of Commerce and Labor in the cabinet of President Roosevelt. He was afterward promoted to Secretaryship of the Navy, and served in that capacity under President Roosevelt until failing health induced him to resign and return to Oakland, where he still resides.

Wilson S. Bissell was born in New London, Oneida county, December 31, 1847. While he was young his father removed to Buffalo, and he received his preliminary education in the schools of that city, and took a course in Yale College. He studied law in Buffalo, and became a partner of Grover Cleveland, afterward President of the United States. Mr. Bissell soon attained prominence at the Erie county bar, and when Mr. Cleveland became president the second time in 1893 he selected Mr. Bissell as postmaster general. He served in that

capacity with great acceptability to the administration and to the public. Yale University conferred upon him LL. D., in 1893. He died in Buffalo about three years since.

William H. H. Miller was born in Augusta, Oneida county, September 6, 1840; he prepared for college at Whitestown Seminary, and graduated from Hamilton. For a time he taught school, and then entered the Union army, and served in the war of the rebellion. He went to Toledo and studied law in the office of Chief Justice Waite. He was afterwards superintendent of the public schools of Peru, Indiana; later he practiced law at Peru and at Fort Wayne, Indiana. About 1870 he went to Indianapolis and formed a partnership with Benjamin Harrison. Mr. Miller was recognized at the time Harrison became president as one of the foremost lawyers in the state of Indiana, and he became the attorney general of the United States in Harrison's cabinet. It was during his incumbency of that office that considerable excitement arose in California concerning the decisions of Judge Field, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. One David S. Terry, an attorney had threatened Judge Field with personal violence, and Mr. Miller ordered the U. S. Marshal to protect the judge. The marshal shot Terry just as he was about to make a murderous assault upon Judge Field. Questions arose as to the responsibility for the act, and Mr. Miller took the entire responsibility, claiming that the act was done by his direction, and that he was justified on the ground that the government must at all hazards protect its officers of the law. This decision seems to have been acquiesced in by the whole country, as nothing was ever done in regard to the very deplorable incident.

William J. Gaynor was born on a farm in the town of Whitestown, N. Y., in 1851. He attended Whitestown Seminary and also a school in Boston, but remained there only a short time, when he returned to Utica and studied law in the office of Judge Ward Hunt, being admitted to the bar in Rochester. After a short period of newspaper work he commenced practicing his profession in Brooklyn, and soon acquired a lucrative law business. He was appointed judge advocate on the staff of General McLeer, 2d Brigade of Militia. For a number of years gross election frauds had been committed in and about the metropolis, and Mr. Gaynor devoted his energies to breaking up these abuses. He was particularly instrumental in procuring the arrest and conviction of John Y. McKane in 1893. McKane was the Democratic boss and chief of police at Gravesend. This so commended Mr. Gaynor to the public that in 1893 he was elected justice of the Supreme Court by the Republicans and Independent Democrats. After serving fourteen years with credit he was re-elected to the same position in 1907 without opposition. For a time he served as one of the judges of the Appellate Division of Supreme Court in the second department. In 1908 he was elected mayor of Greater New York. He at once showed himself to be the real mayor of the city, instead of merely a figurehead to do other men's bidding.

In the summer of 1910 he contemplated a trip abroad for needed rest, and was attended to the steamer in New York harbor by a number of his friends on the 9th day of August; and, just after reaching the deck of the vessel, he was shot



WILLIAM J. GAYNOR
Mayor of Greater New York

through the neck by a would-be assassin. Fortunately the shot was not fatal, although very serious and painful. After months of suffering he regained his health, and is still attending to the duties of his high office.

Mr. Gaynor, during his career, has declined many nominations for public office, among which are those for mayor of Brooklyn and governor of New York state. He has devoted much time and thought to reform in judicial and municipal affairs, and has so commended himself to the notice of the entire nation that he has been for several presidential elections seriously considered as an available candidate for the office of president of the United States.

Charles F. Andrews, LL. D., was born at Whitesboro, May 27, 1827; studied law in Syracuse, N. Y.; was admitted to the bar in 1849. He was in partnership with Charles R. Sedgwick from 1851 until he was elected, May 17, 1870, associate judge of New York Court of Appeals. He was district attorney of Onondaga county, N. Y., 1853-56; mayor of Syracuse in 1861, 1862 and 1868; was a delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention of 1867-68, and was elected chief judge of New York Court of Appeals in 1881.

Edward Gayer Andrews, D. D., LL. D.; preacher and bishop of Methodist Episcopal church; born in New Hartford, N. Y., August 7, 1825; graduated at the Wesleyan University, Connecticut, in 1847; entered the ministry in 1848; became teacher in the Oneida Conference Seminary, Cazenovia, N. Y., in 1854; was elected its president in 1855; resumed the pastorate in New York East Conference in 1864; and was elected bishop in 1872. After 1888 he resided in New York City.

George F. Comstock came to Utica as a teacher of classics in one of the schools, and remained there for some years. During the time he was pursuing his studies he also studied law, but finally left Utica and entered a law office in Syracuse, where he completed his studies, practiced law, became eminent at the bar, was made Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States, judge of the Court of Appeals, and from 1855 to 1857 was the Chief Judge of that high court.

William C. Ruger was born January 30, 1824, in Bridgewater; was educated and admitted to the bar while a resident of that town, and practiced law there with his father for a short time. He then removed to Syracuse, where he took a high stand at the bar almost immediately. He was twice the Democratic candidate for Congress in that district, but, as the Republicans were in a majority, he was defeated. He was, however, nominated and elected Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1882, and filled that high position until, by limit of age, he was retired in 1894. He died while still a resident of Syracuse.

John Savage was born in Washington county; graduated at Union College in 1799; was appointed U. S. District Attorney for the Northern District of New York; was a member of assembly from Washington county; served two terms as representative in Congress; was comptroller of the state of New York; was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature from 1823 to 1836.

He moved to Utica in 1851, residing there until his death, and his family remained there until the last survivor died within the last five years. His home was on the easterly side of Genesee street, a short distance above Hopper.

William Curtiss Noyes was born in Rensselaer county, but came to Oneida county to practice his profession after he was admitted to the bar, opening an office at Whitestown in 1827. He rose rapidly in his profession, and had gained such a local reputation that he ventured to locate in the city of New York in 1838, where he at once took front rank at the bar. He has ever been considered one of the foremost lawyers who ever practiced in the New York courts. He was retained in many of the most important cases that ever came before the courts of last resort in the state and in the nation. He was a member of the commission to codify the laws of the state of New York and was a member of the peace commission in 1861, to arrange terms of settlement of the trouble between the North and the South. He was first a Whig and then a Republican in politics. He bequeathed his large law library to Hamilton College.

William Tracy (1805-1881), and Charles Tracy (1810-1885), were natives of Whitesboro and lawyers of high reputation, whose early professional years were largely spent in Utica. Both were zealous students of early local history, and pioneers in its introduction.

Samuel Garvin practiced law in Utica; was U. S. district attorney for the northern district of New York; removed from Utica to New York, and was district attorney for the county of New York. He was in the first rank among the lawyers of the metropolis, and particularly strong in the trial of criminal cases.

Montgomery Hunt Throop was born in 1827 and died in 1892. He resided in Utica between 1851 and 1864, and from Utica removed to New York. While in Utica he was a partner of U. S. Senator Roscoe Conkling for a time. He was appointed by the state authorities to prepare the code of civil procedure of the state of New York, serving on that commission for many years, and is the real author of the present code of civil procedure used in all the courts of the state of New York. He was also the author of some other legal works: Justices' Manuel; Digest of the Reports of Massachusetts, and also some other works of minor importance.

Gideon Granger, before taking up a residence at Whitesboro, had been postmaster general of the United States. He resided in Whitesboro for a time, and his son, Francis Granger, studied law there, and soon after the family moved to Canandaigua.

Francis Granger was in his day one of the foremost men of the state; was twice the Whig candidate for governor, and it was he who gave the name of "Silver Grays" to a division of the Whig party. He was a man of unusual ability, a splendid writer, and was prominent enough in the Whig party to be considered an available candidate for president of the United States.

William Connor was born in Holland Patent; educated at Whitestown Seminary; studied law in the office of Judge Charles H. Doolittle at Utica, and, after being admitted to the bar, removed to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1869. He there was successful, and so commended himself to that intelligent community that he was elected judge of the circuit court, but, as the salary was meager for the services required, and as his practice was worth many times the salary, he resigned the position after two or three years and took up the practice of his profession. He was classed as one of the foremost lawyers of the state. He died some ten years since in the city of Des Moines.

Theodore W. Dwight, LL. D., was born in Catskill, N. Y., July 18, 1822. He was educated at Hamilton College, and in 1846 was elected professor of law in that institution, where he established a law department. Later he was made professor of municipal law in Columbia College, N. Y. He published a number of works upon legal subjects, contributed many articles to reviews and encyclopedias, and for a time was associate editor of the American Law Reporter; delivered lectures at Cornell University and Amherst College; was a member of the New York Constitutional Convention in 1867, elected from Oneida county; was president of the State Commission of Public Charities; president of the New York Prison Association, and held many other prominent positions. He was appointed by the governor, judge of the Commission of Appeals, which court had the same jurisdiction as the Court of Appeals, for the time being. He died in Clinton, June 28, 1892.

Dennis Flynn was a resident of Rome in his childhood, but on arriving at manhood he went to the West, and finally took up his residence in Oklahoma City, then in Indian Territory. He there practiced law, became prominent in Republican politics, and was elected a delegate to Congress from the territory before the state organization was effected. He is still one of the leaders of the Republican party in that state, one of the foremost lawyers, counsel for several of the railroads passing through the state, and was prominent enough to be available for United States Senator when the territory became a state.

Joseph M. Deuel was born in Deerfield, April 23, 1846; was educated in the public schools and at Whitestown Seminary; studied law in the office of Senator Roscoe Conkling, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He removed to Virginia, and during the years 1869-71, he was commonwealth attorney of Hampton county, Virginia; 1871-74 he was private secretary of Senator Roscoe Conkling; in 1874-76 he was assistant United States' attorney for the southern district of New York, and in 1876-78 he was deputy clerk of the United States Circuit Court of that district, and clerk for the years 1876-82; was police justice of New York in 1894; city magistrate 1898-1903 and justice of the court of special sessions from 1904 to the present time.

Charles H. Truax was born at Durhamville, October 31, 1846. He entered the class of 1867, Hamilton College, but did not graduate; taught district school and the Union school at Camden in 1866-8. He then went to New York City,

studied law and was admitted to the bar. He affiliated with Tammany Hall, and was nominated and elected judge of the superior court of that city in 1880. In 1894 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. That convention amended the constitution, abolished the superior court, and provided that all of the judges of that court should be justices of the Supreme Court for the remainder of their respective terms. Judge Truax became a justice of the Supreme Court, and when his time expired was renominated and elected. He died about three years since.

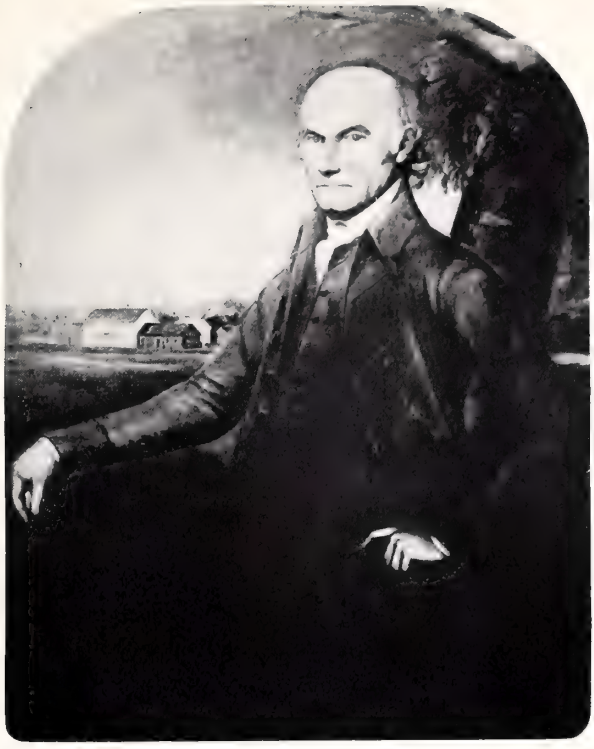
Sidney Breese (1800-1878), born at Whitesboro; Union, 1818. He lived in Utica in his youth, but attained distinction in another state. He was United States Senator from Illinois 1843-9; Speaker of Illinois Legislature, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that state.

Luther R. Marsh was born in Onondaga county, but came to Utica to study law in the office of Judge Samuel Beardsley. He was admitted to the bar in Utica in 1836, in a short time went to the city of New York, and commenced to practice there, but soon returned to Utica. He rose very rapidly at the Oneida county bar, and in 1841, returned to take up his residence permanently in New York City. He was a close student and a very eloquent advocate. He had given much attention to the study of English, and his writings and speeches were models of composition. Mr. Marsh was much interested in public parks of New York, and to him, more than to any other person, is due the splendid system of parks which New York City now possesses. He was one of the commissioners for assessing damages for taking property for parks in New York City, and also Niagara Park at Niagara Falls. His business was so successful that he acquired a large fortune and retired from practice. He died some fourteen years since.

Edmund Wetmore was born in Utica, prepared for college at the Utica Free Academy, graduated from Harvard, studied law in the office of Charles P. Kirkland, and was admitted to the bar in New York City. He immediately gave attention to patent law, and soon attained a high position as a patent lawyer; in fact, at the present day he is considered to be very near if not at the head of the American bar in that branch of the law. Mr. Wetmore was one of the charter members of the Republican Club of New York City; was one of the organizers of the Association of the Bar of New York City; has been for several years State Regent of the Sons of the Revolution; and is a member of a large number of other clubs and scientific and literary societies.

EARLY SETTLERS

Hugh White—The first to command attention are the men of Whitestown, as they were first in time in this vicinity. It must be borne in mind that the settlement of Whitestown was not only the settlement of this county as it now exists, but of all that portion of the state westerly from the line extending north and south across the state at about the present Herkimer-Oneida line. It



GENERAL WILLIAM FLOYD
Signer of the Declaration of Independence



MONUMENT OF GENERAL WILLIAM FLOYD, SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, IN CEMETERY AT WESTERNVILLE

was into this vast, but wild domain, that Hugh White came from his Connecticut home in June, 1784. In the life sketches of the members of this truly important family, this history is given, and, therefore, it is not repeated here. Hugh White and those who soon followed him, struck out on proper lines to advance civilization in this richly favored country. The character and energy of these early settlers foretold the progress which would follow their efforts in every walk of life. The scope of this work does not permit a record of what was done by all the leading men of affairs who built up this good county, but only to give a record of the acts of a few, as samples of the many. There were hundreds of men who lived and died in the town of Whitestown, an account of whose lives would be interesting, yet only one or two can be mentioned as samples.

Perhaps William D. Walcott and Samuel Campbell were as successful as any in acquiring wealth and position in this community. Mr. Walcott was the son of Stewart Walcott, who was, practically, the founder of New York Mills. William was born in that hamlet, and in early life became part owner in the cotton mills located there. In 1856 he became a half owner in that large property, and when it was transformed into a corporation in 1884, the property was owned, one-half by Mr. Walcott and the other half by Samuel Campbell. The stock of the corporation was $1,000,000, and five thousand shares were issued to each of these two owners. The businesss had been carried on so successfully by them that they had accumulated a fortune. As an illustration of their success it may be stated that during the Civil War citizens who received a net income exceeding a certain amount were obliged to report the same to the proper government officers for taxation, and those reports were published in the newspapers. During this period Mr. Walcott reported an annual income of $100,000 each year. This was the largest income reported by any person in central New York, and at that time was considered enormous. At their deaths each of these men left about $1,000,000. Mr. Walcott in his lifetime had been a liberal giver to religious and charitable institutions. Mr. Campbell devoted much time to public affairs. He served two terms as state senator, and held other public offices. Both of these prominent business men left to posterity examples of living worthy of emulation.

James Dean (1748-1823), Dartmouth, 1773. Dedicated in childhood as a missionary to the Indians, and sent to live among them for several years under the care of a missionary; adopted by a squaw as her son; licensed to preach, but never ordained. In 1775 he was appointed Indian agent with the rank of major, and rendered invaluable services. He was stationed chiefly at Oneida Castle and Fort Stanwix. After the war the Oneidas gave him a tract of land in Westmoreland, confirmed to him later by the state, where he lived until his death. He was Judge of County Court by successive appointments 1791-1813, and twice member of the legislature. He wrote a journal of one of his expeditions, and an essay on Indian Mythology, both of which are now lost.

Peter Smith (1768-1837). A trader who came about 1789 to Old Fort Schuyler and was trusted equally by Indians and whites. The latter made him

sheriff and judge. From the Indians he acquired by purchase nearly one million acres, and thus became the largest landholder in the state.

Colonel Adam Gerard Mappa (1752-1829), agent of the Holland Land Company at Trenton, then Olden-Barneveldt, and Francis Adrian Van Der Kemp (1752-1829), who joined Colonel Mappa at Trenton about 1797, were two picturesque Hollanders of this period. Van Der Kemp had taken refuge in this country ten years earlier from political troubles in Holland. He was received with honor by Washington, and gained the friendship of John Adams, DeWitt Clinton and Thomas Jefferson. Harvard College made him LL. D.

George F. W. A. Scriba, another Dutch pioneer, (1752-1836), purchased a half million acres of land in the northwest part of the county, now the town of Camden.

Jedediah Sanger (1751-1829), founder of New Hartford, had a great estate in the southern part of the county, and has left his name in Sangerfield.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION

General William Floyd was born in Brookhaven, Suffolk county, L. I., December 17, 1734; was in the Continental Congress 1774-83, and signed the Declaration of Independence; was again in Congress 1789-91; was a presidential elector 1800, 1804, 1820, and was a prominent state legislator. He served actively in the Revolutionary War 1775-83, in which he lost much property. At the close of the war he was appointed major-general of militia. In 1803 he removed to Westernville, this county, where he died August 4, 1821, and is buried in the little cemetery in connection with the Presbyterian church in that village.

Benjamin Walker (1753-1818) came to Old Fort Schuyler in 1797. He was of English birth and a "Blue Coat Boy." He came as agent of the great landed estate of the Earl of Bath. In war and in peace he served his adopted country diligently and brilliantly. He was the right hand of the Baron-General von Steuben, and Washington's aide-de-camp and trusted friend. After the close of the Revolutionary War he declined political honors and became an untitled, public-spirited citizen of Old Fort Schuyler.

In June, 1875, a plot in Forest Hill Cemetery was consecrated to the Revolutionary Fathers, at which time the bodies of Benjamin and Mrs. Walker, and of Dr. John Cochran, director-general of the military hospitals of the United States in the Revolutionary War, and of his wife, Gertrude Schuyler, were removed from the old village burying ground on Water street, and solemnly re-interred in the new cemetery.

General Nicholas Herkimer—Very little has ever been ascertained in regard to the early life of General Herkimer. He is known to history as a mature man, the second in importance in the Mohawk Valley, as no one surpassed him in influence except Sir William Johnson. It is evident that he was a man of



MAJOR GENERAL HENRY W. HALLECK

considerable property, for his house was of such a character as to show that he lived far beyond the people of the valley. It is a commodious brick house, beautifully located on the southerly side of the Mohawk three miles below Little Falls. It is supposed that he was born about 1720; he was a militia lieutenant in 1758, and commanded at Fort Herkimer on the Mohawk during the French and Indian attack. He became colonel of the Tryon county militia in 1775; was appointed a brigadier general by the state convention in 1776, was chairman of the Tryon County Committee, and as such was the representative in reality of the colonies in the Mohawk Valley. In the spring of 1777, with about 300 men, he went to Unadilla to have an interview with Joseph Brant, who was to meet him there by appointment, Herkimer going at the suggestion of Congress. This meeting has always been somewhat of a mystery, as history does not reveal its purpose. It has been suggested, however, that it was to negotiate in regard to property destroyed by the Indians, and also to induce Brant to side with the colonies instead of with the crown, but there is no record that either one of these subjects was broached at the conference. The conference broke up without any result, Brant returning toward Canada, and Herkimer to the Mohawk Valley. In August of that year, as is recorded elsewhere in this volume, Herkimer was wounded at the Battle of Oriskany, and died in consequence of an unskillful amputation of his leg August 17, 1777, at his home.

Congress voted to erect a monument to his memory at his grave, but nothing was ever done with regard to it until, through the efforts of the Oneida Historical Society, an imposing granite shaft was erected, with proper impressive ceremonies. It has been proposed for some years that the state should purchase the homestead and constitute it a memorial to the renowned hero. The bill has been several times passed by the legislature, but vetoed by the governors. In September, 1911, a patriotic demonstration was made upon the grounds by the societies of Central New York, and an effort is at the present time being put forth by these societies to induce the government to purchase the property, and place it under the care of the state, as a perpetual memorial to General Nicholas Herkimer.

Colonel Lawrence Schoolcraft was a son of James Schoolcraft, of English descent, was born in Albany county in 1760. He entered the American army when only seventeen years of age, and was present at Ticonderoga when the Declaration of Independence was read to the army there. He led a company of soldiers from Albany up the Mohawk Valley in 1777 to Fort Stanwix, and was in that fort when it was beseiged by St. Leger. During the battle of Oriskany, when Colonel Willett called for volunteers within the fort to make a sally and strike the British in the rear, Schoolcraft was the first man to step forward, and was among those who captured St. Leger's camp. He served with great credit in the Revolutionary War, and attained the rank of adjutant. He was also a soldier in the war of 1812, reached the rank of lieutenant colonel, and had command of the First Regiment of Volunteers. He settled in Vernon, Oneida county, becoming a glass manufacturer and farmer. He died there in 1840 aged 84 years, and is buried in the cemetery in Vernon village.

Among the Revolutionary soldiers who made Utica their home were:

Captain Stephen Potter (1739-1810), of the regiment called "Congress' Own," of which Nathan Hale was a brother officer of the same rank;

Talcott Camp (1762-1832), who became the first president of the village of Utica;

Colonel John Bellinger (died in 1815), who had stood by the side of Herkimer at the battle of Oriskany;

Thomas Williams (1754-1817), who took part in the Boston "Tea Party," a resident of New Hartford from 1790 to 1812. Mr. Williams died in Utica;

Daniel Eels, who had helped to build the earthworks on Bunker Hill, settled in New Hartford in 1797 and lived there for 54 years.

soldiers of the war of 1812, florida (1836-8), mexican (1846-7), and civil (1861-5), wars

Morris S. Miller was born in Utica in 1814, was appointed to West Point, and graduated with the class of 1834. He served in the Seminole (Florida) War, and also was an officer in the Mexican War. He served through the war of the Rebellion, and was promoted until he reached the rank of brevet brigadier general. He was a department quarter-master general in the regular army. He died in 1870, and was buried in Forest Hill Cemetery in Utica.

General Henry Wager Halleck, LL D., was born at Westernville, Oneida county, N. Y., January 16, 1815, and graduated at West Point Military Academy July 1, 1839. He entered the army as second lieutenant of engineers; first lieutenant 1845; captain 1853. He was retained at West Point as Assistant Professor of Engineering until June, 1840, and for a year subsequently was assistant to a board of engineers at Washington, D. C., during which time he prepared a work on Bitumen, its Varieties, Properties and Uses. From Washington he was transferred as assistant in charge of the construction of fortifications in New York Harbor, where he remained until 1846, except while absent in 1845 on a tour of examination of public works in Europe. On his return he delivered a course of twelve lectures on the Science of War before the Lowell Institute at Boston, which were published in 1846, under the title of Military Art and Science, a second edition of which, with large additions, including notes on the Mexican and Crimean wars, was issued in 1858, and largely used as a manual during the Civil War. In 1850 he became director-general of the New Almaden quicksilver mines. In August, 1854, he left the army by resignation, and devoted himself to the practice of law. August 19, 1861, at the solicitation of Lieut. General Scott, he was appointed major-general of the regular army, and assigned to the command of the department of the Missouri, embracing the states of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Arkansas and Western Kentucky. After the battle of Shiloh, Halleck's

forces moved on Corinth by slow and regular approaches, and it was not until May 27 that his army appeared before that fortified city, to which stronghold the army of General Beauregard had fallen back. Active preparations were made by Halleck on the 28th and 29th for an attack, but on the morning of the 30th it was found that Beauregard had evacuated during the previous night, and Corinth was occupied without resistance. After the campaign of Corinth Halleck was called to Washington as general-in-chief, and exercised that command until the grade of lieutenant-general was revived. He then continued under assignment as chief of staff of the army until transferred to command the military division of the James in 1865. Upon the termination of the war Halleck was ordered to the military division of the Pacific, assuming command in August, 1865, and in March, 1869, was transferred to that of the South, which he retained until his death, which occurred at Louisville, Ky., January 9, 1872. Union College, New York, conferred upon him the degrees of A. M. and LL.D Among the more important of General Halleck's published works may be mentioned his treatise on International Law, or Rules Regulating the intercourse of States in Peace and War (1861), and a translation of Jomini's Vie Politique et Militaire de Napoléon. He also served in the Seminole (Florida) and Mexican wars.

Colonel Charles Wheelock was born in the town of Claremont, Sullivan county, N. H., December 14, 1812. He removed to Boonville, Oneida county, where he was engaged in business up to the breaking out of the Civil War. He was a farmer and a dealer in produce; had been for ten years a member of the state militia, and held a Captain's commission at the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion. In September, 1861, he undertook the organization of a regiment of volunteers for the war. The regiment was stationed at Boonville during the winter of 1861-62, and, as it was difficult to procure means to take care of them from the public treasury, Colonel Wheelock paid most of the expenses of the men during the winter from his own private purse. The ladies of Boonville held a fair for the purpose of securing means to purchase a stand of colors for the regiment. The standard was presented to the regiment by Hon. Richard Hurlburt, and the command left for the seat of war on the 12th of March, 1862. It took part in many of the great battles, and is ranked among the first in service of all the regiments that served during the entire war. Colonel Wheelock was in command of the regiment continuously, and was in the front rank wherever danger called; was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, but escaped from Lee's army at night in the mountains of Pennsylvania during Lee's retreat, and, after being without food for two or three days, he gained the Union lines, where he was welcomed with great enthusiam by the regiment. He was taken sick with typhoid fever, and died January 21, 1865, his funeral occurring at Boonville, January 27, 1865. He was breveted brigadier general for meritorious service, and left a most enviable reputation among his fellow citizens. The Albany Journal said of him at the time, "Entirely without military experience and with but very limited general education, he became one of the best volunteer officers in the service, and so signally distin-

guished himself that he was breveted brigadier general for bravery and good soldiership."

General Daniel Butterfield was born in Utica, October 31, 1831, and was the son of John Butterfield, one of the foremost business men of Oneida county. He was prepared for college at the Utica Academy, and graduated from Union College at Schenectady at the age of 18. He then read law, but never practiced the profession. In early life he traveled quite extensively through the United States, and was for a time superintendent of the Eastern Division of the American Express Company. His military life began in the Utica Citizens' Corps, but early in life he located in New York and joined the 71st regiment as a captain on staff duty. Soon afterwards he was elected major, and promoted to lieutenant colonel. Without solicitation in December, 1859, he was elected colonel of the 12th militia regiment, and when the Civil War broke out he tendered his own and the services of the regiment to the governor; and, at the request of the general government, they were accepted. The regiment left for Washington, April 21, 1861, and Colonel Butterfield was made lieutenant colonel in the regular army in September, 1861. In August, 1861, he obtained a furlough of a month in consequence of the death of his only son. On the expiration of the furlough he was appointed brigadier general of volunteers, and was connected with McClellan's army. He took part in many of the early battles of the war, was wounded at Gains Mills, and was made a major general of volunteers. In his brigade in this battle there was a federal loss of 602. When General Hooker was made commander of the Army of the Potomac General Butterfield was made his chief of staff, and he held this position until Hooker was relieved June 28, 1863. General Hooker was relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac while it was on its way to head off the advance of Lee's army into Pennsylvania, the dispatch coming at midnight, and Major General George G. Meade was placed in command. Butterfield remained as chief of staff to General Meade. It will be noted that he was in a position to know more about the advance of the army than any other man after the relief of Hooker, and his services to Meade were of inestimable value in the great battle of the war which was about to occur. General Meade afterward in a letter dated July 14, 1863, wrote General Butterfield, among other things, as follows: "I shall never cease to remember, and to bear testimony to the efficient assistance you so heartily rendered me, and without which I hardly know how I should have gotten through with the new and arduous duties imposed upon me." General Butterfield was wounded at Gettysburg by a piece of a spent shell, which struck him just below the heart. Years afterward a number of his army comrades sent him this relic beautifully mounted and ornamented in silver, and decorated with cannon and other military emblems. In one of Butterfield's letters he described the consultation of the leading generals after the first day's fight at Gettysburg—what was done and said by the leading generals—the result of the conference being, "Stay and fight it out." He also did service with the Army of the Cumberland, and took part in many of the severe engagements while he remained with the army, one of which was the battle of Resaca, Georgia, but he left the army before Sherman had reached Atlanta. He commanded the



MAJOR-GENERAL DANIEL BUTTERFIELD



Third Division 20th Army Corps. At the close of the war he was requested by the president to remain in the army, but he resigned, and became assistant secretary of the United States in New York. He devoted himself to travel and to literary pursuits, delivering many addresses before literary societies, colleges, and public celebrations of important historic events. He founded a course of lectures at Union College, and spent of his large means much money each year for benevolent objects. He was an elegant and strong writer, and it is to be regretted that he did not write more fully of his experiences in the War of the Rebellion, as few men, who occupied important military offices during the war had better facilities for knowing the history of the great Civil War than General Butterfield. He died July 17, 1901, at Cold Springs, N. Y. His funeral took place at St. Mary's church at Cold Springs three days thereafter, and he was buried at West Point with the military rights of a major general. A magnificent white marble monument has been erected to his memory.

Hiram Cronk—The last survivor of the War of 1812 was Hiram Cronk. It is a notable fact that this last survivor of the second war of the Revolution should have resided in Oneida county. Mr. Cronk was born at Frankfort, Herkimer county, N. Y., April 19, 1800. He enlisted at North Western, Oneida county, August 2, 1814, in the company commanded by Captain Edmund Fuller, and served until the close of the war, when he received his honorable discharge. He then returned to his father's home in North Western, and remained with him until he was married, which occurred when he was 25 years of age. His wife's name was Mary Thornton, who also resided at North Western. He had six children who lived to mature age, as follows: The eldest, Philander, is still living at Ava, and is in his 88th year; Hiram, who died at the age of 21; Van-Rensselaer, who was killed at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing; Sarah, widow of Jeremiah Rowley, who is still living in Rome at the age of 79, and the person from whom the writer obtained the information in regard to Mr. Cronk; William, who is still living at Rome at the age of 77; John, who died April 6, 1911, at Rome, at the age of 70; Wayne, who died at Lee, aged 34; and George, who now resides in Oklahoma, and is 60 years of age. Mr. Cronk was a farmer, and lived upon his farm in the town of Ava from the time of his marriage up to the time of his death. Much attention was paid to him after it became well established that he was the last survivor of the War of 1812, and his funeral was made a display of great military pomp, the body having been taken to Brooklyn, after a large funeral had occurred at his residence. His body lay in state at the city hall in New York City for twenty-four hours, and he was buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, Brooklyn, with great military display.

General James McQuade was born in Utica; the son of Michael McQuade, a prominent citizen; was educated in the public schools, but gave early attention to military affairs, and when the war of the Rebellion broke out he immediately undertook to raise a regiment, and was one of the first in the field, as the number of his regiment was 14. He served in many of the great battles of the war, notably at Malvern Hill, where although he was in the thickest of the fight, he was the only regimental commander who was not killed, in Griffin's

Brigade. He took part, also, in many other battles of the Rebellion and won an enviable reputation. At the close of the war he returned to Utica, was prominent in politics, made mayor of the city, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

General Rufus Daggett entered the army as captain of Company B of the 117th Regiment in August, 1862, but was immediately promoted to the position of major. He served with that regiment throughout the entire war, and returned with it after Lee's surrender. He was at Alexandria, Va., Suffolk, Charleston Harbor, on the James in the Army of the Potomac; took part and commanded the regiment at the battle of Drury's Bluff, after Colonel White had been wounded; was at the battle of Cold Harbor; was with the Butler Excursion in its attack upon Fort Fisher, and also in the second attack, which resulted in the capture of that stronghold. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel May 1, 1864, and for gallant service in the field was made a brevet brigadier general. He returned to Utica, became interested in the hardware business, was appointed postmaster by President McKinley, and served two terms acceptably in that capacity.

NAVAL OFFICERS

Commodore U. S. N. Melancthon Taylor Woolsey (1782-1838)—In 1808 he was sent to the lakes to superintend the construction of our armaments on those inland seas. Commanded the only large vessel, the brig "Oneida." After his retirement he lived in Utica, and died there, his remains now resting in Forest Hill Cemetery. Three of his sons served in the war for the union. Two of them rest in Forest Hill—Commodore M. B. Woolsey, U. S. N. (1818-1874), and J. T. Woolsey (1821-1894), born in Whitesboro.

William Mervin (1790-1868), Rear Admiral, U. S. N. At the beginning of the Civil War, although seventy years of age, he reported promptly for duty and did good service during the first year of the war. Ill health compelled his retirement in November, 1861. His home was in Utica. His son, Catharinus B. Mervin, died in the volunteer military service in 1864.

Samuel Livingston Breese (1794-1870), Rear Admiral, U. S. N., served in the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. He was elder brother of Judge Sidney Breese. Their early lives were spent in Whitesboro and Utica, and the admiral's body rests in Forest Hill Cemetery.

Commodore William Inman (1797-1874), born in Utica, Commodore U. S. N. Saw constant service on the Great Lakes during the War of 1812, and afterward on the African coast, where, in 1859-61, he recaptured and landed 3,600 slaves. In early youth he was a student of law at Whitesboro.

Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard was born in the city of New York September 30, 1836. He was the son of Stephen Sicard of New York and his wife, Lydia E. Hunt, daughter of Montgomery Hunt, of Utica, N. Y., originally of Hunt's Point on Long Island Sound. After his father's death his mother re-

turned with her children to Utica, and when he was of sufficient age he was appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy, entering October 1, 1851, and graduating June, 1855. He then served as a midshipman on board of the frigates Potomac and Wabash until the spring of 1857, when he passed the required examinations for promotion, and served again on the steam frigate Wabash as acting master on the Mediterranean station until early in 1859. His next duty was in the steamer Dacotah on the East India station, where he remained until the breaking out of the Civil War caused the squadron in those seas to be ordered home. Meanwhile, May 31, 1860, he had been commissioned lieutenant.

On arriving home he was attached to the U. S. S. Oneida, as executive officer. The vessel joined the squadron under Admiral Farragut at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and took an active part in the bombardments and final passage of forts Jackson and St. Phillip; the destruction of the confederate flotilla and gunboats under the protection of the forts, the engagement with and capture of the batteries at Chalmette, La., and the capture of the city of New Orleans. During the summer of 1862 the Oneida took part in two bombardments of Vicksburg and one of Grand Gulf, and at Millikins Bend took part in the engagement with the confederate ironclad Arkansas. When operations on the Mississippi closed for that year the Oneida was assigned to the blockade of Mobile. In the meantime, Lieut. Sicard had been commissioned lieutenant commander, July 16, 1862. Subsequently he was transferred to the steam frigate Susquehanna as executive officer, in which vessel he continued serving on the Mobile blockade until May, 1865, when the Susquehanna returned to New York and went out of commission. He was then on temporary duty at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., but was soon attached to the U. S. S. Ticonderoga, as executive officer, the ship being mostly engaged in the pursuit of the confederate cruisers that were then committing depredations on our commerce. Early in the winter of 1864-5 he was given command of the U. S. S. Seneca, attached to the fleet of Rear Admiral D. D. Porter, then about to proceed to the attack of Fort Fisher, N. C. In this vessel he took part in all the bombardments of the famous stronghold, and commanded the left wing of the second naval division in the land assault upon the fort January 15, 1865 After the fall of Fort Fisher the Seneca, with some of the lighter vessels of the fleet, entered the Cape Fear River, where she took part in the bombardment of Fort Anderson, and was subsequently at the occupation of Wilmington, N. C.

At the conclusion of the active naval campaign Lieut. Commander Sicard was detached from command of the Seneca and ordered to the Naval Academy, where he remained until the summer of 1868. At first he served as an instructor in ordnance and gunnery, and afterwards as a "Head of Department" and member of the "Academic Board." He then served on the North Pacific station until the spring of 1870, at first as executive officer of the U. S. Flagship Pensacola, and afterwards in command of the U. S. S. Saginaw. He was commissioned commander March 2, 1870. Subsequently he was employed on ordnance duty at the navy yard, New York, and in the spring of 1872 was ordered as inspector of ordnance at the navy yard, Washington, D. C. In this important position he served over four years, and designed and constructed the first steel-rifled breech loading guns for the navy, the general type of breech closing sys-

tem used having been selected by Commodore W. N. Jeffers, then chief of the bureau of ordnance. Commander Sicard also designed and constructed the carriages for these guns, as well as for the long Gatling gun, which had been recently introduced. After a year spent subsequently as assistant in the bureau of naval ordnance, he served at sea (1876-7) in command of the U. S. S. Swatara. In 1878 he re-wrote and compiled the text for a new edition of the "Ordnance Instructions for the Navy," and afterwards was ordered to duty as inspector of ordnance at the navy yard, Boston, where his principal service was the design and construction of some heavy gun carriages for naval use.

In the summer of 1880 Commander Sicard was appointed by the president "Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Department of the Navy" with the relative rank of commodore; being promoted to the lineal rank of captain August 7, 1884. He held the office of chief of the bureau of ordnance for over eight years, covering that most important period during which our new navy was commenced and far advanced in development, and he took a prominent part in many of the most vital measures connected with this great work. His most conspicuous service, however, was the reconstruction of our navel ordnance on the basis of modern requirements, and the introduction upon our new ships of the system of high power cannon that still prevails in the navy. This most important work was entirely committed to his hands, and his success is evidenced by the fact that none of our guns have failed in service. He directed the entire design and manufacture of our naval cannon, the procurement of the steel therefor, and the manufacture or purchase of all the modern ordnance equipments for our new ships. He introduced the first rapid fire guns into the service, directed and supervised the design of carriages for them, caused the first torpedo search lights to be manufactured in this country, and made many efforts to introduce automobile torpedoes of the "Whitehead" type, but this latter result could not be accomplished until some years later. He was also much interested in the directive qualities of the Howell torpedo, and had a few built by the navy under the supervision of the inventor. He purchased the first modern armor-piercing forged and tempered steel shell for the navy, and caused many experiments to be made, with a view to their manufacture on a practical basis in the U. S. He introduced the manufacture of cast steel common shell and shrapnel, and it was by his direction, also, that brown pusmatic powder for high power guns was first successfully manufactured in this country and furnished to our ships. Under his supervision and direction our first designs for working heavy naval guns by hydraulic power were made, and he also placed on shipboard our first apparatus for training guns by electrical power. He earnestly advised the use of steel armor on our new ships, and one of the most important services he rendered concerned the introduction of the manufacture of steel armor into this country. It was under his direction and immediate supervision that was drawn up the first book of specifications for the inspection, trials and tests of steel armor, and the forged and tempered armor-piercing steel shell was therein, for the first time, prescribed for use in the ballistic acceptance tests of armor, a requirement which was more severe than any adopted in Europe up to that time; also, during his incumbency, the fine shops at the navy yard, Washington, for the manufacture of ordnance were



REAR ADMIRAL MONTGOMERY SICARD



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND CEMETERY AT WESTERNVILLE
Where General William Floyd and Rear Admiral Sicard are buried

built and put in operation. The armament and armor of all the ships of our new navy then in existence were provided by Captain Sicard, and he was also a member of the Construction Board of the Navy Department. In the original discussions concerning the kind of material that should be used in the construction of the hulls of the new ships, he was an urgent advocate of the use of steel as against wrought iron, which latter had at that time some influential advocates—being used in the construction of the English ships of war.

On the expiration of his second term of service as chief of the bureau of ordnance, Captain Sicard was appointed president of the Steel Inspection Board, which had supervision of the manufacture, inspection and tests of all the steel made for naval construction purposes. He held this office for about two years, after which he was ordered to command the U. S. double turreted monitor Miantonomoh, at that time the only armored vessel with a modern battery possessed by the United States. He served on this vessel two years, and in January, 1894, became commander of the U. S. navy yard and station at Portsmouth, N. H., which position he held rather less than a year; in the meantime, having been commissioned a commodore July 10, 1894. Shortly afterwards he was made commandant of the navy yard and station at New York, the most important naval shore station in the country. He was promoted to the grade of rear admiral April 6, 1897, and made commander in chief of the U. S. naval force on the North Atlantic station May 1, 1897. This command, which included our only squadron of powerful armored ships, was, in effect, largely a squadron of practice and evolution. During the winter of 1897-8 his health gradually failed, and finally became so bad that the secretary of the navy considered it necessary to order him before a board of medical survey, which pronounced him to be unfit for service, by reason of disease incurred in the line of duty, and recommended that he be detached from duty and placed on sick leave of absence. The navy department accordingly detached him from command.

After remaining for a time in Florida on sick leave, he went north, and at Washington, his health being somewhat improved, he was ordered to duty in the office of the secretary of the navy, and was shortly made president of the Naval War Board, which very important position he occupied until the conclusion of the active war with Spain, when the board ceased to exist. He was subsequently appointed president of a board for making recommendations regarding the promotion of officers of the navy, and, on the formal proclamation of peace with Spain, he was detached from all duty, having served over forty-seven years. His name had previously been placed on the list of officers retired by reason of age—September 30, 1898.

He married in 1863 Elizabeth Floyd, daughter of William Floyd, and great grand-daughter of General William Floyd, a conspicuous patriot of the Revolution, member of every Continental Congress, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He died at Westernville, N. Y., September 14, 1900, and is buried in the cemetery connected with the Presbyterian church in that village.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS AND PHILOLOGISTS

Henry Rowe Schoolcraft (1793-1864). Chemist, philologist and traveler, and was in his youth a resident of Utica. For a time the family home was at

Verona. He spent many years among the Indians of the Northwest Territory, and discovered the source of the Mississippi river in Lake Itasca. In 1823 he married Miss Johnston, the granddaughter of a noted Ojibway chief, an accomplished woman who had received her education in Europe. Mr. Schoolcraft's ethnological writings, says R. G. Griswold, "are among the most important contributions that have been made to the literature of this country." Archives of Aboriginal Knowledge; Notes on the Iroquois; Algic Researches; Thirty Years with the Indians; The Myth of Hiawatha.

Edward Robinson (1794-1863), Hamilton, '16, Philologist and Archæologist; Tutor of Greek and Mathematics, Hamilton College, 1817-18; married Eliza, daughter of Dr. Samuel Kirkland, and sister of President Kirkland of Harvard; Instructor Andover Theological Seminary, 1821; studied at Halle and Berlin, 1826-30; married the distinguished author, Therese von Jacob ("Talvi"), 1828; Prof. Bib. Lit. Union Theological Seminary, from 1837; Member Geog'l, Oriental and Ethnol. Socs.; his library of 1,200 books and maps were purchased for Hamilton College in 1863; his great work, Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mt. Sinai and Arabia Petraea, received the gold medal of the Royal Geog'l Society of London as the most learned production of the century, and still possesses great interest; published also an edition of Six Books of the Iliad; a Harmony of the Gospels in Greek; a Greek and English Lexicon; Greek and Chaldee Grammars of the Old and New Testaments.

Samuel Wells Williams (1812-1884); born in Utica. Went to China as a missionary printer, 1833; when the U. S. government sent an expedition to negotiate for the opening of Japan to free commercial intercourse, 1852, the commander, Commodore Perry, secured his services as interpreter; was the first U. S. Sec. of Legation in Japan (1854), and the first at the capitol of China (1862); returning to the U. S. finally in 1875, was appointed lecturer on Chinese at Yale College. His works are: Easy Lessons in Chinese; Tonic Dict. of the Chinese Language, the great work of his life; The Middle Kingdom.

MEN OF SCIENCE

Asa Gray (1810-1888), born in Paris. Taught the natural sciences in Utica Gymnasium, 1832-4; for thirty years Prof. of Botany at Harvard University, to which he presented his herbarium of 200,000 specimens, and a library of over 2,200 Botanical Works; Pres. A. A. A. S., '72; Pres. Am. Acad. Arts and Sciences, 1863-73. His researches and publications embraced the flora of North America, which he, with Dr. John Torrey, first arranged upon the basis of affinity; he had "equal ability in communicating elementary knowledge, and in elucidating recondite theories." Flora of N. A.; Structural and Systematic Botany; Manual of Botany; Field, Forest and Garden Botany; also A Free Examination of Darwin's Treatise; Natural Science and Religion; Government Reports and separate monographs under 200 titles.

James Dwight Dana (1813-1895), born in Utica; Yale, '33; Ed. Am. Jour. of Science; Pres. A. A. A. S., '54; Honorary Ph.D., Munich, '72; his service

at Yale College covered more than 40 years; his books are standard treatises on Zoophytes, Corals and Crustacea. Manual of Geology; System of Mineralogy; Reports of Wilkes' Exploring Expedition; Manual of Mineralogy; and text books frequently revised and enlarged.

Samuel Finley Breese Morse (1791-1872). Yale, '10. Made frequent and prolonged visits in Utica while pursuing his early profession of artist; as director of the Telegraph Company that was formed in Utica to put in practice his newly invented magnetic telegraph; he is mentioned in the directories of 1848-9 and 1849-50; he had many relatives in Utica, and his second wife was a Utican.

Samuel W. Chubbuck (1799-1875), manufactured in Utica the first telegraph instruments ever made for Prof. Morse.

Amariah Brigham, M. D. (1798-1849). Came to Utica from Massachusetts in 1842 to become the first superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum; founded in 1844 at his private expense the Journal of Insanity, the first journal in the English language devoted to mental medicine; his other works are: Mental Cultivation and Excitement; Influence of Mental Cultivation on the Health; Influence of Religion on the Health and Physical Welfare of Mankind; also, Asylum Souvenir, a small volume of maxims for the use of those who had been under his care.

Christian Henry Frederick Peters (1813-1890). Univ. Berlin, '36. Engaged on geodetic survey of Mount Etna, 1838-43; artillery officer under Garibaldi, 1849-50; came to America, 1852; Director of Hamilton College Observatory, 1858; Litchfield Prof. Astronomy, 1867; under the Regents of the University he determined the exact longitude of various cities of N. Y., and the western boundary of the state; discovered 47 asteroids; published two celestial charts in 1882. The king of Sweden conferred upon him a gold medal for his discoveries connected with the sun; the French government, in similar recognition, bestowed the Cross of the Legion of Honor in 1887. He was buried in the College Cemetery July 21, 1890.

Joseph Albert Litner (1822-98). Manufacturer at Utica, 1860-7; assistant Zoologist in the N. Y. State Museum at Albany, 1868; served twelve years; devoted himself to research into the relations of entomology to agriculture and horticulture; appointed State Entomologist, 1880. His publications are embodied in many Annual Reports.

George Huntington Williams (1856-94). Born in Utica; Amherst, '78; Heidelberg University, '82; Inorganic Geology at Johns Hopkins, 1892; contributed 68 articles (1884-90), to German Am. Rev. of Mineralogy, Geol. and Paleon., and several monographs in the J. H. series; Modern Petrography and Elements of Crystallography; member of many scientific societies.

Among early microscopists, William C. Johnson and Dr. A. R. Copeman, both then residents of Utica, did original and valuable work (1860-70), the results of which were noted in the London and Edinburgh Microscopical Journals; Mr. Johnson's mounts and drawings of the Greville-Barbadoes deposits aroused great scientific interest.

Henry P. Startwell, M. D. (about 1791-1867), who lived at New Hartford in his youth, and later distinguished himself as a botanist, left an herbarium of 8,000 specimens, now owned by Hamilton College.

Peter D. Knieskern, M. D. (1798-1871), while living at Oriskany compiled a catalog of the plants of Oneida county, published in 1842.

George Vasey, M. D. (1822-?). Spent portions of his life at Oriskany and Verona, and was intimately associated with Dr. Knieskern; Botanist of the Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, from 1872.

Edwin Hunt (1837-1880). Amherst, '58. Professor of Natural Sciences in the Utica Academy for many years from 1865; collected an herbarium of about 4,000 plants, which was bought by the Asa Gray Botanical Club, 1887.

Rev. John A. Paine, Jr., compiled a catalog of plants found in Oneida county and vicinity which was published in the Report of the Regents of the University for 1865. It embraces the whole of the central part of the state.

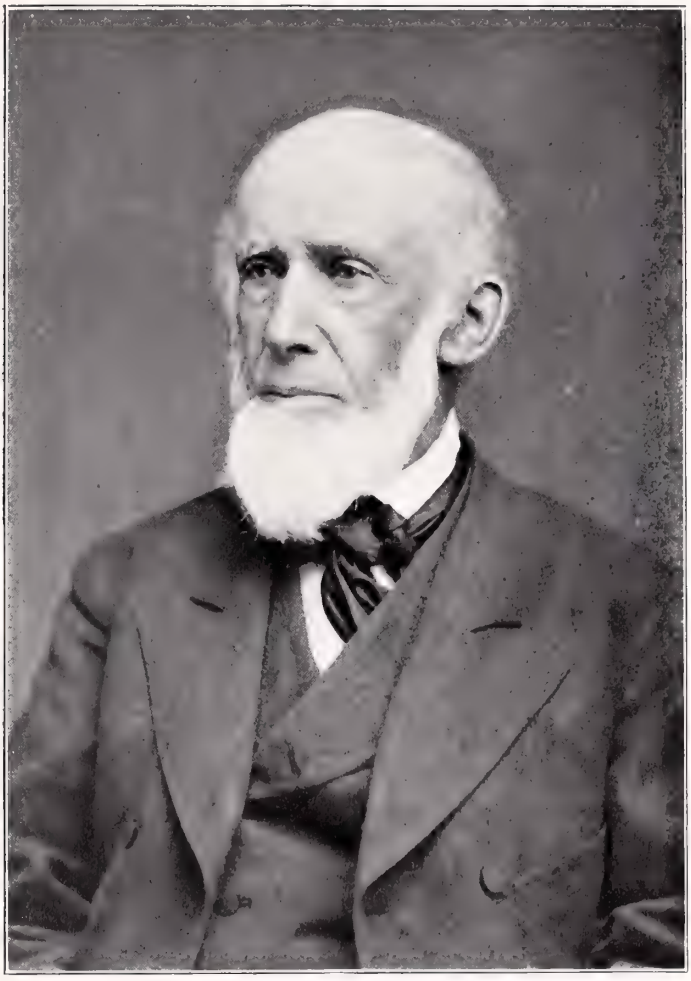
William C. Walker was born in 1847, and since early boyhood has been a resident of Utica; microscopist; specialty, Diatoms; discoverer of nearly twenty species; member of the London Micros. Soc. (F. R. M. S.), honorary and corresponding member of many Continental Scientific Societies. Catalog of Diatoms of Central New York, and papers for Microscopical Journals.

George C. Hodges has done original work in Chemical Analysis.

Dr. William Ralph is quoted by Bendire in Life Histories of N. A. Birds, as authority in ornithology and oology; his gift to the Smithsonian Institution of a collection of eggs and nests, the work of over twenty years, is important and valuable. In collaboration with Egbert Bagg he has published an Annotated List of Birds of Oneida County.

On butterflies, Dr. Mathias Cook was an expert; on ferns, both native and foreign, Benjamin D. Gilbert, of Utica and Clayville, was an authority; and Dr. Joseph V. Haberer, of Utica, is a specialist in Cryptogams, and author of a pamphlet on Flora of Utica and Vicinity for May and June.

Rev. J. W. Whitfield, known in local circles for his interest in microscopy, photography and electricity, was also a skilled maker of lenses and of shell cameos.



JOHN B. JERVIS
Civil Engineer

Robert Parr Whitfield was born in New Hartford in 1828. In employ of Samuel Chubbuck, 1848-56; Assistant in Paleon., and N. Y. State Nat. Hist., 1856-76; U. S. Geol. Survey; Curator Geol. Dept. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Central Park, N. Y., since 1877; original Fellow A. A. A. S.; Fellow Geol. Soc. of America; Writer on Geology.

Rev. Edward Payson Powell was born in Hamilton in 1853. A scientific agriculturist, and writer and lecturer upon economic and educational subjects; long resident in Clinton; Our Heredity from God; Liberty and Life; historical and political pamphlets and addresses; Nullification and Secession in the U. S.

Albert Huntington Chester was born in 1843. Columbia School of Mines, '68; Prof. Chemistry, Mineralogy and Metallurgy, Hamilton College, 1870-91; Prof. Chem. and Mineral., Rutgers College, since 1892; since '82 connected with the N. Y. State Board of Health. Deposits of the Vermilion District, Minn.; Catalog of Minerals, with Chemical Composition and Synonyms.

Charles Doolittle Walcott was born in New York Mills in 1850. Assistant Geologist U. S. Geol. Survey, '79; now Director U. S. Geol. Survey, a bureau of the Department of the Interior. The Trilobite; Paleontology of the Eureka District; Cambrian Fauna of North America; Utica Slate and Related Formations. He is now at the head of Smithsonian Institute, Washington.

Albert P. Brigham was born in 1855. Colgate, '79. Geologist of the Mohawk and Sauquoit Valleys and Finger Lakes; Pastor Tabernacle church, Utica, 1885-91. Now Prof. Geol., Colgate University. Fellow Geol. Soc. of America. Many articles in scientific periodicals on the geology and physical geography of N. Y., especially in connection with the glacial period.

Alexander Wilder was born in Vernon May 13, 1823; was self educated; taught school; was for a time engaged in newspaper work, and edited in New York City the New York Teacher in 1855; he also wrote for literary works and periodicals, and at the same time studied medicine. He practiced as an eclectic physician in the city of New York, and served for a time as president of the Eclectic Medical Society of that city; was also president of the Eclectical College, and was connected with several other medical and scientific organizations. He published a number of literary and scientific works, among which were an English Grammar; Secret of Immortality Revealed; The Worship of the Serpent; A Protest against Vaccination, and a large number of other works.

John B. Jervis—Owing to the fact that the subject of this sketch lived to the advanced age of 89 years, the last eighteen of which were passed in comparative quiet at his home in Rome, N. Y., it is difficult for the present generation to realize that there lived and died in Oneida county in the person of John B. Jervis a truly great man. That his services to the world were of unmistakable value is known by almost all civil engineers and well informed railroad men.

A man's real place in history is often slow in being defined; but the artist, who conceived and painted the mural decorations on the frieze of the lobby of the Manhattan Hotel in New York City, showed an appreciation of great labors well performed when he selected John B. Jervis as one of the subjects of a life size group consisting of Franklin, with his kite and key, Morse, with his telegraph instrument, Fulton, with his steamboat, and John B. Jervis on bended knee presenting High Bridge to Father Knickerbocker.

Young Jervis started work in life at the age of fifteen years with but a common school education, and for the next seven years assisted his father in work upon the farm. At the age of twenty-two he was engaged as axman on the Erie canal work at Rome, N. Y., under Chief Engineer Benjamin Wright, and the record of his actual achievements during the fifty following years shows that he had not only a master mind but also energy, perseverance, versatility, and an almost unlimited capacity for hard work. Later in this sketch will be found a brief record of his life work in chronological order, but his two great accomplishments deserve more than a passing mention.

The first was his invention of the bogie truck in 1831, when chief engineer of the Mohawk & Hudson Railway. This invention consisted of utilizing the truck, which in itself was not new, as a steadier under the forward part of a locomotive, carrying only a small part of the weight, but acting as a pilot and holding to the rails the heavy traction wheels in the rear, when going at high speed.

Up to the time of this invention most of the locomotives in use in this country had been manufactured in England; and, when the English manufacturers were informed of the plan they scoffed at the idea and called the invention a bogie or scare-crow. Although "bogie" is the name which this great invention has ever since borne, that it was no scare-crow, but a device of inestimable value, is evidenced by the fact that it is an essential part of the equipment of practically every passenger and high speed locomotive used in the United States to-day.

In so high estimation did the Hudson River Railroad Company hold the services of Mr. Jervis, that when he retired from its service as chief engineer he was presented with a testimonial, which consisted of a pass engraved upon a gold medal, which entitled him to free transportation over the road for life.

Five years after his invention of the bogie truck Mr. Jervis ceased active railroad work for a time, to accept the important position of chief engineer of the Croton Water System for New York City, and, while occupying this position, he planned and carried to completion the building of High Bridge, which served for many years as the only aqueduct across the Harlem river for the entire water supply of New York City. The building of this structure was regarded, in its day, as the greatest engineering feat the world had yet seen, and it brought immediate fame and renown to its designer. In connection with this work Mr. Jervis also planned and supervised the building of the reservoir in Central Park; also the reservoir which stood for over half a century at the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-second street, New York City, and which was but recently razed to give place to the magnificent library building which now stands upon its site.

The energy and versatility of Mr. Jervis and how completely he mastered every department of engineering are best shown by his achievements, of which the following is a record:

Born at Huntington, Long Island, in 1795. Moved to Rome, N. Y., with his parents in 1798. In 1810 left school and worked seven years on his father's farm. In 1817 was axman on Erie canal work; in 1818 rodman; in 1819 resident engineer over a 17-mile section; in 1823 superintendent of canal construction for a 50-mile section; in 1825 resigned his Erie canal position to plan the route for the Delaware and Hudson canal and superintend its construction from its inception until the first barge of coal traversed its length in 1829; in 1830 resigned to become chief engineer of the Mohawk & Hudson Railway; in 1831 invented bogie truck and was made chief engineer of Schenectady & Saratoga Railroad; in 1833 was engaged by the canal commissioners of New York as chief engineer for the Chenango canal; in 1836 became chief engineer of the Croton Aqueduct; in 1845 made plans for and acted as engineer during construction of Cochituate water supply for city of Boston; in 1847 was made chief engineer of Hudson River Railway; in 1850 resigned to take a five months' trip to Europe, and immediately upon his return commenced the construction of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railways; in 1851 was made president of the Chicago & Rock Island Railway; in 1861 was appointed general superintendent of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, which position he held until 1866, when at the age of 71 years he severed his railroad connections and returned to his home in Rome, N. Y., where the last eighteen years of his life were passed.

During these final years, preferring as he said to "wear out rather than rust out," he gave particular attention to the business of the Rome Merchant Iron Mill, of which he was secretary and the practical head, found time to write a book on "Railroad Property," another on "Labor and Capital," and, at the age of 83, wrote a lecture on "Industrial Economy." In 1878 Hamilton College conferred on Mr. Jervis the degree of LL. D. Upon his death in 1885 Mr. Jervis left a portion of his estate to the city of Rome for a public library, an account of which appears elsewhere in this volume.

LITERARY MEN AND WOMEN

Alexander Bryan Johnson (1786-1867). Hamilton, '32. Admitted to the bar, but never practiced. Philosophy of Human Knowledge, a treatise on Language; Physiology of the Senses; Religion in its Relation to the Present Life; Treatise on Banking; Guide to the Right Understanding of our American Union.

The following, while known as authors, were especially noted as Abolitionists:

Gerrit Smith (1797-1874), born in Utica; son of the pioneer, Peter Smith; Hamilton, '18. About 1803 his father removed to Whitesboro, and in 1806 to Peterboro, Madison county, giving the new home his own name. Probably no more disinterested philanthropist than Gerrit Smith ever lived. Refined, intel-

lectual, fastidious, he received into the intimacy of family life and welcomed to his table despised Abolitionist and runaway slave. He exposed his health in hiding slaves from their pursuers, and braved the sneers of his class for consorting with "fanatics." Of lands inherited from his father he distributed 200,000 acres to poor settlers, black and white. He served a term in Congress in 1852. He published The Religion of Reason; The Theologies; Nature the Basis of a Free Theology; Sermons and Speeches; Speeches in Congress.

Beriah Green (1795-1874); Middlebury, '19. Prof. Sacred Lit., Western Res. Coll.; Anti-Slavery and Temperance Agitator; Pres. Oneida Inst., a Manual Labor School; pastor at Whitesboro, 1833-74. A History of the Quakers; Sermons and Discourses, with a few Essays and Addresses.

Theodore Dwight Weld (1803-18—); studied at Hamilton; also at Oberlin and Lane Seminary; left the latter institution on the suppression of the Anti-Slavery Society of the Seminary, by the trustees. A resident of Oneida county for a few years before 1830; licentiate of Oneida Presbytery; a strong anti-slavery agitator; married the South Carolinian, Angelina Grimké, also an ardent anti-slavery public speaker, who had emancipated a large number of slaves inherited from her father; in 1830 became agent of the Society to promote Manual Labor in Schools and Colleges. The Bible against Slavery; American Slavery as it is; Slavery and the Internal Slave Trade.

Several clergymen are known also as authors:

Henry Mandeville (1804-1858), Union '26; pastor Dutch Reformed church, Utica, 1834-41; Prof. Moral Phil. and Rhet., Hamilton College, 1841-69; author of a series of Readers and of Elements of Reading and Oratory, which is still used as a text book in colleges.

George Washington Bethune (1805-1862), Columbia and Dickinson, '22; Princeton Theological Seminary; pastor Dutch Reformed Church, Utica, 1830-34. The Fruit of the Spirit; Hist. of a Penitent; Early Lost, Early Saved; Memoirs of Mrs. Joanna Bethune; Lays of Love and Faith.

Samuel Ware Fisher (1814-1874), Yale, '35; Union Theological Seminary; President Hamilton College, 1858-66; pastor Westminster church, Utica, 1867-71. Three Great Temptations; Sermons on the Life of Christ; Occasional Sermons and Addresses.

Philemon Halstead Fowler (1814-1879), Hobart, '32; Princeton Theological Seminary; pastor First Presbyterian church, Utica, 1851-72; Presbyterianism in Central New York; Relations of Labor and Capital; Memoir of Major William Fowler.

Samuel Gilman Brown (1813-1885); Dartmouth, '31; Andover Theological Seminary; Prof. Oratory and Belles Lettres, Intel. Phil. and Polit. Econ., Dartmouth College, 1840-67; Pres. Hamilton College, 1867-81. Life of Rufus



MRS. JAMES S. SHERMAN

Choate; Biography of Self-Taught Men, and many addresses and magazine articles on literature, art and history. Resident of Utica for a few years before his death.

William Thomas Gibson (1822-1896), Hobart, '42. A man of varied learning; assistant rector of Grace church, Utica, 1858-83; also of other churches in the county; chaplain State Hospital; editor Gospel Messenger, 1860-72; editor and proprietor Church Eclectic, 1873-95.

Isaac S. Hartley (1831-1899), University of New York, '52; pastor Dutch Reformed church, Utica, 1870-1890; of the Episcopal church, Great Barrington, Mass., 1892. Prayer and its Relation to Modern Thought and Criticism; History of the Reformed Church; Memorial of Rev. P. H. Fowler; Old Fort Schuyler in History; The Twelve Gates; Verses from Various Authors.

Leicester Ambrose Sawyer (1807-1898), Hamilton, '28; Princeton Theological Seminary; Pres. Central College, O. (Since absorbed by Wooster University); 30 years resident in Whitesboro. Elements of Biblical Interpretation; Organic Christianity; The American Bible; A New Translation of the New Testament and Vol. 1 of the Old Testament; Reconstruction of Bible Theories.

Thomas Jefferson Sawyer (1804-1899), Middlebury, '29; Prin. Clinton Liberal Institute, 1845-52; one of the founders of Tufts College, Mass.; from 1869 Prof. Theol. and Dean of the College. Doctrine of Eternal Salvation; Who is God, the Son or the Father? Endless Punishment.

Edward Bright (1808-1894). For many years editor New York Examiner and Chronicle, the organ of the Baptist church, lived in Utica in his youth, and until about 1841; from 1833 or 1834, with Dolphus Bennett, printed and published in Utica the New York Baptist Register, founded 1824; A. M. Beebee, editor, Pastor Bleecker street Baptist church, 1840-1841.

Melancthon Woolsey Stryker was born in Vernon in 1851; Hamilton, '72; grandson of Com. Woolsey; President Hamilton College since 1892. Miriam and Other Verse; Hamilton, Lincoln, and other Addresses; The Letter of James the Just; Lattermath.

Charles Frederick Goss (born 1852), Hamilton, '73; pastor Bethany church, Utica, 1881-5. The Optimist; Hits and Misses; The Philopolist; The Loom of Life. Residence, Cincinnati.

George Hodges was born in Rome in 1852. Hamilton, '77; Dean Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., since 1894. Christianity between Sundays; In the Present World; The Battles of Peace.

Moses Mears Bagg, M. D., born in Utica, 1816; Yale, '37; Medical College, Geneva, N. Y., '41; studied afterward in Paris; established at Utica since 1846; Pioneers of Utica, 1877; Memorial History of Utica, N. Y., 1892.

Albert Barnes (1798-1870), born in Rome; Hamilton, '20; Commentator on the Scriptures; well known on both sides of the Atlantic. Notes on the New Testament, 11 vols., said to have reached a circulation of over a million. Commentaries on Isaiah, Job, Daniel, Psalms; The Church and Slavery; The Atonement in its Relations to Law and Moral Government; Life at Three Score and Ten.

Samuel Kirkland Lothrop (1804-1886); born in Whitesboro; Harvard, '25. Grandson of Samuel Kirkland; for 42 years pastor Brattle Square church, Boston. The Life of Samuel Kirkland, Missionary to the Indians, in Sparks's Am. Biog. The History of the Church in Brattle Square.

James Eells (1822-1886); born in Westmoreland; Hamilton, '44. Memoir of Samuel Eells.

Pomroy Jones (1789-1884), Annals and Recollections of Oneida County, 1851. Samuel W. Durant, History of Oneida County. Daniel E. Wager, of Rome (1823-96), Our County and its People; a descriptive work on Oneida County, 1896; and various historical addresses. Rev. A. D. Gridley, of Clinton (1819-1876), History of the Town of Paris and the Valley of the Sauquoit, 1881.

Marc Cook (1854-1882), and Channing M. Huntington (1861-1894), were known as writers of verses, the former under the name of Vandyke Brown; he also wrote The Wilderness Cure.

Harold Frederic (1856-1898), born in Utica, died in London, England. Proofreader on the Utica Herald; chief editorial writer for the Utica Observer, 1880; editor Albany Evening Journal, 1882; on New York Times, 1884; then went to England; married a granddaughter of Beriah Green. His stories were written in England; their scenes laid in America, and usually in New York state. Seth's Brother's Wife; The Lawton Girl; In the Valley; The Copperhead; The Damnation of Theron Ware (English title, Illumination); left completed mss. of two novels, Gloria Mundi and The Market Place.

Clinton Scollard born in Clinton, 1860. Hamilton, '81; Prof. Eng. Lit., Hamilton College, 1891-1911. Residence, Clinton. Pictures in Song; With Reed and Lyre; Old and New World Lyrics; Songs of Sunrise Lands; Skenandoa Hills of Song; also descriptive prose and prose romance; A Man at Arms.

Mrs. Caroline Stansbury Kirkland (1808-1864). A resident of Clinton in her youth, and wife of Prof. William Kirkland of Hamilton College; wrote stories and descriptions of pioneer life; also other works. A New Home, Who'll Follow?; Western Clearings; Essay on the Life and Writings of Spenser; Personal Memoirs of Washington; Garden Walks with the Poets.

Mrs. Frances Miriam Berry Whitcher (1812-1852); born in Whitesboro. A popular humorist; wife of an Episcopal clergyman, settled at Elmira and later at Whitesboro. Widow Bedott Papers; Widow Spriggins; and an un-

finished story, Mary Elmer, edited and completed with biographical sketch of the author, by Mrs. Martha L. Whitcher, author of Stray Leaves in the History of Whitesboro.

Mrs. Caroline M. Fisher Sawyer (1812-1864). Wife of Thomas Jefferson Sawyer; lived seven years at Clinton; author of translations of Hebrew poetry and German Philosophy; in 1861 Ed. Rose of Sharon, a monthly magazine in the French language; and Ladies Repository. Poetry of Hebrew Tradition.

Mrs. Emily Chubbuck Judson, "Fanny Forester," (1817-1854). While a teacher at Miss Sheldon's Utica Female Academy, wrote Alderbrook and other tales and verses; married Rev. Adroniram Judson, and went with him as missionary to Burmah.

The sisters, Frances and Metta Fuller, lived at Rome, and afterwards in Whitestown; their earliest work, a poem written in conjunction; both wrote novels and verses, and Frances became a large contributor to Bancroft's History of the Pacific States. Born in the thirties, Metta died in '85; Frances in '98. They married brothers. All Over Oregon; The New Penelope; Two Mormon Wives; The Senator's Son.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jesup Eames. Lived in New Hartford from 1837. Poems: The Crowning of Petrach; Cleopatra; Sonnets to Milton, Addison, Dryden, and Tasso.

Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames (1830-1884); born in Utica. Poems of Life and Nature; Ten Years in Washington; Memorials of Alice and Phoebe Cary.

Mrs. Theodosia Foster, "Faye Huntington," born 1838. An educator of Verona, N. Y.; has written extensively for young people. In Earnest; A Baker's Dozen; A Modern Exodus.

Mrs. Isabella MacDonald Alden, "Pansy," born 1841. Lived in New Hartford, where her husband was pastor of the Presbyterian church, 1873-6; began there the series of "Pansy Stories," embracing about 75 titles, and edited S. S. Magazine; Lesson Helps, for primary S. S. work. Esther Reid; A King's Daughter; Four Girls at Chautauqua, etc. Residence, Philadelphia.

Rose Elizabeth Cleveland (born 1846). Lives at Holland Patent; George Eliot's Poetry and Other Studies; The Long Run, a Novel.

Mrs. Florence Morse Kingsley was the oldest child of Jonathan Bradley and Eleanor Ecob Morse. She was a very delicate but precocious child, and had thoughts far beyond her years. At the age of three she would lean against her mother's knee and say, "I want to *talk* an essay." It has been a source of regret that some of the quaint utterances of this child thinker were not pre-

served. She was taught at home until her eleventh year, and thus had a solid elementary education. She could read fluently at the age of five, and at the age of seven took first prize for the perfect recitation of a long chapter from the Bible. The Bible was her daily study, and every verse was explained carefully and accurately. Her wonderful knowledge of the Bible was due to this training. She studied at Wellesley College for two and a half years, and was for a time greatly interested in painting, teaching it for ten years. She married Rev. Charles B. Kingsley, president of Milwaukee College, and was the mother of five children before she began seriously to write. Before that time, poems, essays, papers on scientific and historical subjects, had comprised her literary work. In 1894, David Cook, of a publishing house of Chicago, offered a prize of $1,000 for a Life of Christ. It was to be clear, simple, absolutely historical, and no words but the words of Christ were to be attributed to him. Mrs. Kingsley wrote for this prize a book, entitled Titus, a Comrade of the Cross, and against 375 competitors won the prize. This book at once gave her name and fame. It has been published all over the world, and been translated into nineteen languages. One eminent critic pronounced it equal to Pilgrim's Progress, in purity of English. Over two million copies of this book have been sold in this country, and the sale abroad is unknown. The one other book which has gone through many editions and has attained national distinction is The Transfiguration of Miss Philura. There are twelve Miss Philura Clubs on the Pacific Coast, and many in other places. Other publications are: Stephen, a Soldier of the Cross; Paul, a Herald of the Cross; The Cross Triumphant; Prisoners of the Sea; Under the Star; An Unrecorded Miracle; Lead Kindly Light; The Needle's Eye; Wings and Fetters; The Singular Miss Smith; The Intellectual Miss Lamb; Gar, a Street Boy of Jerusalem; Truthful Jane; The Princess and the Plowman; Balm in Gilead; Those Queer Browns; The Resurrection of Miss Cynthia; The Glass House; And So They Were Married; Those Brewster Children; The Star of Love; To the Highest Bidder; Francesca; The Return of Caroline. Of this number seven are small books of not more than 20,000 words. The Star of Love is the life of Queen Esther.

Mrs. Kingsley is now, after repeated requests, engaged upon another Life of Christ, which is expected to be entirely unlike Titus. No one disturbs Mrs. Kingsley in the forenoon, which is the time she is at her desk. The rest of the day she devotes to her family and friends, and much out door life. She is also an efficient helper in the church of which her husband is pastor.

EDUCATORS

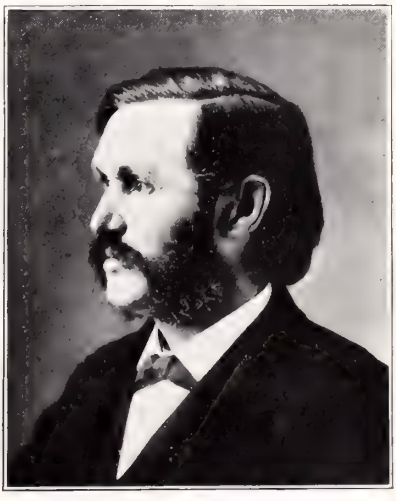
Thomas Hastings, Doctor of Music, was born in Washington, Ct., October 15, 1784, and came to Clinton in 1797, removing from there to Utica soon afterward. He taught and wrote music. He published the Musica Sacra, a book of sacred music, which was used extensively in churches. While a resident of Utica he led the music for a time in Trinity, and later in the First Presbyterian church, and during this period he composed some of his most popular hymns for special occasions in that church. In 1832 he removed to New York, and



JOSEPH SEIBOTH
(Musician, Composer and Organist)



E. D. BROWN, ARTIST
(Painter)



JONATHAN B. MORSE, ARTIST
(Landscape Painter)

died there in 1872. While in Utica he wrote such hymns as Rock of Ages, Zion, On the Mountain Top Appearing, Ortonville, Retreat and From Every Stormy Wind that Blows. The latter hymn was composed while he was attending a religious meeting at Auburn. The words were sung to a tune which he disliked, and he said to a friend that he could not endure it, and would write satisfactory music for the words. He sat down and immediately produced the tune, to which the familiar words are so frequently sung.

George Washington Gale (1789-1862); Union, '14; founded Manual Labor School at Whitesboro, 1835; at the head of a colonizing party of his old neighbors, founded the town and college of Galesburg, Ill.

George Robert Perkins (1812-1876); Hamilton, '52; Teacher in Liberal Institute, Clinton; Prin. Utica Academy, 1838-44; Prof. and Prin. State Normal School, Albany; Director Dudley Observatory, 1852; Regent of the University, 1862; resident of Utica continuously for more than twenty years before his death; author of a series of mathematical text books.

William Henry Carpenter (born Utica, 1853); Cornell, Leipzig, and Freiburg; Lecturer on N. European Lit., Cornell, 1883; Lecturer and Ass't Prof. Columbia, 1881-90; succeeded Prof. H. H. Boyesen as head of the Dept. German Languages, 1875; Grundriss der Neuislandischen Grammatik; Translation of an Icelandic poem, date A. D. 1400.

Edward North (born 1820); Hamilton, '41; Prof. Greek and Latin at Hamilton, 1843-62; of Greek Lang. and Lit., from 1862; in constant service of fifty years has instructed 2,000 students; Necrologist since 1855.

Anson Judd Upson (born 1823); Hamilton, '43; active as educator; held chairs of Logic, Rhetoric and Elocution at Hamilton, 1849-70; Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theol. at Auburn Theological Seminary, 1880-7; Regent of the University from 1874; Chancellor from 1892 to time of his death.

Hermann Carl George Brandt (born 1850); Hamilton, '72; Assoc. Prof. German, Johns Hopkins, 1876-82; German Grammar for Schools and Colleges; German Reader; also (with Prof. H. C. G. Jagemann), German-English and English-German Dictionary.

ARTISTS

Henry Inman (1801-1846); born in Utica. Brother of Commodore Inman; student under the artist Jarvis; excelled in portraits, but was also distinguished for landscapes and miniatures. Most of his works are in England; portraits of Wordsworth, Dr. Chalmers and Maucauley; others are in this country. In the Capitol at Washington is his portrait of Chief Justice Marshall.

Erastus Dow Palmer, born 1817. Came to Utica a lad in 1826, and is mentioned as a resident in the directories for 1844-50; at first carpenter and

pattern maker; afterward executed portrait busts and bas reliefs, and later ideal pieces. The Indian Girl; The White Captive; The Sleeping Peri, etc. The great gilded sheep that for thirty years adorned the Utica Steam Woolen Mill was one of Palmer's youthful creations; specimens of his finer work are also to be found in Utica. His home was for many years in Albany.

Dr. Henry Hogeboom worked in clay and marble in Utica, between 1850 and 1870; excelled in portraiture in intaglio.

Jonathan Bradley Morse was born in Montpelier, Vt., in 1834. His parents were of that heoric band, who, leaving all the comforts and assured ease of the East, sought a new home in the then wilderness of Ohio. They settled in Medina county, and their first homes were built of trees, felled to make a clearing for their crops. The Morse family came of a thinking, sturdy race. In their ranks were found farmers, soldiers, clergymen, inventors and artists. Samuel Breese Morse was the son of a brother of the great grandfather of Mr. Morse. Dr. Asa Bradley was his great grandfather on his mother's side, and was one of the most noted physicians and surgeons in Connecticut. Asa Bradley, Jr., fitted for college in the same class with Daniel Webster. Inheriting thus a taste for study, it naturally followed that Mr. Morse became a student himself. He graduated from Oberlin College and afterward from Auburn Theological Seminary. He was extremely versatile, being equally fine in both language and mathematics. He was invited to fill the Chair of Greek in one institution and of Mathematics in another, but declined both, disliking the monotony of teaching. During his ministry of eighteen years his health was very delicate; was a man of positive convictions and ardent temperament; was successful wherever he preached, building up the churches he served, but the soul outwore the body, and he was finally compelled to leave the ministry. He was, from boyhood, always an artist, and his physicians hoped that the outdoor work of an artist might restore his health; for a number of years he was so much improved in health that it seemed as if he might entirely recover. It was not to be, however, and his health gradually failed until 1898, when he died in Utica. He was a successful artist, and his pictures adorn some of the finest homes in America. The sea allured him, and he painted the coast from Massachusetts to Nova Scotia. He was equally successful with landscape, and here his versatile nature was most conspicuous. His skies were always true in color and drawing, and the subtle atmospheric effects of mist and rain, snow and frost, sunshine and shadow he gave to his canvases. Quiet fields, with groups of sheep or cattle, the brown glint of the trout stream, the translucent greens and shadowy depths of the forest he loved to paint. He never cared for human life in his pictures. "Nature alone," he said. One of his finest pictures was a large water color marine, which was pronounced by critics to be one of the best marine views of the year by any artist. It was the "Grand Cross" of Grand Menan at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy. It is owned by a gentleman in Boston. Another was "The Old Maid's Paradise" in oil. A picture of the little cottage on the Downs of Glouscester, East Point. The place was loneliness itself—so lonely that even Elizabeth Stuart Phelps left it after

a year. The picture was a low twilight, with a sky suppressed with color brooding over the rolling Downs, with rich russets and greens, and the sea shimmering out to the far horizon. This picture is owned in Cleveland. These are only typical of the many he painted, for he was a very rapid worker. Every picture, however, was first thought out, to the least detail, before brush was put to the canvas, and when he began to paint he knew exactly what he was aiming at.

Mrs. Eleanor Ecob Morse was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1837. If she has always loved nature it is due to the fact that her father was the most ardent nature lover, and from her earliest childhood, nature and religion were her twin teachers. Mrs. Morse studied at Oberlin College, and there met her future husband, to whom she was married in 1858. Through all her busy life she managed to get some time each day to devote to art, and after a time found herself at the head of enthusiastic art classes. Her pictures began to find a ready sale, and when her husband's health failed she was able to add materially to the family income. The art of Mrs. Morse did not conflict with that of her husband; she looked at the foreground, he at the distance. Her works were in flowers, fruit, birds and still life. Lilacs were one of her specialties. A large picture of roses and still life, owned by a gentleman in Pittsburg, was good in drawing and color. Little chickens were one of her favorite studies, and so many broods of chickens were brought up in her studio, she used laughingly to declare she was a very successful hen. Mrs. Morse was identified with church work during all her life in Utica, and her regret in leaving was the breaking of many ties formed while there.

Lemuel Maynard Wiles (born 1826). Taught drawing in Utica Public Schools for a number of years before 1864. Director College of Fine Arts, Ingham Univ., Leroy, N. Y.; Director Art. Dept. University of Tennessee, Nashville. Residence, New York.

Irving Ramsey Wiles (born Utica, 1861). Son of L. M. Wiles. Studied at Art Students' League in New York, and in Paris with Boulanger, Lefebre and Carolus Duran; portrait and figure painter, and illustrator for leading magazines. Residence, New York.

Arthur B. Davies (born Utica, 1862), of Welsh parentage. His earliest work was illustrating for The Century and St. Nicholas magazines. In his works landscape broadly treated is subsidary to the human and poetical conception. Residence, New York.

ACTORS

James Henry Hackett (1800-1871). Comedian and manager; merchant in Utica, 1820-1825; made his first essay as actor in the part of "Dromio" in New York, 1826. Later made a great success in London and New York as "Falstaff," a part in which he was said to be without a rival.

JOHN A. ELLSLER (born 1822). Actor and manager. For two seasons from 1852 or 1853, associated in the management of the Utica Museum, where is now the store of Buckingham and Moak. Maggie Mitchell was in his company. His wife, FANNY, took the principal woman's parts. His daughter, EFFIE, has won a reputation in "Hazel Kirke."

WILLIAM H. CRANE a native of Massachusetts. Came to Utica about 1864; was engaged by the Holman Opera Company, composed chiefly of the young members of the Holman family, with headquarters at Utica,—their programs opera bouffe; remained with them for two seasons; married in Utica.

M. EDYTH WALKER, the youngest child of a family of six, was born at Hopewell, a town near Canandaigua, N. Y. At an early age she removed with her parents, Marquis L. and Mary Purdy Walker, to Geneva, N. Y., remaining there until she was about 12 years of age, when the family came to Rome, N. Y., to live. Edyth entered the public schools at once, and graduated from the Rome Free Academy with honor in 1884. She immediately took a position in one of the Rome schools as teacher, but did not continue long at that work, for her musical talents, which had been pronounced from early childhood, called for a wider field of activity. After taking a short musical course in Boston, she accepted a position as instructor in music in the Public schools of Syracuse, at the same time singing in the Westminster Church Choir of Utica, but retaining her residence in Rome. By critics she was pronounced the finest contralto singer of her day who had ever appeared in the churches of Utica. In July, 1889, occurred the death of her mother, and the July following, she sailed for Europe to pursue her musical studies, locating at Dresden. There she took a four years' course in the Dresden Conservatory of Music. Notwithstanding the impediments she encountered, her ambition induced her to persevere until she reached the zenith of her profession. Before she returned to her native country she sang in most of the great capitols of Europe and before many of the crowned heads, and was received everywhere with the greatest favor. During the seasons of 1904-5-6, she sang in America, and was a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York City. During her season at the Metropolitan the company was one of the strongest ever presented to a New York audience, and as an illustration of the standing of Miss Walker, it is well to quote what one of the most prominent critics in one of the great New York papers said of her last entertainment: "She seemed to surpass herself last night, and there is no other person for her to surpass." The last year of her engagement in this country, she crossed the United States, singing in the principal cities, and reached San Francisco just at the time of the great earthquake. She immediately returned to New York and sailed for Europe. Up to this time Miss Walker had sung contralto parts in the great operas, but for the first time she undertook in London the great change of becoming a soprano. On this first occasion the audience consisted largely of prominent Americans then visiting in London. Her performance was a pronounced success, and she received an ovation from her fellow countrymen. She has since been singing the soprano roles of the leading operas in European



MRS. MARY BUSSY



ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND
Educator and Authoress
(Sister of Grover Cleveland)



MISS JANE KELLY
Preceptress of Utica Female Academy



MRS. G. R. ALDEN
(Writer under the name of "Pansy")



MISS EDYTH WALKER

cities. During the Coronation celebration of King George, she had an engagement in London. Since then she has sung in Berlin, Dresden, Munich, and at present is connected with the Hamburg (Germany) Opera Company.

Harriette Keyes was born in Skaneateles, N. Y., and when quite young removed to Rome with her father, Clarence E. Keyes, who was at the time proprietor of Stanwix Hall in that city. Miss Keyes attended the public schools in Rome, and at an early age showed signs of musical talent, which were developed by Mrs. Marion E. Davison of Rome. Miss Keyes has been eminently successful in her musical career, having been connected with several opera companies, and at the present time, November, 1911, is leader of the famous Girl's Quartette, which has as one of its members Miss Allie Thomas, another Rome singer of marked ability. This quartette is enthusiastically received wherever it appears.

Michael Solomon Whallen was born in Rome, a son of Michael C. Whallen. Early in life he commenced a most successful stage career as singer and monologist. His ability to entertain is unique, and his funny stories and songs have caused him to be styled "The American Harry Lauder." His success has not been confined to his native country alone, as he has attained great prominence abroad.

Giles Stuart Brodock was born in Vienna, Oneida county. While a young child his parents, Chauncey Brodock and Mary E. Perrin Brodock removed to Rome. Giles received his early education at the public schools of Rome, and in 1881 entered a Dramatic School in New York City, from which he graduated in 1883, and since that time has followed his profession. It is as a dramatic instructor of amateurs he chiefly excels, being possessed of that rare gift, the faculty of imparting his knowledge to others. At one time he conducted a dramatic school in Pittsburg. He is thought one of the best stage directors in the country, and for some time has been engaged in conducting plays in different cities in the United States.

Some of the above sketches have been taken from a valuable little book prepared by the New Century Club of Utica, entitled "Outline History of Utica and Vicinity."

BANKERS

Stalham Williams was connected with a Utica bank longer than any other person who has ever lived in the city. He took charge of money that was deposited with John C. and Nicholas Devereux. They received deposits as individuals, and Mr. Williams had charge of these funds. When these deposits had amounted to a considerable sum of money a savings bank was organized known as the Savings Bank of Utica, and Mr. Williams became its secretary and treasurer. This was in 1839, and he retained this position up to the time of his death in 1873, when he had arrived at the age of 99 years and six months. When he reached the age of 70 years, he tendered his resignation, but the trustees refused to accept it, and he was daily at the bank until he was more

than 90 years of age. He was a man of Puritanic habits, of high character, and took a lively interest in religious matters.

Publius V. Rogers was born in Antwerp, N. Y., December 30, 1824. He prepared for college in the schools of Jefferson county, entered Hamilton College in 1843 and graduated in 1846. He commenced studying law at Adams, N. Y., and also was employed as bookkeeper in the Hungerford Bank of that village. He also studied law for a short time in Watertown, and for a time was employed as engineer on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad. He became cashier of the Watertown Bank and Loan Company in 1849. In 1850 he was made cashier of the Fort Stanwix Bank in Rome. September 1, 1853, he became cashier of the Bank of Utica, and was made president of that institution in 1876. He was a most successful banker, and it is no disparagement to others to say that no man has ever been connected with the banks of Utica who stood higher as a financier than Mr. Rogers. He was connected with many of the large business enterprises of Utica, was trustee of Hamilton College, and for a time its treasurer; was a manager of the Utica State Hospital; was a member of Fort Schuyler and other clubs, and had conducted his affairs in such a manner as to accumulate a fortune. At the time of his death he was a large owner of stock in the First National Bank of Utica, the successor to the Bank of Utica, and this placed his son, Charles B. Rogers, at the head of the institution, and he still holds that position.

Robert S. Williams was born in Utica, September 10, 1828. He was first employed in Auburn in the establishment of a bookbinder, with an understanding that he should have certain hours for study, but he in after years complained that those hours of study grew less and less until they amounted to nothing. His health failed, and he spent two years on a farm in New Hartford. In 1844 he attended school in Brooklyn, but returned to Auburn and entered the employment of Mr. Ivison, the bookbinder, in whose employ he had served before. He also attended the academy at Homer for a time, but for want of funds was obliged to give up a college course. He returned to Utica, and for a time was employed as mail agent upon the railroad between Albany and Buffalo. In 1852 he became bookkeeper in the city bank of Utica, and in 1884, entered the Oneida Bank, where, after passing through the different grades of employment, he became its president. He managed the bank with great ability, and the institution, having been changed from a state to a national bank, took high rank among the financial institutions of the city, in fact, was considered during the entire time that it was under the management of Mr. Williams one of the strongest institutions in the city. Mr. Williams was interested in many of the industries of the city, was prominent in educational and church affairs, was a man of excellent literary tastes, and spent much of his time in the magnificent library that he had devoted his life in acquiring. It is probable that he had the finest private library of any person in the county. He died, leaving a large fortune to his wife and two surviving children.

J. Milton Butler was born at Sauquoit, July 9, 1827. He was prepared for college very early in life, and entered Hamilton College in 1844, graduating

in 1848. His first business enterprise was in the establishment of S. A. Millard & Company, manufacturers of farming implements in Clayville, but he only remained there a short time, and then entered the Oneida County Bank at Utica, as a bookkeeper. In 1854 he was made teller, and in the succeeding year was made cashier, which position he held until 1887, when he was made president. He was a most careful banker, and had methods peculiarly his own to guard the interests of his bank. It is said that he never allowed a customer to overdraw his account, but if a check of a customer, who was financially responsible, was presented, which would overdraw that customer's account, Mr. Butler deposited his own check to the credit of the customer, so as to make the check good, and then notified the customer what he had done, thus putting the customer under such obligations to Mr. Butler that it was incumbent upon him to make the check good at the earliest possible moment. The capital of the Oneida County Bank was $125,000, but under Mr. Butler's excellent management the surplus was two or three times the amount of its capital. He ruled the bank as he pleased, and it was referred to generally as "Butler's Bank." Mr. Butler never married, and the large fortune which he had accumulated at his death went to collaterals.

BUSINESS MEN

John C. Devereux—Among the business men of the county who assisted in shaping its destines was John C. Devereux, who settled in Utica as early as 1802, where he became a merchant, soon taking as a partner his brother, Nicholas. Mr. Devereux was public-spirited, did much for charity, was recognized as one of the foremost citizens of the community, and left an enviable reputation to posterity.

Nicholas Devereux, the brother of John C. Devereux, came to Utica in 1806, and first entered the store of his brother as a clerk, but afterwards became a partner. Mr. Devereux afterward dissolved partnership with his brother, and formed a partnership with George L. Truesdale, the firm being known as Nicholas Devereux & Company.

Mr. Devereux became largely interested in the Holland Land Company, and gave much of his time to the development of and dealing in real estate. He was also interested in several banks in Utica, was a director of the Utica Steam Woolen Mills, and a manager of the New York State Asylum. He died at his residence on Chancellor Square, December 29, 1855.

Spencer Kellogg—Another man who held a prominent position in the city of Utica was Spencer Kellogg. He was born in Massachusetts, but came to Utica to live in 1824, and conducted a dry goods store in that city. He was prominent in business, and at one time was mayor of the city. He was an early advocate of the freedom of slaves. He was a deacon of the First Presbyterian church, and a courageous and indefatigable worker for that which he deemed for the good of humanity. At the breaking out of the cholera in 1832, he braved any danger to care for those who required attention. Two of Mr.

Kellogg's sons became prominent business men in Utica. Palmer V. Kellogg was a manufacturer of clothing, and his business was located on Franklin Square in Utica. He conducted a very large factory, but finally transferred his business to Chicago, and died while a resident of that city.

Charles C. Kellogg became a dealer in lumber, and with Charles Downer, built up a large lumber business. The same establishment is still carried on by worthy successors, the sons of Mr. Kellogg, and is known as the Charles C. Kellogg & Sons Company.

Alexander B. Johnson was one of the principal business men and financiers of Utica for half a century. He was an Englishman by birth. It is said of him that he drew a charter for an insurance company in Utica which was so adroit that it permitted the carrying on of a bank as well as an insurance company. He was really the controlling element in the Utica Insurance Company, which caused so much litigation and furnished precedents for many legal conflicts in insurance law that have been since followed in the courts. Mr. Johnson was president of the Ontario Branch Bank; had large interests in manufactories and other kinds of business. He manifested great financial ability in his affairs, was exact in business, shrewd and careful, but was ready in granting to others their rights.

Samuel Farwell was born May 19, 1795, in Herkimer county. He had learned the trade of a mason, but early in life became a contractor and followed that most of his life. He was a builder of railroads and other public works. Under contract he supplied ties and timber to several railroads in the state of New York, among them the Syracuse & Auburn, Mohawk-Hudson, and Hudson & Berkshires. He had contracts in connection with many other works, but the one which identified him most closely with the county of Oneida was his contract for the construction of the Utica & Black River railroad, which was built between 1854 and 1856. He also assisted in building the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad in Michigan, and was its president at one time. Unfortunately Mr. Farwell had guaranteed a large issue of bonds of this road, and in a financial depression these bonds became due and the railroad could not pay them. This caused Mr. Farwell great financial loss. After his death, however, the condition of the railroad improved to such an extent, that had he lived but a few years he would have been, in all probability, a very wealthy man.

David V. W. Golden and J. B. Wells—Among the retail merchants who stood out in the past as the most prominent were David V. W. Golden and John B. Wells. Mr. Golden was first a clerk, and then became interested with Eugene Swartwout in the dry goods business. He was a man of great energy, and kept an excellent class of goods. After the dissolution of the partnership he conducted a store at 83 Genesee street for many years, which was considered one of the very best of its kind in the city. Mr. Golden was a fancier of fine horses, and frequently would be seen driving spirited horses in the



DAVID V. W. GOLDEN
Merchant



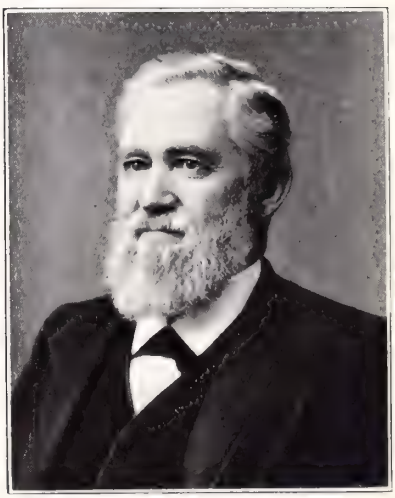
CHARLES MILLAR
Merchant



GEORGE WILEY
Manufacturer



EPHRAIM CHAMBERLAIN
Manufacturer



ROBERT MIDDLETON
Manufacturer

SOME PROMINENT BUSINESS MEN OF UTICA

streets; he also took great pleasure in driving them upon the tracks for his own amusement. He resided in the old Sanger house in the village of New Hartford, and it was his custom to drive back and forth twice a day to the store. It was often his boast that he could pass from his house to his store in twelve minutes. On one occasion, while driving one of his favorite horses upon the track to exhibit him to a friend who was riding with him, the horse became unmanageable, and the occupants were thrown from the carriage. Mr. Golden's leg was broken, and the bone was shattered so badly that it protruded through the flesh. He was taken home, blood posoning set in, and he died much lamented by his fellow merchants.

John B. Wells came to Utica in 1839, and entered the dry goods store of A. L. & H. Wells. Soon after he formed a partnership with Lewis Bailey, and commenced business for himself. This partnership existed until 1846, when he commenced business for himself. The writer has heard Mr. Wells say that when he had been in business six years no man had ever presented a bill to him; that he made it a rule to pay for everything he bought at the time he purchased it. The following incident is related of Mr. Wells. At one time he was in New York at a wholesale establishment, and purchased a very large bill of goods. His method of doing business was so rapid that he astonished the young man who was waiting upon him, and when he had completed his purchase the young man said to him, "Mr. Wells, you have purchased a very large bill, and it will be necessary for you to go to the office to see about credit." Mr. Wells replied, "Young man, who has said anything about credit? The money is in my pocket to pay the bill." The place of business of Mr. Wells was at 78 Genesee street. While he was yet in the prime of life he took as partners his son and John S. Capron. The store was extended until the establishment occupied four stores on Genesee street, from 77 to 81 inclusive. Mr. Wells died November 17, 1891, leaving a good fortune to each one of his children, and a most enviable name as a merchant and as a man. In his lifetime he was a liberal contributor to religious and charitable purposes, but he generally observed the proverb that "his left hand should not know what his right hand did." Under a corporation the former business establishment of Mr. Wells has been continued by his son, Mr. Capron and Edgar B. Odell, and the establishment is among the oldest of any kind in the city of Utica.

Abijah J. Williams, one of the foremost manufacturers and business men of Utica, was born in Oriskany, July 13, 1806; he came to Utica about 1845, and commenced manufacturing cotton mill findings. His unusual ability and industry built up a substantial business within a short time. He was also connected with the banks of Utica, the Empire Woolen Mills at Clayville, the Skenandoa Cotton Mills and the Utica Steam Cotton Mill. In his business affairs he was so successful that he acquired a large fortune, and at his death, August 5, 1886, he left not only a fortune to each of his children, but substantial sums to many distant and needy relatives and to charities.

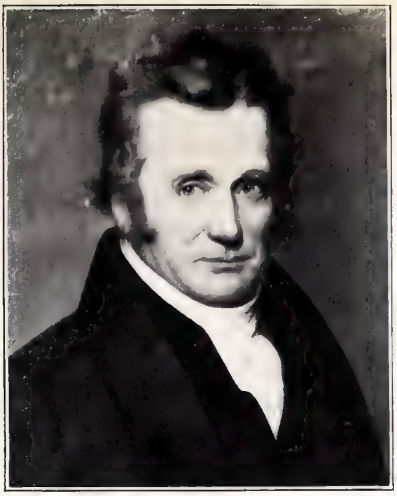
George H. Wiley was for many years connected with manufactories in Utica, and has ever been considered one of the most substantial and able manu-

facturers that the city has produced. He was born in Massachusetts and educated in the east, obtaining a knowledge of manufacturing there, and in 1852 was engaged as superintendent of the Utica Steam Cotton Mills. His ability in conducting a mill was such that its business was rapidly increased, until it became one of the largest establishments of the kind in the state. Mr. Wiley was also connected with the Mohawk Valley Mills, as that was substantially under the same management as the other mills. He was interested in the Willowvale Bleachery, and his knowledge of manufacturing of cotton in its various forms was of great benefit to the management of all these institutions. It may be said of Mr. Wiley that his capacity and judgment were so good, that anything in the line of manufacturing which he advocated was sure to be successful. He died in Utica, leaving a large circle of friends who sincerely mourned his death.

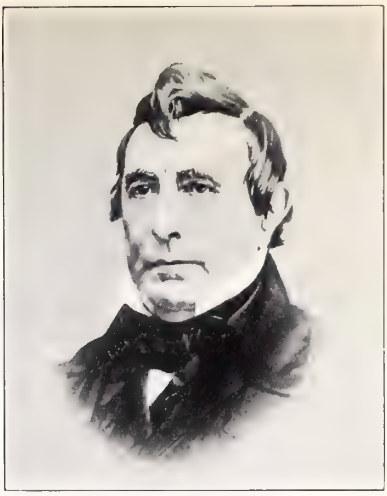
Robert Middleton, a Scotchman by birth, came to Utica in 1857, to take charge of the Utica Woolen Mills, which, up to that time, had not been successful. With such a man at the head of the financial department as Theodore S. Faxton, and Mr. Middleton as the practical manufacturing head of the concern, it is not surprising that the mill was soon made a success. The character of the goods was such that they would compete with any imported goods of the same kind. As an illustration of the confidence of the public in the management of Mr. Faxton and Mr. Middleton, we give the following: On September 6, 1871, the entire plant, including a great quantity of manufactured goods, and goods in process of manufacture, was destroyed by fire, and even then the stock of the corporation could not be bought at par. Mr. Middleton succeeded Mr. Faxton as president of the company, and after his death his son, Walter D. Middleton, succeeded to the presidency, but finally the business was sold to others, and the present head of the concern is J. Fred Maynard.

Ephraim Chamberlain was born at Burlington, Otsego county, January 2, 1825. He removed to Utica in 1845, and became a bookkeeper in a cotton factory about 1849; in 1854 was made treasurer of the company, and a few years later became secretary as well as treasurer; in 1889 he became vice president, and in 1890 president. Mr. Chamberlain illustrates the saying that a man who learns self denial and devotes himself to duty goes to the front in his vocation, where his competitors, who have not learned that lesson, have failed. Mr. Chamberlain was interested in many of the large industries in Utica; was a director and vice president of the Oneida National Bank; a trustee of the Savings Bank of Utica, and was connected with many other associations and clubs of the city. He died in Utica, leaving a substantial fortune and an enviable reputation.

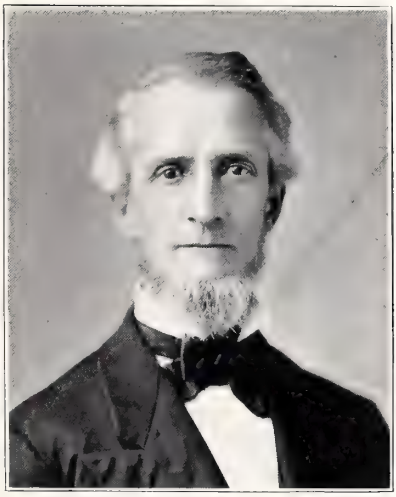
Thomas Hopper was born in Utica, January 31, 1807. He was educated in Utica schools, and for a time was a merchant, but finally devoted himself largely to real estate. He lived in New York for about ten years. He was one of the originators of the water works system of the city of Utica, and was president of that organization for many years. He was also an organizer of



JOHN C. DEVEREUX
Merchant



ALEXANDER B. JOHNSON
Capitalist



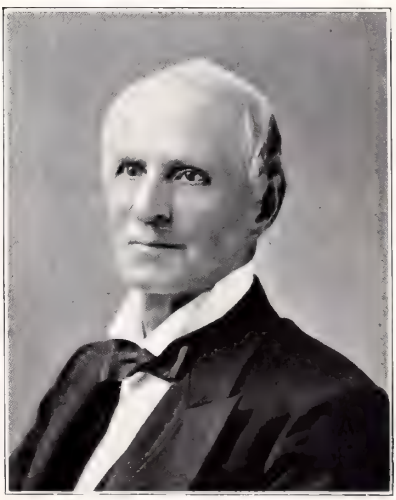
JOHN B. WELLS
Merchant



ADDISON C. MILLER
Lawyer and banker



SPENCER KELLOGG
Manufacturer



THOMAS HOPPER
President of the Utica Water Works Company

SOME PROMINENT BUSINESS MEN OF UTICA

the Utica Cemetery Association. Mr. Hopper had invested largely in the stock of the Utica Water Works Company, and it became very valuable after his death. The success of the water company as a financial enterprise was largely due to the ability and good judgment of Mr. Hopper. He was a careful, fair business man, and an excellent citizen and neighbor.

Charles Millar, another of the foremost business men of Utica, gave his time to railroading, manufacturing, and dealing in dairy and farming supplies and other metals. Mr. Millar was for about six years superintendent of the Utica & Black River Railroad, and as such proved a most efficient officer. He established the house of Charles Millar & Son, now a corporation, which has continued to increase its business since Mr. Millar's death, and is now one of the foremost establishments in the city of Utica.

John Thorn and Isaac Maynard were brothers-in-law, and acted in connection with each other in business affairs for many years in Utica, being successful in everything they undertook. They were Englishmen by birth. John Thorn was born in England, December 6, 1811, and worked in that country as an apprentice for a manufacturer of soap and candles. He came to Utica in October, 1832, and engaged to work for Boyd & Chamberlain as a soap and candlemaker. He then bought an interest in the business. He afterward took as a partner Isaac Maynard. The firm of Thorn & Maynard carried on business of several different kinds in Utica during their entire lives. They also became interested in business in Chicago. They were interested in the Utica & Black River railroad, Mr. Thorn being its president and Mr. Maynard its treasurer. They also were directors in the Utica City National Bank. Mr. Thorn was a director of the Globe Woolen Mills, and was interested in other large industries in Utica. He had no children. He left a large estate, some of which went to charities, and the balance to collateral relatives. Mr. Maynard was connected with John Thorn in substantially all his enterprises; was a director of a number of the corporations of Utica and vicinity, accumulated a large fortune, and left a family able and worthy to care for it.

Lewis Lawrence was born in Otsego county, December 21, 1806, and came to Utica to reside in 1848. He commenced business in Utica as a builder, succeeding from the start, although he had no means at the beginning. In 1834 he became a dealer in lumber, and continued this business for over twenty-five years. He became interested in building a railroad south from Utica, and in 1865 became its president. The road was called the Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Valley railroad, and was afterwards leased by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. Mr. Lawrence was interested in many other enterprises, and was a liberal giver for religious and charitable purposes. In 1886 his health failed, and he died at the cottage of his son on Fourth Lake, September 8, of the same year.

George Luther Dickinson—Among the other successful business men of Utica, but in a different line, was George Luther Dickinson, who was born in

New Hartford, February 27, 1816. He came to Utica at the age of 14, and entered the drug store of Alfred Hitchcock. He afterwards formed a partnership with George D. Foster, under the firm name of Dickinson & Foster, but after a while Mr. Foster retired, and Mr. Dickinson took as partners E. D. and Miles C. Comstock, the firm being known as Dickinson, Comstock & Company. Mr. Dickinson died February 28, 1868, having been in business at 117 Genesee street for 38 years. The Comstocks continued the business under the name of Comstock Brothers for a number of years, but on their death the business was closed out. The establishment was that of wholesale groceries and drugs.

Dominick Lynch—One of the earliest of the prominent business men of Rome was Dominick Lynch. In 1786 he acquired by public auction sale a large amount of real estate, which is now the business portion of Rome. He laid out a town and called it Lynchville. In 1800 he conveyed to the county the two parks on North James street, and also the lot upon which the courthouse and jail now stand. For a time the hamlet was called Lynchville, in honor of Mr. Lynch, but the inhabitants did not relish this name, and it soon passed away. Mr. Lynch, it is claimed, opposed some advances that were proposed by other residents of Rome which prevented their locating there, and drove them to Utica. He was for many years one of the foremost citizens of Rome and of the county, and he left his impress upon the community. His descendants were a son, known as Dominick Lynch, No. 2; a grandson, G. Harrison Lynch, for many years a prominent lawyer of Rome, and a great grandson, G. Harrison Lynch, who resided at Rome until recently, when he took up his residence in Utica. This is one of the old respected families of Oneida county.

Henry Huntington was one of the men of Rome who early made his impress upon the county. He was one of the directors of the first bank organized in Utica, and in 1812 became its president, which position he held until 1845, when he was succeeded by Benjamin N. Huntington, who, except for one year, held the position until 1876.

Edward Huntington was also a citizen of whom Rome may justly be proud. He was born in the village of Rome in 1817, and was educated as a civil engineer, being employed on the Utica and Schenectady railroad and also upon the Erie canal. On the death of his father he gave up his professional career, and took charge of the large estate left by his father, which required his almost undivided attention. Mr. Huntington gave much time to public affairs, was interested in schools, charitable work and churches; was president of the Rome Savings Bank and the Rome Exchange Bank. In politics he was a Whig, then a Republican. He served in the State Constitutional Convention of 1846, and held several other political offices. He died at Rome, April 17, 1881.

Gordon N. Bissell settled in Rome in 1837, coming from Onondaga county to carry out a contract which he had for the construction of the Black River



DOMINICK LYNCH
One of the first residents of Rome and for whom it was named Lynchville. Picture from an oil painting by Gilbert Stewart



MRS. DOMINICK LYNCH
From an oil painting by Gilbert Stewart

canal. He went to North Western and opened a dry goods store there. In 1843 he returned to Rome, and became a partner with Benjamin M. Leonard in the drug business. After the death of his partner he gave his son an interest in the business, and it was carried on under the name of G. N. Bissell & Son. In 1883 Mr. Bissell retired from business. He was a man of good standing in the community, had carried on a successful business, and is well remembered by all his fellow-citizens.

Among the other successful business men of Rome who left honored names were the Sopers, John Stryker, Alfred Ethridge, Enoch B. Armstrong, Calvert Comstock, Samuel B. Stevens, Samuel Wardwell, James S. Dyett, and many others.

It is well to bear in mind the fact that the business men above referred to are mostly presented as residents of the two cities, Utica and Rome, but it is noteworthy that the vast majority of them were born in the country, and had there acquired the habits of self denial, application and perseverance, which led them to leave the country for wider fields of operation. It does not follow, however, that men of ability, energy and perseverance do not reside in the country towns in the same proportion to the population as in the cities. No better men are found anywhere than in the rural districts of Oneida county. These cannot all be named, but a few may be referred to as examples of the class of excellent, upright, prosperous business men, some of whom are and always have been found in every town within the county. Such men, for instance, as Amos O. Osborne of Sangerfield. He was the son of Amos Osborne, who settled in that town in 1802. He was born December 12, 1811, at Hamilton, prepared for college, and was in the class of 1836 in Yale. He was admitted to the bar in 1837, and practiced his profession in Westerfield, N. Y.; was supervisor of the town of Sangerfield in 1845-6; justice of the peace for thirteen years, while his party was in the minority, and a member of assembly in 1853. He was a director of the bank of Waterville for fifteen years, an original incorporator of Grace church in that village, and senior warden of the church for fifty-three years. He was president of the cemetery association there from its beginning until his death. In 1855-6 he circumnavigated the globe. He was a student of literature and science, and a member of many scientific societies. He was especially interested in geology, and was an authority on the geological formations in this county. He wrote the chapter devoted to the town of Sangerfield in Jones' Annals of Oneida County. He died September 27, 1896. Other worthy citizens of this town were Squire Utley, Samuel Goodwin and many others who might be mentioned.

There have been men all through the county, from the day it became Oneida county, who are worthy of mention did space not forbid. Such men as N. N. Pierce and Herbert Sholes of Bridgewater; Joseph R. Tharratt and Edward C. Thompson of Boonville; P. C. and P. H. Costello and George F. Conant of Camden; Charles McLean, George W. Chadwick and James Armstrong of New Hartford; David J. and Sterling A. Millard of Clayville; the Heads, Addingtons and Osbornes of Paris Hill; in Augusta, the Knoxes and others; in Vernon, D. G. Dorrance, the Shermans and Roots; in Verona, Samuel H. Fox and George Benedict; in Trenton there were such names as Guiteau,

Moore, DeAngelis, Storrs, French, Watkins, Dodge and Farley. These are given simply as examples of what might be said of hundreds of citizens all over the county.

WOMEN

Many women of prominence could be mentioned who have shed luster upon the county of Oneida, and we have selected but few of these because of the great prominence of their husbands, which brought them before the public in a different way than others.

Mrs. Horatio Seymour was the youngest daughter of John R. Bleecker of Albany. She was known as Mary Bleecker, and as a young lady was prominent in Albany society, her father being one of the foremost citizens of that county, and largely interested in real estate in Utica. She was married to Mr. Seymour May 31, 1835, and came to live in Utica. She was a woman of gentle disposition, of unusual culture and of domestic tastes. Although she was, from the position of her husband, frequently in the whirl of social life, yet her tastes led her to hold her home uppermost in her mind. She was regarded with the greatest respect by all who knew her, and her death, which occurred in 1886, was lamented by all, for every one who knew Mrs. Seymour was her friend. She left no descendants.

Mrs. Francis Kernan—Miss Hannah Devereux was the wife of U. S. Senator Francis Kernan. She was the daughter of Nicholas Devereux, one of the prominent early merchants of Utica. She was married in 1843. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Kernan lived on the easterly side of Chancellor Square, and it was in this home that Mrs. Kernan reared her ten children. No one who was ever entertained by Mrs. Kernan could forget her cordiality and ability to entertain her guests. No social obligation, however, engrossed her attention to the sacrifice of a proper care for her home. She died at Utica, lamented by a large circle of relatives and hosts of friends.

Mrs. Henry A. Foster, the wife of Judge Henry A. Foster, was Martha Ann Eliza Sherman. She was the eldest daughter of James and Sophie Day Sherman, and was born in Rome, July 29, 1807. She died in that city, May 31, 1881. She was a direct descendant of Robert Day, one of the first settlers of Hartford, Ct., and the granddaughter of Daniel Day, a soldier of the Revolution, who was in the battle of Bennington, and was one of the guards around the church where the Hessians were held as prisoners. Mrs. Foster was in Washington with her husband when he was in the U. S. Senate. She was very popular at the White House during the administration of President Van Buren, and on one occasion was asked to preside at the president's table at a public function. She was an especial favorite in the capitol, and a particularly attractive woman.

Mrs. Roscoe Conkling before her marriage was Miss Julia Seymour, daughter of Henry Seymour, and sister of Governor Horatio Seymour. She was



MRS. ROSCOE CONKLING



MRS. HORATIO SEYMOUR



MRS. FRANCIS KERNAN



MRS. HENRY A. FOSTER

married to Roscoe Conkling in 1858. As Mr. Conkling was elected to Congress the same year of his marriage, and much of his time was spent in the national capital, the Conklings never really had a permanent home in Utica, until about 1866. During the Civil war congress was almost constantly in session, and Mrs. Conkling was with her husband in Washington during those stirring times. In 1866 Mr. Conkling purchased the Rutger B. Miller house in Rutger Place, Utica, and from that time until the death of Mr. and Mrs. Conkling it was their homestead. Mr. Conkling resigned from the senate in 1881, and opened an office for the practice of law in New York city. From that time down to the time of his death in 1888 he spent very little time in Utica. As they had no children at home, Mrs. Conkling was much of the time alone, except when she entertained her friends, which she did most hospitably, if not frequently. She was a woman of great culture, lovely disposition, very gentle in her manner, but a strong character.

Mrs. James S. Sherman, the wife of Vice President James S. Sherman, is Carrie Babcock, the daughter of Lewis H. Babcock, one of the most brilliant of Utica's lawyers of forty years ago. She is, also, on her mother's side, the granddaughter of Colonel Eliakim Sherrill, who was killed leading the 126th N. Y. Regiment in the bloodiest part of the battle of Gettysburg. During her husband's long service as a member of Congress she has spent much of her time with him in Washington, and long before her husband became vice president, she was an important factor in Washington society, as she had been long before in the society of Utica. During the last three years, since Mr. Sherman became vice president, the home of Mrs. Sherman in Washington has been the very center of social affairs, and the grace and hospitality of her entertainments are the delight of the participants at the national capital. Mrs. Sherman has three sons, all of whom are married, and she is a most devoted mother and grandmother.

Mrs. Mary W. Bussey—It was said by a prominent man who came to reside in the city of Utica, that soon after he took up his residence in that city he asked a leading citizen who were the most prominent people there, and the reply was, "Governor Seymour and Mrs. Bussey." It is not extravagant to say that perhaps no other woman ever lived in the city of Utica who had the influence for many years possessed by Mrs. Bussey. Her maiden name was Sippell, and she was born in Boonville, October 3, 1815. She died at the residence of her son in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., January 18, 1904. She was educated at the Boonville Academy, and was married to George O. Bussey, a civil engineer, and with her husband removed to Utica, but after a short time they removed to Lowell, Mass., and resided for about two years in that city, where Mr. Bussey died in 1846, and the widow returned with two children to make her home in Utica. She was not entirely without means, but took up the profession of a music teacher, as she was competent in that direction. She identified herself very early with church work, became a member of the First Presbyterian church, and very soon became prominent in all charitable work of the city. In the year 1873 she became president of the Woman's Christian Association, and at this time she was able to devote substantially all of her

time to church and charitable work. She possessed the confidence of the people to such an extent, that anything undertaken by her in the line of caring for the poor or helpless in any direction was assurred of success, for she would frequently say that she had never known the time when she required funds to accomplish any purpose, she did not know the very person to whom she could go and was sure of receiving them. This was because of the confidence in not only her desire to do what was proper, but in her excellent judgment. Her health failed early in 1904, and she was compelled to give up active work, but she was unanimously elected honorary president for life of the Woman's Christian Association and also of the Sunday school connected with the First Presbyterian church of Utica. It will be many years before any woman will so impress herself upon the citizens of Utica or the county of Oneida as Mrs. Bussey impressed her individuality upon the women of this community.

It is with no small degree of satisfaction that the present inhabitants of Oneida county can contemplate the achievements of those who have preceded them in the various walks of life in this favored country. Among those who have in the past or do now live within the bounds of the county was one who was twice president of the United States; one who is vice president; one who was the candidate of one of the great political parties for the highest office in the gift of the people; one most ably filled the office of secretary of state, and also that of secretary of war; four times has the office of postmaster general been filled by one who has been a resident of the county; a favored son has occupied the office of secretary of commerce and labor, and also that of secretary of the navy; four of the citizens of Oneida won fame as representatives of the Empire state in the senate of the United States; in the midst of the Civil war there was at the head of the Union army a son of Oneida, and when the Spanish war was thrust upon this peace loving nation, the ranking officer of the United States navy was one who claimed this county as his home; the chief judicial office of the nation was tendered to one of our citizens and declined, while another occupied a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, and two others have served as judges of the Circuit and one as judge of the District Court of the United States; six times has one of the great parties selected its candidate for governor from those who have resided in the county, and twice has one of such candidates succeeded in the election; five times has the highest judicial position of the state been filled by one of our fellow-citizens, and there are many, many more, who have made their homes in this central county of the state, who have gone forth into the world and so wrought in their spheres of life as to shed luster upon themselves, their native county, their state, and the nation to which they belong.

In speaking of Oneida county did that cultured gentleman and able statesman, Horatio Seymour, in his address at the Trenton Falls Fair in 1863, paint the picture in too high colors? He said, "I have been north to the frozen regions, east to the Atlantic, south to the Gulf of Mexico, and west as far as civilization extends, and in all my travels I have seen no place preferable to Oneida county. Why, my friends, you live in the paradise of the world." Is there not as much of truth as of poetry in this glowing tribute by one who possessed the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens to a degree almost unparalleled?

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